

A black and white photograph of several ivy leaves, showing their characteristic lobed shape and detailed vein structure. The leaves are arranged in a way that they overlap, creating a sense of depth. The lighting highlights the texture of the leaf surfaces. Overlaid on the image is the text 'IVY JOURNAL' in a large, white, serif font. The word 'IVY' is positioned above 'JOURNAL'. There are also faint, semi-transparent watermarks of the text 'AIS not for reprint' scattered across the image.

IVY JOURNAL

General Information

American Ivy Society
P. O. Box 2123
Naples FL 34106-2123 U.S.A.

Membership

American Ivy Society
P. O. Box 2123
Naples FL 34106-2123 U.S.A.

AIS Officers, Board Members

President - Suzanne Warner Pierot
Vice-President - Peggy Redding
Treasurer - David Clark
Membership - Laurie Perper
Registrar, Ivy Research Center Director - Russell Windle
Taxonomist - Dr. Sabina Mueller Sulgrove

Board Directors

Frank Batson
Rosa Capps
Rachel Cobb
Susan Cummings

Barbara Furlong
Patricia Riley Hammer
Jim Maddux

Ed Olson
Daphne Pfaff
Pearl Wong

Ivy Journal Editorial Staff:

Rachel Cobb
Patricia Riley Hammer

David Pfaff
Suzanne Warner Pierot
Peggy Redding

Dr. Sabina Mueller Sulgrove
Russell Windle

The Ivy Journal is published once per year by the American Ivy Society, a nonprofit educational organization. Membership includes a new ivy plant each year; subscription to the *Ivy Journal* and *Between the Vines*, the newsletter of The American Ivy Society.

Editorial submissions are welcome. Mail typed, double-spaced manuscript to the *Ivy Journal* Editor; The American Ivy Society. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish manuscript and/or artwork to be returned. Manuscripts will be handled with reasonable care. However, AIS assumes no responsibility for safety of artwork, photographs, or manuscripts.

Every precaution is taken to ensure accuracy, but AIS cannot accept responsibility for the corrections or accuracy of the information supplied herein or for any opinion expressed.

The American Ivy Society

P. O. Box 2123, Naples, FL 34106-2123

www.ivy.org

Remember to send AIS your new address. The Post Office does not forward *Ivy Journals*

Copyright 2005. The American Ivy Society. All Rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, by photostat, microfilm, xerography, or any other means, or incorporated into any information retrieval system, electronic or mechanical, without permission of the copyright owner.

Design/Production by Rachel Cobb - Elmer, NJ • Printed by Jeremy Printing - New York, NY

IVY JOURNAL

Summer 2005

Volume 31

CONTENTS

List of Illustrations	2
Index of Sponsors	2
For More Information	3
AIS Chapter Listing	3
Regional Ivy Collections	3
Is It Ivy Or Is It Not?	5
Propagating Hedera with Modern Methods	11
Adding New Ivies To Filoli's History	16

2005 NEW REGISTRATIONS

<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Mon Premier'	26
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Sea Breeze'	29
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Beryl's Honor'	32
Three New Ivies From Cliff Coon	33
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Crinklet'	34
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Crochet'	34
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Yeti'	35
Ivy of the Year <i>Hedera helix</i> 'Anita'	40
Commercial Sponsors List	41

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Anita'	Cover, 84
Grape Ivy - <i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>	6
Devil's Ivy or Pothos – <i>Scindapsus aureus</i>	6
German or Parlor Ivy - <i>Senecio mikanoides</i>	7
Swedish Ivy - <i>Plectranthus oertendahlii</i>	7
Kenilworth Ivy - <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	7
Boston or Japanese Ivy - <i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	8
Virginia Creeper - <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> & <i>P. inserta</i>	8
Poison Ivy - <i>Rhus radicans</i>	8
Creeping Fig – <i>Ficus pumila</i> (<i>F. repens</i>)	9
Parlor Ivy – <i>Philodendron scandens</i> (<i>P. oxycardium</i>)	9
String of Hearts - <i>Ceropegia woodii</i>	10
Ivy Geranium - <i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	10
Filoli bowling green	16
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Parsley Crested'	17
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Poetica'	17
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Angularis Aurea'	18
Adult form of <i>Hedera algeriensis</i>	18
Adult form of <i>Hedera helix</i> 'Rochester'	19
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Mon Premier'	27
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Sea Breeze'	28, 30
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Beryl's Honor'	33
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Crinklet'.	34
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Crochet'	35
<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Yeti'	36

