

IVY JOURNAL

IVY OF THE YEAR 2013
Hedera helix 'Minigreen'

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Cover: *Hedera helix* 'Minigreen', Ivy of the Year 2013.
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Hedera helix 'Ivalace'



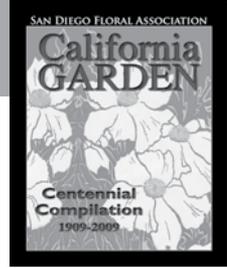
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THE CURLIES AND THE FANS

By Suzanne Warner Pierot
President American Ivy Society

Ivies that curl or are fan-shaped are among the most beautiful and most graceful of all the ivies. This issue of the *Ivy Journal* – for the first time anywhere – has photos of most of them.

Ivy, known botanically as *Hedera*, has 14 species with over 500 cultivars, but most ivies are in one species only – *helix* – with approximately 400 cultivars.

Because there are so many different cultivars, it would be impossible to cover all of them in one issue of *The Journal*, so we will describe and have color photos in several issues divided into the eight categories of the Pierot Classification System: Bird's Foot, Curlies, Fans, Miniatures, Variegated, Heart-shaped, Oddities and the Ivy-ivies.

The classification system was devised by me over 40 years ago (see article on page 37) to make it easier to identify one ivy from another. I didn't know I was creating a classification system, I just wanted to make it easier for anyone to describe an ivy. You wouldn't have to be an expert to know what an ivy looked like if someone said an ivy was, for example, a Bird's Foot, Curly ivy. You would know that the leaf looked like the track a bird makes when it walks on the sand, and that in some way the leaf would twist or curl.

Our 2011 Journal described how the Pierot Classification system came into being. It also had 78 individual descriptions and color photos of just one category, the Bird's Foot ivies, if you don't have a copy of that issue, it can be obtained by going to our website www.ivy.org

This issue has two of the classifications - the Curlies and the Fans. Future issues will cover all the others including the Adult ivies about which there is much controversy. Each issue will have color photographs and descriptions of one or sometimes two of the Pierot categories.

The American Ivy Society is seeking to create a reference catalog of ivy in the *Ivy Journal*. This is something that has never been done before and would not be possible except for the horticultural expertise of Russell Windle, International Registrar of *Hedera*, who also houses the AIS reference collection of ivy in his "Hedera etc." greenhouse. The color pictures have all been taken by well-known photographer Rachel Cobb whose work hangs in many galleries.

This 2012 issue has photos of both the Curlies and the Fan-shaped ivies. Please forgive me if I rhapsodize about the Curlies. I think they are beautiful in the way their leaves curl and overlap in delightful ripples, ruffles, and pleats. The leaf formations are so remarkably intricate, the texture so delightful to touch, and their shades of green so exquisite that to me, they are the spellbinders of the ivy world. Among my favorites are: *H.h.* 'Ivalace', 'Manda Crested', and 'Fluffy Ruffles'.

As a group, the Curlies will take more sunshine than most ivies (except those that are both curly AND variegated) but full sun tends to fade their color. When grown indoors, curlies need a refreshing dousing in the sink more often than most ivies because all those ripples and ruffles in their leaves provide a great haven for spider mites

The Fan-shaped ivies are unique, with very broad leaves, some reminiscent of the fans carried by the Ziegfeld girls, the beauties of the Roaring Twenties. Others look like fat chubby hands. The leaves generally have five to nine lobes of equal length and are easy to identify. The fans are all very graceful and rarely have that coarse leathery look found in so many ivies. I give Fans a prominent position in my home because they are so different looking and certainly not the usual variety of either house plant or ivy. Fans do very well under electric light and can be placed on coffee or end tables to garner the attention they deserve. Some of my favorites are: *H.h.* 'California Fan', 'Triton' and 'Fan'.

The next issue of the *Ivy Journal* in 2013 will cover one more of the ivy groups in the Pierot Classification System* the Heart shaped. Keep all these issues and before too long you will have a complete collection of photographs of most of the known ivies.

*The Pierot Classification system was developed by Suzanne Warner Pierot in her work, *The Ivy Book, The Growing and Care of Ivy and Ivy Topiary* (Macmillan, 1974, (Garden by the Stream, 1995).



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CURLIES



H.h. 'Ambrosia'

88-015 (C,V)

The crimped and curled leaves of this ivy are fasciated which make some of them fold over on themselves. It was found by Brother Ingobert Heieck in 1980 at the Neuberg Monastery Nursery in Heidelberg, Germany as a mutation of 'Gertrud Stauss'. It has white to cream variegation on the margins, with shades of green and gray in the center.



H.h. 'Appaloosa'

88-193 (C,V)

This is a variegated form of 'Manda Crested' found in 1984 by Joyce Descloux of Dover, New Jersey. It was named because "like the Indian pony, it is spotted with dark spots on a white background". While interesting, that is not accurate – rather, the background is green and the spots are gray and white.



H.h. 'Arapaho'

94-001 (C)

Because of fasciated petioles at the base, the five-lobed leaves are deeply cupped. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the lateral lobes. The leaf base is heart-shaped.