LIST OF SPONSORS ADS

Garden Works	15
<i>Hedera</i> etc.	37
The Begonian	37
Mary's Plant Farm & Landscaping	37
Cliff Finch's Topiary Zoo	37
Samia Rose Topiary	38
Hobby Greenhouse Association	38
Gilson Gardens	38
Evergreen Nursery	39
Vine Acres Nursery, Inc.	39
Euro American	39
Commercial Sponsors List	41

FOR MORE INFORMATION

SPECIFIC IVY QUESTIONS

Growing Ivy Outdoors

Dr. Sabina Mueller Sulgrove
2624 Center Creek Circle
Spring Valley, OH 45370-9000

Commercial Growing

Frank Batson
19916 Mill Creek Road
Scotts Mills, OR 97375

Judging Standards

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

AIS CHAPTERS

Atlanta

Rosa Capps
575 Milligan Drive
Stone Mountain, GA 30083

Central Coast

Evelyn C. Maddux
700 Fairway Drive, Camarillo, CA 93010

Eastern

Russell Windle
P.O. Box 461, Lionville, PA 19353

Naples

Daphne Pfaff
696 16th Avenue South, Naples, FL
34102

San Diego

Pat Hammer
Samia Rose Topiary
P.O. Box 23-1208, Encinitas, CA 92023

Ontario

Barbara Furlong
26 Alcaine Ct.
Thornhill (Markham)
Ontario, Canada L3T2G7

REGIONAL IVY COLLECTIONS

California

Filoli Center
National Trust for Historic Preservation
86 Cañada Road
Woodside, CA 94062
Phone 650-364-8300

Florida

Sugar Mill Botanic Gardens
950 Old Sugar Mill Road
Port Orange, FL 32119
Phone 904-788-3645

Maryland

Brookside Gardens
1500 Glenallan Avenue
Wheaton, MD 20902
Phone 301-929-6509

New York

Buffalo & Erie County
Botanical Gardens
2655 South Park Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14218
Phone (716) 827-1584

Illinois

Chicago Botanic Gardens,
Hardiness Trials
1000 Lake Cook Road
Glencoe, IL 60022
Phone 847-835-5440

Virginia

Lewis Ginter
Botanical Garden
Display Collection
1800 Lakeside Avenue
Richmond, VA 23228-1300
Phone 804-262-9887
River Farm, Headquarters
of the American Horticulture Society,
Ivy Display Collection
7931 East Boulevard Drive
Alexandria, VA 22308
Phone 703-768-5700

President's Message

Suzanne Warner Pierot

Our last issue of the Ivy Journal discussed whether or not ivy is Invasive. It created a great deal of interest particularly in the Pacific Northwest where the winters are mild and ivy is rarely killed back by frost. Several people wrote asking if I would be specific and recommend some ivies that are slow growing.

So here goes. My personal selection would be:

Hedera helix 'Anita'

Hedera helix. 'Henriette

Hedera helix 'Spetchley'

Hedera helix. 'Misty'

Hedera helix 'Tenerife'

Hedera helix 'Conglomerata'

Hedera helix 'Minigreen'

Hedera helix'Congesta'

I would really like to hear about your experiences with any of the above ivies. If you have a hard time finding them, look on the back cover and you will find a list of commercial members who sell ivies.

Here is something to remember: As a rule the dark green ivies with larger leaves and long spaces between leaves are the fastest and most vigorous growers. Stay away from them in places like Oregon or Washington.

Although we love our favorite plant and promote it freely to most locations in the United States we do feel the main culprit is not *Hedera helix*, but *Hedera hibernica* which was planted freely everywhere by our ancestors. No one realized it would be a problem for many years and no one did anything to control it. Now it is the ivies that are the "bad guys" and not the gardeners who let them go. All ivies can easily be kept in check in the garden if pruned once or twice a year and planted in a location where they will not escape to the neighbor's garden.

I live in the Northeast where the winters are long and cold and I must baby all my ivies to bring them through the winter. Friends who live in Delaware, Pennsylvania or Southern New Jersey don't have any problem with winter kill.

I must admit I smiled when one writer from Mercer Island, Washington wrote: "Recently an Ivy Brigade has been established to wipe out the ivy and other invasive plants which are, however, no more invasive than the humans who have settled here..."



IS IT IVY OR IS IT NOT?

By
Patricia Hammer

A rose is a rose is a rose... but neither Grape Ivy nor Parlor Ivy is true Ivy! Because my job is to answer most of the questions that come to The American Ivy Society web site, I can tell you first-hand that there is a lot of confusion about what is – and isn't - Ivy.

Botanists and horticulturists have long been telling gardeners to beware of confusion caused by common names. Some plants have many common names, and common names can vary in different parts of the country. Often a common name was made up years ago and handed down from generation to generation. Many times the common name is descriptive of the plant's characteristics or uses but has no relation to what the plant really is or even its family.

True Ivy belongs to the genus *Hedera*, which is part of the Araliaceae family. There are many plants that are called "Ivy" but are not in the genus *Hedera*. None of the plants listed below are in the Araliaceae family and are in no way related to true Ivy. Most of these are landscape plants in some part of the United States, and some make very good houseplants (but do beware of the dreaded Poison Ivy). Some are similar to real Ivy, and for that reason are included in this group so that we can show the differences. In some cases (such as Virginia Creeper) a plant is listed here because often the general public groups any plant that vines and climbs as "Ivy." These "other" ivies include:

- Grape Ivy (*Cissus rhombifolia*)
- Devil's Ivy or Pothos (*Scindapsus aureus*)
- German or Parlor Ivy (*Senecio mikanioides*)
- Swedish Ivy (*Plectranthus oertendahlii*)
- Kenilworth Ivy (*Cymbalaria muralis*)
- Kangaroo Ivy (*Cissus antarctica*)
- Boston or Japanese Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)
- Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus inserta* & *P. quinquefolia*)
- Poison Ivy (*Rhus radicans*)
- Fig Ivy (*Ficus pumila*)
- Philodendron or Indoor Ivy (*Philodendron scandens*)
- String of Hearts or Rosary Vine (*Ceropegia woodii*)
- Ivy Geranium (*Pelargonium peltatum*)

The list above is a prime example of why common names in the plant world get gardeners into trouble and lead to considerable confusion. We obviously need to help reduce the confusion about which plants are truly Ivy, and this article is a beginning in that direction.



Grape Ivy - *Cissus rhombifolia*

Related to Virginia Creeper, Grape Ivy has three-part bright light to dark olive-green leaves from 1-4" long with sharp-toothed edges. The shiny foliage is shaped like Poison Ivy leaves. The underside of the leaves, as well as the younger stems, are covered with a fuzz of tiny, soft brown hairs which give the plant bronze tones. The flowers are inconspicuous. Grape Ivy is native to South America and requires warmth year around; it is used extensively as houseplant because it tolerates low light. When planted outdoors in warmer climates it grows best in shade. Its soil must be kept moist but not soaked.

Although there are true ivies with three-part leaves, such as 'Tripod' and 'Tobler', it is easy to identify Grape Ivy by the sharp-tooth edges and the bronze tones, which are not found in *Hedera*.

Kangaroo Ivy - *Cissus antarctica*

This Australian "ivy" is an elegant trailing vine with large, shiny, saw-toothed leaves 2-3.5" and often up to 6" long and almost as wide, and shaped like an elm leaf. It grows slowly and needs cool temperatures. It is often called Kangaroo Vine, and is used extensively as a houseplant as it tolerates very low light and low humidity. It is also an important landscape plant in frost-free areas of Southern California and elsewhere.

The leaf size, serrated leaf margin and the over all fleshy leathery texture helps to identify Kangaroo Ivy and distinguish it from *Hedera*.

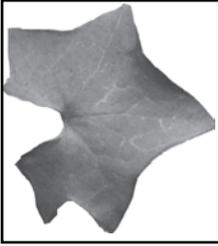
Image resource: http://www.cfgphoto.com/details.php?image_id=3567



Devil's Ivy or Pothos – *Scindapsus aureus*

This plant is often confused with Philodendron because the leaf shape is very similar. A native of the South Pacific Islands, it has heart-shaped leaves from 2-4" long. Some leaves solid green, some are marbled with pure white, while others show streaks of cream or yellow. If kept in a dark location their coloring will become somewhat subdued, with some leaves becoming completely green. Devil's Ivy is practically indestructible, but given adequate light and the privilege of drying out between waterings, it will respond with colorful growth that most houseplants cannot surpass. Pothos may be used as a landscape plant in warm, almost tropical climates, but is found readily in the market place everywhere sold as a houseplant.

Pothos differs from true Ivy by its overall appearance as a plant that looks so much more tender.