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H.h. 'Bettina'

91-086 (C,V)

Notice how the lobes curl downwards in this three to five lobed leaf. The white or cream variegation is seen mainly on the margins. The center is a dusty green-gray color.



H.h. 'Big Deal'

88-194 (C,O)

This is an oddball ivy. It doesn't seem to belong to the ivy family – maybe the spinach family, yes. This is why it is classified as both a “curly” and an “odddy”. It is dark green with thick veins. The stems are stout and stiff and upright. The leaves are round and puckered .



H.h. 'Brimstone'

95-074 (C,V)

This is a curly sport of *H.h. 'Gold Dust'* introduced by grower Hedera etc. The leaves are three to barely-five-lobed, with an overlapping cordate base. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the lateral. The lobes are fluted and curled under. Variegation is gold with green and gray specks throughout.

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H.h. 'Caecilia'

88-022 (C,V)

This ivy looks like a variegated version of *H.h.* 'Parsley Crested', but this sport came from *H.h.* 'Harald' and was found by a nursery in Germany. 'Harald' is not seen so often in the U.S. but it is one of the most popular pot plants in Europe. 'Caecilia's' five-lobed leaves are nearly rounded with fluted or crimped margins. Variegation is gray-green in the center with a margin that is white to mottled green on cream.



H.h. 'Calico'

88-263 (C,V)

This is a striking green and white variegated ivy. The five-lobed leaves are a clean-white with bright green splotches scattered throughout, and an irregular green border. Synonyms are 'Vick's Hybrid' or 'Vick's variegated'. It was formally registered by Pat Hammer in 1984.



H.h. 'California'

88-264 (C)

The "curl" of this ivy is only slight and appears as a convolution at the sinuses. It is strongly self-branching with five broad lobes and a heart-shaped base. The lobe tips are rounded and the veins are slightly raised. It was found in 1939 by the Weber Nursery in Los Angeles, California as a sport of 'Merion Beauty'.



H.h. 'Carolina Crinkle'

88-267 (C)

This ivy is sometimes confused with 'Elegance' which has a less pointed center lobe. It was found in 1971 by W.O. Freeland of Columbia, South Carolina. The large leaves have five-to-seven lobes that turn downward and have an elongated, slightly-wavy tip.



H.h. 'California Gold'

92-037 (C,V)

'California Gold' is much like 'California' except that it is a little curlier and has yellow-to-gold blotches on a green background. It is a slow grower.



H.h. 'Chalice'

90-067 (C.)

This ivy is a fasciated leaf sport of H.h.'lvalace' found by Cliff Coon in 1988. It is a semi-upright plant with slightly upward-cupped leaves that are dark green and shiny. The undulating leaves are three-to-five and even seven-lobed with no two leaves quite alike.

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***H.h.* 'Clotted Cream'**

06-053 (C,V)

Much like 'Caecilia', but the excrescences, or excess leaf tissue along the margin of the leaf is greater in 'Clotted Cream'. On some of the leaves, this excrescence actually becomes small leaflets. Found by Fibrex Nurseries in England, the leaves are medium sized, about as long as wide, with five rounded lobes and an overlapping cordate base. The terminal lobe is about twice as long as the laterals. The margin of the leaf is highly undulated especially in the sinuses. The variegation is a white irregular margin with a green to gray-green center.



***H.h.* 'Cora'**

10-074 (C)

This ivy which came from Denmark, has five lobes with a cordate-to-an-overlapping base. There is a crimp and folding of the leaf where it is attached to the petiole, which gives the ivy its curliness.



***H.h.* 'Crinolette'**

95-019 (C)

This sport of 'California' was developed in England by Ron Whitehouse in 1993. The leaves are five-lobed with the leaf sometimes divided into three with deep sinuses. The lobes are sharply pointed, crimped and curly. Color is a mid-green. Self branching.



H. h. 'Curly Locks'

79-103 (C)

The margins of 'Curly Locks' are curled and crimped, unlike 'Manda Crested' where the whole leaf ripples and undulates. 'Curly Locks' is more-or-less flat, but has so much curliness on the edge that the leaf seems fluted. As with other curly ivies, the degree of curliness varies with the growing conditions. The faster the growth, the less curly the ivy. Leaves grown in shade are larger and less curly than leaves from the same plant exposed to sun.



H.h. 'Curvaceous'

91-095 (C,V)

This variegated sport of 'Manda Crested' was found in 1980 by Elise Everhardt of Baltimore, Maryland. The curly, broadly three-lobed leaves with a cordate base, have a variegation that is wide creamy-white on the margin, and a gray and gray-green center; it develops a reddish tinge in cool weather.



H.h. 'Dedos'

97-062 (C, BF)

Dedos, the Spanish word for Fingers, describes the leaf. The lobes are elongated like small fingers. Most of the leaves have five lobes, but occasionally there are two extra basal lobes or protuberances. When the leaves are fully expanded, the margins turn up and the tip of the lobe curls downward. The leaves are covered with pubescence which is most evident on the newly emerged leaves. As the leaves expand and mature the hairs are less noticeable. It was registered by Pat Hammer in 1997 as a mutation from 'Pixie'.