German or Parlor Ivy - *Senecio mikanioides*

Senecio mikanioides is a daisy relative from South Africa, which is evergreen in mild climates and deciduous in colder climates. It will grow in sun or shade and is considered a weed in Coastal California. Believe it or not, German Ivy is sometimes mistaken for *Hedera* because its leaves are similar in shape, but their color is brighter green. The coarsely toothed leaves grow on a viny stem, which trails or climbs. Mature plants form clusters of small, bright yellow daisy-like flowers. They grow very fast and must be tip-pruned regularly for a compact houseplant.

German Ivy can be distinguished from *Hedera* by the fleshy and easily broken stems and leaves.



Swedish Ivy - *Plectranthus oertendahlii*

Swedish Ivy has shiny, dark green, thick leaves with scalloped edges and pronounced veins. The flowers are white to blue and are arranged on spikes. Best known as a houseplant or a hanging basket plant and very easy to grow, it tolerates partial shade and full shade. In coastal Southern California it is used as a ground cover and is especially suited to hanging over a wall, raised bed edge, or a container in shady areas.

Although it does not have the true ivy leaf shape, Swedish Ivy is similar to *Hedera* because it is shade tolerant, easy to grow, trailing, and roots in water. However, the delicate spikes of bluish flowers are an instant give away that it is not a *Hedera*.



Kenilworth Ivy - *Cymbalaria muralis*

This dainty plant is a creeper with kidney-shaped; irregularly lobed 1" wide leaves with shallowly scalloped edges. The miniature lilac-blue snapdragon-type flowers have yellow throats. It's a native of the Alps and grows wild in the Appalachian Mountains. New plants are easily grown because it is a creeper and roots wherever it touches moist ground. As a matter of fact, Kenilworth Ivy is considered a weed in warmer climates and also in greenhouses across the country because it seems to just show up all on its own. It is a perennial in warm climates like southern California, but grown as an annual in colder parts of the country and sold as a houseplant.

The prolific flowers, not found on any *Hedera*, easily identify this beautiful little weed.



Boston or Japanese Ivy - *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*

Many homes that seem to be covered with ivy in the summer are really covered with Boston Ivy. This "ivy" is not a member of the *Hedera* family, although this deciduous vine makes a perfectly magnificent wall cover. Boston Ivy is vigorous and quick growing with large, shiny, grass green leaves from 2-7" wide. The leaves turn red and orange in autumn and can look spectacular against a wall in the fall. It is the plant known as the famous Wrigley Field Ivy. Boston Ivy can be found in many parts of the country and there are as many as fifteen different cultivars, including some beautiful tiny-leaved types that are less aggressive.

When Boston Ivy turns red in the fall and drops its leaves in the winter it is easy to tell it is not a true *Hedera*. During the other times of the year, look closely and notice that it climbs by use of disc-tipped tendrils, which *Hedera* does not have.



Virginia Creeper - *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* & *P. inserta*

Although there is no common name that refers to Virginia Creeper as ivy, this plant is closely related to Boston Ivy and is often clumped into that same group and mistakenly thought by some to be true Ivy. The two species have individual characteristics, but they are grouped together here. This very vigorous vine scrambles and runs over the ground and climbs over fences and trellises. *P. quinquefolia* has very large five-part leaves with 6" leaflets with saw-toothed edges. It has very few or no sucker discs to help it climb, so it is rather mounding and self-supporting in habit. As the common name indicates it is a native to the Rocky Mountains and eastward. It is extremely hardy and can be found ground wild in many parts of the country.



Poison Ivy - *Rhus radicans*

I resent that this villainous plant has been given the common name "Ivy." It is a shrubby vine that crawls and climbs by means of aerial rootlets. The leaves consist of three somewhat oval, pointed leaflets, glossy on top and slightly hairy beneath. It has small greenish-white flowers followed by small, grayish, round berry-like fruits in axillary clusters, which remain on the plant all winter. In the fall the foliage turns red and orange. It should always be observed at as great a distance as possible as it is

poisonous to the touch. Be aware that handling the bare stems in winter can be just as dangerous as touching the leaves, and the smoke from burning the stems or woody trunks is also hazardous. My own experience with this plant and resulting problems came from exposure to burning wood in our stove that had Poison Ivy growing on the trunk, even though all of the stems were removed prior to being sold as firewood. Although the stove was airtight, I was exposed to the smoke when filling the stove. The extreme itching, burning, and blistering of the skin caused by the plant's toxicity can not only be painful but sometimes fatal. Most authorities recommend the best way to destroy it is with chemical brush killers.



Creeping Fig – *Ficus pumila* (*F. repens*)

Sometimes called Fig Ivy, this plant grows very similar to true ivy and often is used in humid climates on moss-filled topiary. It is native to China, Japan, and Australia. Creeping Fig has many similarities to true ivy, sharing a vining and climbing habit using aerial roots. In the juvenile stage Creeping Fig grows rapidly, clinging flatly when climbing walls and fences. Like true ivy, Creeping Fig also has an adult stage when the stems become much woodier and the leaves become much larger, leathery and elongated, bearing large oblong fruit. It has been famous for growing in greenhouse and conservatories, but it can be cast-iron hardy in warm climates.

It is easy to identify Creeping Fig by the tiny round to cordate papery thin leaves that are usually less than 1" long or wide. Another good distinguishing characteristic is the short stubby branches.



Parlor Ivy – *Philodendron scandens* (*P. oxycardium*)

This plant is the most commonly known houseplant and comes from a very large group including perhaps as many as 200 different species, some with very large deeply cut leaves. Parlor Ivy has deep green heart-shaped leaves up to 5" long which can get up to 12" in the right conditions. Starting in the very early 1900's Philodendron was frequently trained on wires to frame windows and doorways. I have seen it trained on strings, hanging from rafters, and, in one memorable setting, covering the entire ceiling going from room to room. It also grows in water for a long time. Because true Ivy was also trained on iron frames and up and around windows during the same time period, the two plants are often grouped into one category: ivy.

The overall texture and leaf size helps gives clues that Parlor Ivy is not a true *Hedera*. Philodendron is a tropical plant and cannot withstand any cold temperatures.



String of Hearts - *Ceropegia woodii*

This beautiful South African succulent vine grows from a tuberous base and has thick pairs of heart shaped leaves that are 1/2-2/3" long. The dark green leaves are marbled white. Little balls or tubers form on the stem and can be used to start new plants. The dull pinks to purplish flowers are too small to be really showy, but their structure is very interesting.

Although String of Hearts is a vine, the resemblance to true ivy stops there. It does not climb, and is generally grown as a potted specialty plant in a pot. It can also be trained onto a small trellis or simple topiary form.



Ivy Geranium - *Pelargonium peltatum*

Ivy Geranium is a widely grown; much loved flowering plant that has ivy-like leaves. The glossy leaves are rather succulent, bright green, 2-3' wide and long, with 5 to 7 pointed lobes. The flowers come in rounded clusters of 5 to 10 florets with a wide color range including pink, red, lavender and magenta, to name a few. It is commonly sold as a bedding plant, hanging basket, mixed container or houseplant in almost every nursery and garden center across the country. In colder climates Ivy Geraniums are treated as annuals, as they do not tolerate a hard frost or freezing temperatures. In mild climates it is considered a shrubby perennial and continues to grow year around.

Photo courtesy of:
©2005
Gerald D. Stewart,
Vista, CA 92084.
All rights reserved.

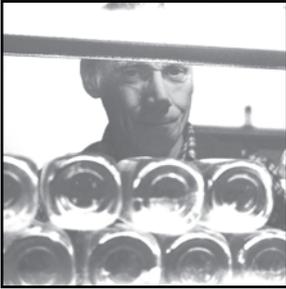
This plant suffers much confusion as it is not a true Geranium nor a true ivy. The best clue that Ivy Geranium is not an ivy is that it bears very showy flowers. Although most of the *Hederas* will flower with age, most often they are not showy and certainly not sold for their flower power.

Now that you know how to tell these thirteen ivy wanna-bees from real ivy, you can help spread the word and teach your friends to avoid "ivy"

Propagating *Hedera* with Modern Methods

Walt S. Butterfield

Biography by
Pat Hammer, board member AIS



Walt Butterfield is the owner and operator of Butterfield Labs, a tissue culture research lab located in Bridgeton, New Jersey. Although Butterfield has studied and worked with several genera of plants his main focus is Orchids. Prior to starting his own business he designed, built and managed the tissue culture labs at Brighton Farms near Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Walt was associated with Stockton State College and taught biology part time for more than 20 years. Over the years he has consulted for many labs around the world and has been associated with University of Oran in North Africa and Tata University in India.

Beyond his love to teach and work with young biologists and horticulturist Butterfield has always had a strong passion for working with endangered species both here in the United States and beyond.