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H.h. 'Dragon Claw'

88-198 (C)

Found in the early 1970's in a park in Norfolk, Virginia, this ivy is much like 'Manda Crested' but is larger over-all. The five-lobed leaves curl downward and each lobe has closely fluted edges. The sinuses are so shallow they give the impression of being an unlobed leaf. It is a great outdoor ivy and spectacular growing up walls. The edges turn red in winter:



H.h. 'Eclipse'

88-152 (C,V)

Introduced by the American Ivy Society in 1994, this small-leaved ivy has gray-green variegation with gray veins and a narrow, irregular, white margin. The leaves are five-lobed with the lobes curled down and a very irregular crimped margin. The curliness and variegation is most intense during cool weather:



H.h. 'Effenbein'

88-026 (C,V)

This ivy was found by Stauss Bros., the German nursery. Although the word "effenbein" translates as "ivory", the context in which it is used has a connection with elves and refers to the plant's spindly habit of growth. The round leaves have three to five lobes but the sinuses are so shallow that sometimes it produces an unlobed leaf. The edge of the leaf is crested with yellow to cream variegation while the center has shades of gray on a green background.

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H.h. 'Ellen'
04-049 (C,V)

This ivy came from Fibrex Nursery, England in 1999. It is a presumed sport of 'Minty' and looks a lot like a mint-colored 'Calico' with its minty-green leaves and a cream center. It has a wavy leaf and an irregular margin.



H.h. 'Ellen Meakin'
04-055 (C,O)

This ivy is a "Curly" that is reminiscent of 'Ivalace' but it is also an "Oddity" because of the adventitious buds at the base of the leaf where the petiole joins the leaf. Many of these buds will actually grow into plants in their own right, making this one of the few ivies that can be propagated from leaf cuttings. There is also a high level of stem fasciations. "Fasciation" usually means "forms a bunch", but in this case it is used to describe the thickening of the stem which at times splays out with many branches forming a clump with no trailing or climbing shoots.



H.h. 'Fandango'
05-031 (C,F)

It is a toss-up which classification to put this ivy into as it is both a "Curly" and a "Fan". since it was found in 2004 by Russell Windle of Hedera etc. as a sport of 'Filigran', we include it here with the curls. The leaves are a shiny, dark-blackish-green, fan-shaped with a wedge shaped base. The terminal lobe is twice as long as the lateral lobes with the basal lobes being mere protusions. There is an upward curl in each of the sinuses giving the curliness to the leaf. The petioles are as long as the leaves and the stems have a reddish tint.

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H.h. 'Fool's Gold'

94-026 (C,V)

This ivy looks like a curly 'Golden Ingot' with five-lobed leaves that are about as wide as long with the lobe tips curling downward and the sinuses upward. The leaf base is cordate.

Its variegation is green and gray with central markings surrounded by an irregular band of bright-gold to cream and an irregular outer margin of dark-green.



H.h. 'Filigran'

84-015 (C)

This is one of the curliest ivies. The leaves are so heavily curled and crimped, they give an impression of a group of curly leafy balls. It was found in 1975 in Germany as a mutation from 'Boskoop'. The name is the German word for filigree. It has seven-to-nine nearly linear, forward-pointed lobes that are tightly fluted. The sinuses are extremely deep, sometimes cut almost to the center vein. The leaf edges of each lobe are deeply waved.



H.h. 'Frederick'

09-010 (C,V)

This ivy from Fibrex Nursery in England is a sport of 'Gilded Hawke'. 'Frederick' has almost round leaves with a green-gray center followed by a band of white and an outside edge of lime-green. The margin of the leaf is crested with a burgundy color. Very unusual



H.h. 'Fluffy Ruffles'

88-204 (C)

The name describes this ivy perfectly. It is as deeply ruffled as 'Telecurl' but with a larger, more spectacular leaf. It has five-to-seven lobes, but they are so shallow the leaf appears to be nearly circular. The prominent veins radiate from the petiole/leaf junction. It was first described in Pierot's *The Ivy Book* in 1973.



H.h. 'Gilded Hawke'

95-361 (C,V)

This beautiful ivy was found by the late Gillia Hawke and named in her honor. Its leaves are large with three-to-five lobes that curl downward. The veins are raised with some puckering of the leaf surface. The color on the margins is a gold-to-yellow, which can fade to cream in hot temperatures with a center that is green and gray.



H.h. 'Golden Gate'

94-026 (C,V)

This ivy, a new introduction from Denmark, was selected from 'Golden Inge'. It has three-to-five undulating rounded lobes with large splashes of gold in the center and a dark green margin. It has pink petioles and stems.



H.h. 'Golden Girl'

95-053 (C.V.)

This ivy was named by Fibrex, the British Nursery. It is interesting that it was an unnamed ivy that the nursery owners purchased in the United States. The leaves have the same coloration as 'Gold Child' but with five rounded lobes, a wavy margin and a cordate base.



H.h. 'Halebob'

03-020 (C.V.)