A personal note from the bio author:

I had the opportunity to learn from Walt Butterfield while working at Brighton Farms. Among other assignments at the orchid farm I was sometimes assigned to assist in the Lab. This gave me the rare opportunity to learn tissue culture from a pioneer and at the time much of this information was a highly guarded secret. Walt is the perfect mentor for any budding horticulturist. He has a quite an unassuming style yet the ability to make science exciting and wondrous along with the talent to make an awkward fledging beginner feel confident, able and ready. From Walt I learned the true meaning of horticulture, plants and their relationship to people and why it is all so important. Even though that was a long time ago, I think the best advice I ever got came from Walt Butterfield, "Just remember, plants will grow in spite of people."

Walt Butterfield can be found toiling away in his New Jersey Laboratory along with his feline assistant S.T. who is in charge of rodent control!

Abstract

This is a brief resume of ivy production, the uses of hormones and organic growth stimulators, and current methods of propagation. There are many uses of these plants, with increasing interests in the varieties used outdoors as well as potted plants indoors. In some cases the plants are used to cover unsightly walls and useless ground areas.

Ivy Uses

Ivy is used in the landscape to crawl along the ground, climb trees, cover fences, or building walls. Thus "the hallowed ivy covered halls...." Many seem to believe that ivy is invasive, and many others prove that it isn't. Ivy has found its way into nearly every mixed container garden, dish garden or mixed hanging basket. An array of modern day cultivars are used in wedding bouquets and floral arrangements. Ivy is an extremely versatile plant. There are many cultivars that are desirable as collectables. Adding to their interest is the fact that some will "sport" changing colors partly and sometimes shapes. These sports are not often consistent one season after another.

Historical Uses and Folklore

It has been reported that *Hedera helix* has been sometimes been used in dental practice for inflamed gums, or in treating Caries. There are other vague references noted in Medical Botany by Lewis and Lewis. Native Americans always carried some in the Medicine Man's pouch-for treating pain.

Conventional Propagation

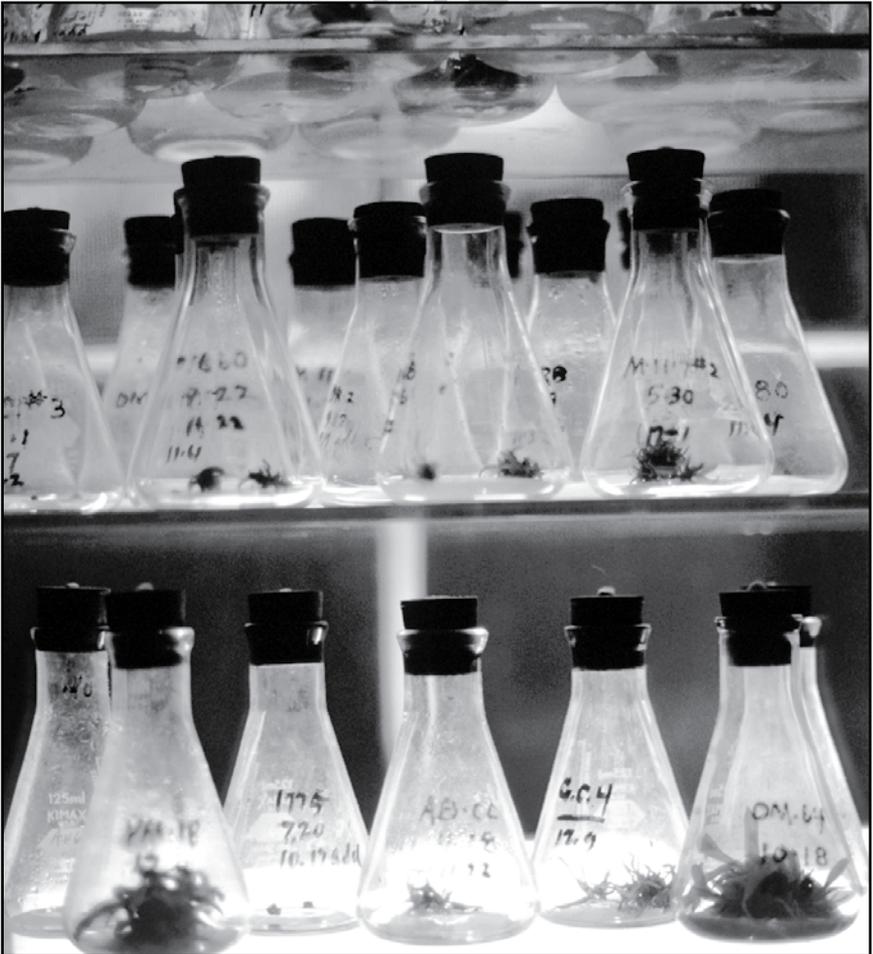
In the past, multiplying or propagating Ivy (*Hedera*) has been by simply sticking a piece of stem, with at least one leaf in earth, potting soil, (delete or) clean sand, or peat moss, and kept moist. It generally takes 2-4 weeks to develop roots.