This ivy was found as a sport of 'Golden Esther' (also called 'Ceridwin'). It was named by Eef van der Heyden for the comet "Hale-Bob" that was seen in the northern skyline of the Netherlands in 1997. The small to medium-sized green leaves have bright yellow margins which are fluted and curled upward. The leaves are mostly five-lobed with a cordate to truncate base and prominently raised veins. The petioles are almost twice as long as the leaves which are shiny, thick and leathery.



H.h. 'Ivalace'

90-085 (C)

This distinctive ivy was selected in 2010 by the American Ivy Society as "Ivy of the Year". The most unique feature of 'Ivalace' is its dark-green leaves, so shiny they look as though they have been varnished. It was first selected by a "Mr. Williams", a wholesale florist in Springfield, Ohio. "The American Flower Grower" in September 1955 described it as "... a most enchanting ivy. The medium-sized leaves are five-lobed and the margins are finely crimped, making the edging look like fine lace."

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H.h. 'Jasper'

95-148 (C)

This ivy is a sport of 'Ivalace' introduced in 1989 by the British Nursery, Fibrex. It has similarly convoluted leaves as 'Ivalace', but a more spreading habit. The leaves are shiny, medium-sized, five-lobed with a cordate base. The sinuses gently fold over on the leaf.



H.h. 'Lalla Rookh'

88-219 (C)

This ivy is a sport of 'Cascade' which, in turn, is a sport of 'Merion Beauty'. It has large leaves, about as long as broad, that are deeply cut and asymmetrical. The very curly, five-lobed leaves have prominent teeth on each lobe.



H.h. 'Lemon Swirl'

90-089 (C,V)

This sport of 'Ustler' has an interesting over-all variegation that is lemony-yellow to creamy-white. It has three to five rounded lobes. The sides of the lateral lobes lie parallel to the mid-rib and the leaf base is heart-shaped. Variegation fades to green on older leaves.

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H.h. 'Lime Regis'

95-026 (C,V)

Since this ivy came to AIS from England, it is believed the name is a play on words. "Lyme Regis" is a famous British seaside town, the site of both Jane Austin's book "Persuasion", and John Fowles "The French Lieutenant's Woman". Since the ivy is a lime-yellow, the temptation to have a little fun with the name was obviously great. 'Lime Regis' is a five-lobed ivy with a fasciated petiole causing the base of the leaf to be pinched. The terminal lobe is wedge shaped, and twice as long as the lateral lobes.



H.h. 'Little Witch'

94-034 (C, M)

In 1992, Ron Whitehouse selected 'Little Witch' from a sport of 'Telecurl'. It has an unusual leaf form with three divided lobes, each with a small sub-petiole. Some lobes are twisted and curled. The center leaflet is ovate with scalloped edges. The side leaflets grow almost parallel to the stems, making the leaf blade appear to stand out at right angles.



H.h. 'Malvern'

95-048 (C)

This English import found by Fibrex Nursery in 1989 is a mutation from 'Olive Rose'. Although our photo can't show it, the leaf is extremely hairy. The profusion of hairs is so great that the newly opened leaves can appear silvery-white. With maturity, the hairs are less noticeable. The margin is very wavy, and the lobes curl under, distorting the shape of the leaf.

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H.h. 'Manda Crested'

82-055 (C)

If I had to choose one ivy to represent the "Curly Ivies in the Pierot Classification System," 'Manda Crested' would be it. The leaf seems to ripple and undulate. This old ivy – the first of the Curlies – was selected in 1940 by W.A. Manda of New Jersey, as a sport of 'Merion Beauty'. The leaf sinuses have an upward curvature while the lobes point downward. The somewhat shiny leaves have five, star-like lobes. The basal lobes are backward-pointing and almost the same length as the laterals. The sinuses are very shallow.



H.h. 'Melanie'

87-178 (C)

This English cultivar is a sport of 'Parsley Crested' found in the Beth Chatto nursery in Essex in 1980 by Melanie Nicholas. It has bright green leaves that are unlobed or with three, rounded lobes. The leaf margin is crested and violet-tinged. The color is more intense in cool weather.

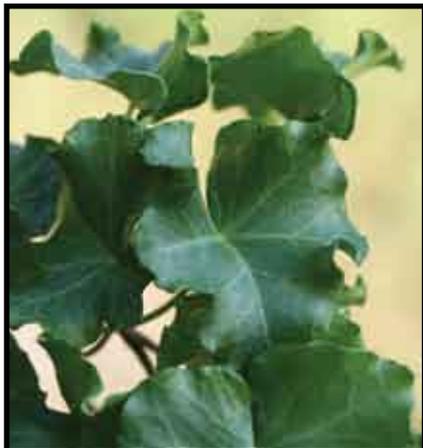


H.h. 'Parasol'

83-125 (C)

This ivy, a sport of 'Ivalace', has shiny, dark-green, curly, five-lobed leaves held upright on long petioles. There is a wide upward curl between the lobes. It was discovered by Mr. John Huntress and passed to Meadowbrook Farm in Pennsylvania.

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H.h. 'Parsley Crested'

95-359 (C)

This ivy was introduced before 1950 and some suggest it might have been around for another 25 years before that. During that period it was known by several names – 'Cristata', 'Crispa', and 'Old Lace'. The leaves appear almost round because the lobes are so shallow. The margins are curled and crested. The "cresting" or extra tissue is sometimes also found along the main veins, especially during slow growth. The color is light to medium green.



H.h. 'Patent Leather'

97-073

This sport of 'Ivalace' has maintained all of the great characteristics of its parent plant but has added a new spin. The new growth is shiny and creamy-white with pale-green speckles and light-green veins which become medium-green with age. The mostly five-lobed leaves are small to medium sized with a cordate to truncate base and prominently raised veins. The leaf margins are fluted and curled upward.



H.h. 'Patricia'

89-023 (C)

It's a bit of a stretch to call this ivy a "Curly" because the only curl it has is just a little curl in the sinuses. It is a presumed sport of 'Pittsburgh' which originated in the Philadelphia area over 50 years ago. The leaves are five-lobed, medium-sized and self-branching. At times it looks similar to 'California'.



H.h. 'Peter Q. Rose'

95-399 (C,V)

This ivy, selected by British nurseryman Ron Whitehouse, is named in honor of his life-long friend Peter Q. Rose, (1916-1997) Rose was a great ivy enthusiast, an author of ivy literature and one who played a leading role in the formation of the British Ivy Society. This ivy has five-lobed leaves, about as long as wide, with an overlapping cordate base. The margins of the leaves are fluted and crimped giving a wavy appearance to the leaf. Occasionally there are some excrescences (lumps and bumps) found on the leaves as in 'Parsley Crested'



H.h. 'Pinwheel'

06-069 (C,V)

This ivy was found by American Ivy Society Registrar, Russell Windle in 2004 as a sport of 'Kleidoscope'. The leaves are predominately five-lobed with a cordate base, but what makes this ivy unique is the way the leaf is pinched in the center causing the lobes of the leaf to curl much like the vanes of a pinwheel. On some of the leaves the lobes are split to the petiole, dividing the leaf into three leaflets. The variegation is variable with some leaves appearing white with green splashes and specks, to leaves that are green with white splashes and specks.



H.h. 'Pirouette'

(83-183) (C,O)

This ivy is a sport of 'Flamenco' which, in turn, is a fasciated sport of 'Ivalace'. Like the "twirl" or "pirouette" for which it is named, the leaves are deeply divided into three twisted overlapping segments. The petiole is fasciated, flattened and encircles the stem.

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***H.h.* 'Romanze'**

88-135 (C,V)

This ivy, a sport of 'Luzii', was found and named by Brother Ingobert Heieck (see *Ivy Journal*, Summer 2009). The curly leaves resemble 'Manda's Crested' but are mottled a subtle gold and green throughout. The leaves have five lobes but are so waved and curled that the lobing is indistinct.



***H.h.* 'Rusche'**

88-056 (C)

The way the leaves are divided and overlap each other is the reason this ivy was named 'Rusche' by Brother Ingobert Heieck in 1968. It is a sport of 'Tobler' with leaves that are divided into three parts by deep sinuses. The lobes are wedge-shaped, often pointed downward. It is a fast grower.



***H.h.* 'Smithii'**

84-264 (C)

This ivy is similar in shape in to 'Manda Crested' but not as shiny. It has mostly five, very curly lobes, with many of the basal lobes overlapping. The margins are curled up with the tips of each lobe curled downward.



***H.h.* 'Splashes'**

99-001 (C,V)

This ivy, a sport of 'California', has leaves that are small-to-medium sized and about as long as wide. The five, downward-curving lobes have blunt tips. There is a slight upward curl in the sinus. The veins, which are conspicuous and light colored, are raised above the surface. The variegation on new leaves is creamy-white with green streaks, splashes and blotches, although leaves produced under cool temperatures can be pale green. As they mature, the leaves become green with white and gray streaks and blotches. There is always some variegation visible on even the oldest leaves.



***H.h.* 'Stift Neuburg'**

08-006 (C,V)

This is a particularly beautiful ivy with its sharply variegated white and green coloring. The areas of clear-white are mostly in the center of the crinkled, round leaves. The veins are white or light-green and the stems are pinkish. When grown outside, the leaves become a much darker green – but this is not a good outside ivy. Slow growing.



***H.h.* 'Stuttgart'**

92-173 (C)

This ivy, which comes from Germany, looks much like 'Ivalace' but is closer growing and more vigorous. The five-lobed leaves have wavy margins with the lobes rolled downwards. It is dark green and very shiny with a stiff upright habit. The petioles are pinkish.



H.h. 'Stuttgart Mut. No. 2

81-202 (C)

This unnamed mutation of 'Stuttgart' was found by Brother Ingobert Heieck in 1980. It has the same dark green shiny leaves of 'Ivalace' but has only three lobes and appears less curly. It is a vigorous grower.



H.h. 'Telecurl'

89-064 (C)

The leaves of this ivy are so deeply curled that some look as though there were three leaves coming out of a single petiole. Each leaf is a ruffled beauty unto itself with no consistent way of curling. The number of lobes varies from three-to-five. On the three-lobed leaves, they are more or less of equal size whereas those leaves with five lobes have larger terminal and lateral lobes and smaller basals. Very occasionally you will find a seven-lobed leaf. Leaves vary in size from one to one and one-half inches. The color in the younger leaf is apple-green. As the leaf grows older, it becomes avocado-green.