Growth Stimulators

There are some hormones available, which will assist 'cuttings' in making roots and stop the invasion of fungi. Trade names are "Rootone" and the like. They contain IBA [Indole butyric acid] or IAA [Indole acetic acid] and possible Thiamine hydrochloride or some of the more expensive exotic hormones. Commercial growers use these for making practically every plant in their production schedule.

Organics

A natural source of rooting/growth aid is available to anyone attempting to



Flasks of new plants propagated by tissue culture at Butterfield Lab.
Photos on pages 11 & 13 by Rachel Cobb

culture almost any plant. It is an extract made from Willow [fam. Salix]. Florists often suggest adding an Aspirin or two to the water in the vase holding cut flowers to preserve them a bit longer. Since all the commercial Aspirin are synthetic [Acetylsalicylic acid] their effect doesn't last very long. A source of good, pure Salicylic acid can be extracted from Willow branches about one quarter to three eights inch in diameter, with mostly green bark. Cut pieces of the green branches and put them in a two or more quarts ceramic or plastic container (never metal), pack them tight to get the most 'infusion' and cover with water until completely immersed. Keep it at room temperature or a little warmer. A good place to keep them for two days is on top of the refrigerator if the family cat isn't already there. At the end of two or three days, a slight change in pH will be noted. When the pieces are removed, there will be a cloudy, greenish liquid, in which practically any plant can be

rooted all at the same time. Rooting, or at least root buds will generally in about ten to twelve days.

Meristems/PTC

The most efficient method for producing plants in large quantities is by Plant Tissue Culture, or 'Meristem' methods by isolating a section of undifferentiated tissue and culturing it in a nutrient formula either liquid or on Agar. There are many formulas, all of which appear to be based on 'Murashige' which uses variations of hormones and Vain & Went, which depend on Coconut endosperm for growth stimulation. Of course, any formula must be autoclaved for purity and no foreign elements-especially fungi. Meristem, or undifferentiated tissue can be distinguished by the size and shape of the cells-more or less square. The growth or differentiated are somewhat brick shaped-twice the size. Both types of cells are found in plant tips and nodes. Both types contain nuclei controlled by their DNA reaction to day-length temperature etc. The actual excision is rather delicate using a fine scalpel [#11] The piece of plant will have been carefully sterilized by washing in soap and water, and by soaking in bleach or Calcium hypo chlorite All the work must be done in a Laminar Flow Hood. A low power microscope can be used. The use of gloves and mask is important to preserve sterility.

Some growth usually can be noticed in two weeks or so; callus will form, gradually forming what looks like green raspberries. After 'trans-flasking' some weeks later, leaf tips will show. This is the time to change formula; the plantlets are making their own hormones and will make roots quickly.

MS FORMULA

	MG/L	(milligrams per liter)
[NH4] NO3	1659	Murashiges & Skoog
KNO3	1900	
CaCl2.2H2O	440	The basal 'macro'
MgSO4.7H2O	370	units-containing all
KH2PO4	170	the 'NPK' of any
FeSO4.7H2O	27.8	good plant food.
Na2EDTA	33.6	Micro units will
MnSO4.4H2O	22.3	depend on the
ZnSO4.7H2O	8.6	type of plant
SUCROSE [for Carbon]	30 grams	

After mixing thoroughly-the pH will be adjusted to 5.8 and the batch autoclaved @ 121 C. for 15 minutes

The Future

The future is already here! Research with DNA using PCR [Polymerase chain reaction][U.K.] has opened our ability to see the entire helix, including detection of genetic mutations, detection of food-borne pathogens, forensic applications, determination of relationships among plant species, and possibilities of plant/animal fusion. Research in "t" cell area is facilitated.

It is postulated that **ivy** can become even more useful than just covering walls. The DNA can be manipulated to include 'Bt' [Bacillus thuringensis, often called "Milky Spore] which has an affinity for soft, crawling insects. A chemical corporation has successfully engineered Bt in the DNA of corn seed to control borers in corn plants. The "Bt" has been engineered to become part of the corn DNA helix to target borers. To protect the walls of wood from living borer intrusion they could plant decorative ivy with Bt to control the insect problem. Commercially this could be successful.