H.h. '24 Karats'

79-068 (C,V)

This introduction by Hedera etc. is related to 'Fool's Gold' and has the same overall leaf shape and habit. The difference seen in '24 Karats' is that center of the leaf has a pure gold center; and a green margin. The leaves are five-lobed about as wide as long, with the tips curling downward and the sinuses upward.

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H.h. 'Ustler'

79-068 (C)

This ivy is possibly a sport of 'Boskoop'. Its three-to-five lobes have rounded tips. The leaf base is heart-shaped to nearly straight across. The veins radiate out from the petiole. The slightly asymmetrical leaves are shiny and curl gently.



H.h. 'Williamsiana'

88-252 (C,V)

This sport of 'Glacier' has almost pure white variegation on the margins. The three-to-five lobes are long and curled downward while the edges of the green to gray-green leaves with patches of silver-gray, are wavy. You can tell this is an old variety because it is one of the few ivies with a Latinized cultivar name, something not permitted under the rules of the International Commission for Nomenclature since 1959. It was found by Keith E. Williams who named it after himself.

FANS



H.h. 'Alpha'

79-199 (F)

This ivy was named for the Alpha fraternity house at the University of South Carolina where it was found. It is a vigorous ivy with new leaves that emerge looking almost circular; but expand rapidly into leaves that have three forward-pointed lobes, and a truncate to obtuse base. The leaves are dark-green and leathery with light-colored palmately- arranged veins.



***H.h.* 'Beryl's Honor'**

05-002 (F,V)

This ivy was named for Beryl Ivey, a Canadian philanthropist. It sported from a series of mutations of 'Kaleidoscope'. The leaves have three-to-five forward-pointing lobes, with the terminal lobe about one-half as long as the lateral lobes, and a cuneate base. The variegation is stable and does not fade in low light or with age. The variegation is variable with some leaves appearing almost all-white with green and gray streaks, to an all-green leaf with streaks of white and gray following the major veins



***H.h.* 'Boskoop'**

83-134 (C,F)

This ivy, a sport of 'Green Ripple' found at Boskoop in the Netherlands, was awarded a Silver Medal at the Flora Nova in 1961. It is both a Fan and a Curly in the Pierot classification system. The one-to-five lobes are small, shiny and dark-green with a frilled edge.



***H.h.* 'California Fan'**

92-063 (F,C)

The leaf of this ivy spreads out like a fan, but has a strong curl in the sinuses. The forward-pointing lobes are of a similar size which makes the leaf almost appear circular. It has a strongly wedge-shaped leaf base.

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H.h. 'Cheap Thrills'

88-311 (F,O)

It is not known who named this ivy, but it must be admitted that it could have had a better name! It is a fasciated ivy with thickened stems. The dull, dark-green leaves have five-to-seven forward-pointing lobes with raised palmately-arranged veins. The terminal lobe on most leaves, split into two, similar to 'Mariposa', but are more broadly lobed.



H.h. 'Chrysaor'

06-070 (F,V,O)

This ivy was found by AIS Registrar Russell Windle while propagating cuttings of 'Medusa'. A single leaf on a cutting was found to have a streak of golden color. The stem was cut just above this leaf, and when the dormant bud at the base of this leaf started to grow, the leaves were found to be entirely speckled with gold and green splashes much like 'Gold Dust'. Leaves are fan-shaped with three-to-five forward-pointed lobes. Along the margin of the leaf there may be large forward-pointed teeth, giving the appearance of more lobes. The stems are fasciated, with leaves and stems coming out at all angles along the stem, giving the plant its stiff upright habit.



H.h. 'Cockle Shell'

79-133 (F)

Most of the concave leaves of this ivy are so unlobed they don't look like an ivy at all. They look more like the shell for which it is named. Occasionally it has three-to-five vestigial lobes often seen as only marginal protrusions. The leaf margins are upturned. The veins are light green and prominent, radiating in digital fashion from the petiole junction. It is a sport from 'California' and registered by AIS member, Marion Vincent of La Habra, California.



H.h. 'Crenata'

96-050 (F)

'Crenata' has broad fan shaped leaves, with five to seven palmately pointed lobes and a truncate base. It is a dark, matt green with white veins. This ivy was mentioned as long ago as 1867, when a British nurseryman described it in the *Gardener's Chronicle*. Still later in –1872 – Shirley Hibberd described it in his "Ivy Monograph", the first book on Ivy. In 1942 Lawrence and Schulze listed it in their "Cultivated Ivies" noting that the lobes bore one or two teeth at the wavy margins



H.h. 'Fan'

88-202 (F)

Here is an ivy whose shape really matches its name. 'Fan' was introduced in 1944 by Weber's Nursery in California. It is a sport of 'California' which, in turn, sported from 'Merion Beauty'. The leaves are broad with shallow, forward-pointed lobes that are often rounded and slightly downward-cupped. The veins are raised and radiate fan-like from the petioles. It is self-branching.



H.h. 'Fandango'

05-031 (F.C)

This ivy is fan-shaped with a long, narrow terminal lobe that is twice as long as the lateral lobes. Its curliness comes from the upward curl in each of the sinuses. It is interesting that it is a sport of 'Filigran', one of the curliest of all the ivies with lobes that are all about the same length. It was found in 2004 by AIS Registrar Russell A. Windle who named it "Fandango" for the animated Spanish dance in triple time. The leaves with five-to-seven forward pointed lobes, are shiny, dark blackish-green, with a wedge shaped base. Major veins appear depressed with the minor veins slightly raised.

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***H.h.* 'Fanfare'**

95-145 (F, C, M)

This ivy, a sport of 'Green Ripple', was found and registered in 1987 by Pat Hammer when she was the Curator of *Hedera* at Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania. It has ruffled, fan-shaped leaves that are small – wider-than-long – with three-to-seven irregular lobes, strong, thickened, compacted stems and prominent raised, light green veins. There is a small upward curl in each sinus. It is excellent line material for flower arrangements, bouquets and other floral designs. Plants are slow-growing and extremely self-branching.



***H.h.* 'Green Ripple'**

88-213 (F, C)

This ivy was found in 1939 as a sport of 'Maple Queen' and named because of the way the leaf seems to 'ripple'. The leaves have three-to-five, long forward-pointing lobes, a slight curl in the sinus, and prominently raised veins. It is a bright deep-green color.



***H.h.* 'Harry Wood'**

79-224 (F)

This ivy, also known as 'Woodsii' or 'Woodii', was named by Anne Wood for her late husband, the Horticulturist at Swarthmore College. This ivy has three-to-five (and sometimes more) rounded, broad, forward-pointing lobes. Occasionally the terminal lobe is split. There is some fasciation of the petioles, blade and stem.

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H.h. 'Jessica'

08-265 (F)

This ivy was sent to AIS by the German Ivy Society which reported that it seems to have originated in the Netherlands. The leaves have a cuneate base and mostly one-to-three forward-pointing lobes. However, the leaves with only one lobe are almost diamond shaped. It is very self-branching.



H.h. 'Jester's Gold'

88-213 (F,C)

This is another ivy sent to AIS by the German Ivy Society which reported that it originated in England. It appears to be a yellow-gold variant of 'Green Ripple', with three or more forward-pointing lobes. With age, or if grown in low light, the leaves become light-green. Occasionally there are darker-green streaks in some of the leaves.



H.h. 'Kaleidoscope'

95-004 (F,C,V)

We believe this ivy is a variegated sport of 'Boskoop', (which in turn is a sport of 'Green Ripple'). The leaves have three-to-five forward-pointing lobes with the terminal lobe longer than the laterals. It is a dark, shiny-green with streaks and splashes of cream and gray that follow the veins. The petioles are white with a pink tinge. The margins are wavy with deeper curls at the sinuses. The leaves are arranged tightly around the stem. A slow grower.

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H.h. 'Knulch'

81-218 (F,O)

This ivy, a mutation of Shamrock III, was found by Brother Ingobert Heick at the Heidelberg Monastery. The name means "scallywag" in German. It is a dull-green with nearly rounded leaves and an irregular margin which is distorted and gnarled. The margin is rolled downward giving it a cupped appearance.



H.h. 'Manda Fringette'

88-277 (F.C.)

This ivy, like 'Manda Crested', came from the W.A. Manda nurseries in New Jersey. It is sometimes called just 'Fringette'. The name is somewhat mis-leading as the leaves are certainly not fringed, although the edges are slightly crisped and the lobes are slightly twisted and sometimes fluted. The sinuses are shallow so that the lateral lobes are almost at right angles. It has three to five forward-pointing lobes with a wedge-shaped base.



H.h. 'Medusa'

88-320 (F,O)

This ivy gets its name because of the way the raised veins radiate out from the petiole, reminiscent of the Greek mythological woman whose crowning glory was her magnificent long hair. The leaves have three-to-five and – sometimes more –, forward pointing lobes with an irregular toothed margin. The new growth is light-green, maturing to dark green, with lighter veins. This "fan"-shaped ivy is also an "oddity" because of the fasciated stem which causes it to grow stiff and upright.

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H.h. 'Mrs. Pollock'

88-048 (F,V)

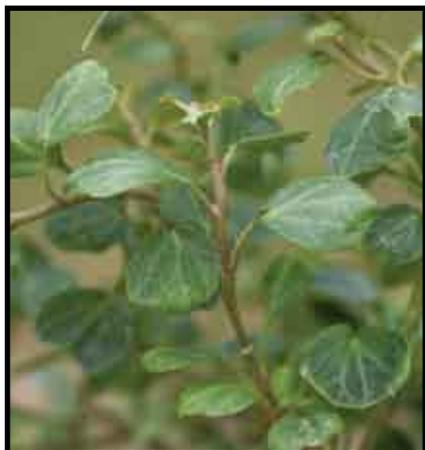
This ivy has five-to-seven, broad forward-pointing lobes and a cuneate leaf base. It is a medium-green with yellow blotches and green veins. The variegation is only seen when grown outside and even then it is only on the older growth.



H.h. 'Palmata'

79-297 (F)

This ivy has been around for a long time, even listed in an 1846 catalog from Scotland. Hibbard, in his 1872 monograph of ivy wrote: "It's medium sized, three to five-lobed, truncate at base, veins prominent beneath". A very apt description. It is dark-green and very hardy. In years gone by, it was grown in many gardens and seen climbing trees. Today, when there are so many exciting new ivies, it is not often seen or sold.



H.h. 'Peter Pan'

96-016 (F, M)

The leaves of this miniature ivy are only about the size of your little fingernail, to about the size of your thumbnail. At first glance it appears to be a small version of 'Duck Foot', but upon closer examination one can see the difference. 'Duck Foot' has three more-defined lobes, while the more-rounded leaves of 'Peter Pan' are cupped slightly upward or downward (as in 'Cockle Shell'). The leaves are $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and long, with raised veins that radiate out from the petiole. Very self-branching, with wiry stems. It was registered by Albert H. Hendley, Jr. of Zaneville, Ohio

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H.h. 'Ray's Supreme'

81-015 (F)

This older variety came from the Alestake Nursery in the 1970's. It is similar to 'Green Ripple' but 'Ray's Supreme's' leaves are somewhat wider with mostly five forward-pointed lobes and an obtuse base. The growth is somewhat looser than 'Green Ripple'.



H.h. 'Sub-Marginata'

95-163 (F,V)

This is another one of the ivies described by Hibberd in 1872. It has unlobed, spoon-shaped leaves with the occasional odd lobe. The variegation in the center is a gray-green while the margin is creamy. Occasionally the leaves are entirely cream. The leaves fade to a pale gray-green with age.



H.h. 'Triton'

94-050 (F)

A most unusual and beautiful dark-green ivy with five, forward-pointing lobes reminiscent of Neptune's spear. The lobes are slender and divided almost to the petiole. The three center lobes are longer and somewhat twisted. The veins are quite prominent.

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***H.h.* 'Troll'**
91-796 (F,M)

This ivy resembles a miniature 'Triton'. The leaves are small and three-lobed, with the center lobe much longer. The veins are quite prominent. It is a light-to-medium green.



***H.h.* 'Yellow Ripple'**
96-029 (F,V)

This Danish import, also called 'Golden Starlight', is absolutely gorgeous with leaves that are a bright yellow and bright green. Really intense clean colors. But – and this is an important consideration – it easily reverts to all-green. When you see that the leaves are reverting, remove the all-green leaves right away. The leaves have three-to-five forward-pointing narrow lobes with a truncate to cuneate base.



***H.h.* 'Zebra'**
88-255 (F,V)

This ivy, which comes from Germany, was named because of the way some, but not all, of the green-gray leaves are almost striped with broken bands of cream- to-white that radiate outward from the petiole. It is slightly cupped, with three-to-five insignificant lobes. 'Zebra' is a sport of 'Harold'.

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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)



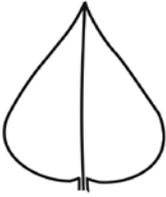
Ivy-Ivies (I)



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



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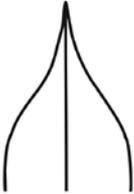


Lanceolate



Ovate

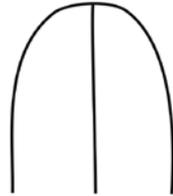
LEAF APICES



Acuminate

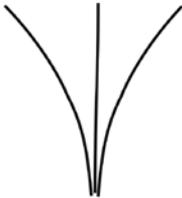


Acute

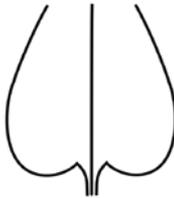


Obtuse

LEAF BASES



Cuneate



Cordate



Truncate

Drawing by AIS member Daphne Pfaff

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IVY OF THE YEAR 2013

Hedera helix 'Minigreen'

The American Ivy Society has selected *Hedera helix* 'Minigreen' as the Ivy of the Year for 2013. In the Pierot classification System, 'Minigreen' is not only a "Miniature" in size, it is also a "Bird's Foot" in shape.

This ivy, which came to AIS from Dutch nurseryman, Harry van de Laar in 1979, has five small star-like leaves with blunt tips. The rich green leaves are slightly folded upward at the base and the terminal lobe is slightly curled downward.

Because of its compact habit of growth along with its self-branching habit of growth, it makes a charming plant both in the garden as well as the house.

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'.

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:

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

Photo by Rachel Cobb



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. (www.weedyacres.com)

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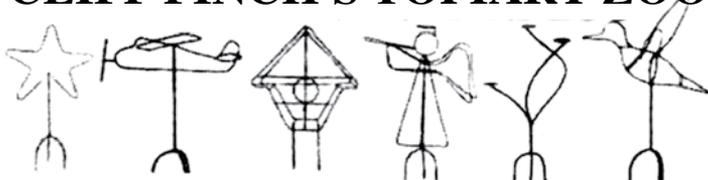
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All are *Hedera helix*

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