References

- PCR Technologies by Griffin and Griffin
- Experiments in PT Cultures by Dodds and Roberts
- Extensive Overviews by Sulgrove [in Ivy Bulletins]
- Tissue Cultures Techniques by Torres
- Gray's Manual of Botany Merck's Index



Adding New Ivies To Filoli's History

By
Lucy Tolmach

After five years, Filoli's new ivy collection is now beginning to take hold, so it's time for an update. The collection arrived in 1999 as a gift from Cliff Coon, a Northern California member of the American Ivy Society who has introduced new ivy cultivars to the trade. Cliff offered Filoli his collection after he realized that his dream of developing an ivy nursery in Mendocino would not be fulfilled in his lifetime. These ivies were his mother stock plants, which he carefully collected during his travels. It was with great sadness that he parted with "his old friends" but he realized that at Filoli they would be shared with the public. This 654 acre former country place, now a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is home to many other types of plants including rare camellias, magnolias, tree peonies, orchids and a large collection of fruit.

Ivy, which climbs the Flemish bond walls, is one of the foundations of our English Renaissance style garden. What a better place than the San Francisco Bay Peninsula to preserve this historic and symbolic plant whose history goes back to the ancient Roman Villa gardens, and inspired many classical traditions like Filoli. Here most ivies can be grown outside during the winter and our temperatures are low enough that some leaves actually color up in the winter and show off their beautiful pink, red, purple and yellow patterns.



Filoli bowling green with a collection of original ivies trained as wall tapestries.



Hedera helix 'Parsley Crested'



Hedera helix 'Poetica' with bright orange-colored fruits grown in a cast composition container by Gaston Rognier.

The day I received Cliff's call offering his collection I was looking for a plant that I could use to soften the new perimeter deer fence which had just been constructed to replace our old fencing. Extensive brush removal left the brand new fence looking pretty stark. I was envisioning what this new deer fence would look like covered in a beautiful green leafy mantle but I wanted a tough, fire resistant, drought tolerant plant and one that could be harvested for foliage for our floral design program too. The instant I understood what Cliff was offering me on the phone I realized that ivy was exactly what I wanted for that fence! Today Cliff's ivies are planted on 1,500' of perimeter fencing around the 16 acre formal garden. A different ivy is planted between each numbered fence post, each with an engraved plastic display label.

Fortunately, Cliff was willing to help me to develop the planting design. He suggested that we plant the species together in one location along the fence by the old tennis court and all of the *Hedera helix* cultivars together on the other fences around the fruit garden. We both agreed that the best place for the adult ivies was in the upper southwest corner of the fruit garden under the shade of live oaks and madrones. There we developed the ivy yard which contains a simple winding path through the woodland with ivies on both sides, and naturalized bulbs including grape hyacinths and *Scilla* planted underneath. A smaller leafed ivy called 'Ritterkreuz' was planted to soften the lower walls of the new new potting shed in the greenhouse area. Other small leafed ones were planted on the visitor and education center and deer resistant ones on a new storage building outside the garden fence. We selected Shakespeare's famous Poet's Ivy, with its beautiful orange berries to be potted in an ornate cast composition pot from the early 20th century for the dining room terrace. Some of the ivies were planted within the garden like *Hedera helix* 'Buttercup' which was planted in the shade along the wall of the the pear alley across from Filoli's daffodil field.

Before planting began, some of the areas along the fence line needed clearing first. The existing *H. helix* 'Pittsburgh' from an earlier time period, was running rampant and I knew that these new fancy ivies could never compete with it. It took two years to get the 'Pittsburgh' under control before we could plant and we needed to install a drip irrigation system with filters to water the new ivies. Some of the dwarf variegated ivies like 'Cecilia' and 'Calico' were potted up for table decorations and others are placed in the garden house with pots of tulips.

Some of the most unusual of the ivies were seedlings and sports selected by Cliff Coon himself. These plants are being maintained in my personal garden awaiting the time when they can be photographed and properly registered. One is a perky little green fan leaf ivy now planted at the base of our brick bread oven. I named that one, Sierra, after Cliff's granddog, a wonderful little (rat terrier mix) who came to live here among the ivies.

Curating a collection that is constantly changing is not easy and one of my biggest fears was that we would lose the identifications of the cultivars. Cliff made sure that didn't happen by carefully labeling each plant himself including the AIS numbers for each plant. He also supplied us with a master list to verify his sources. Now we have the collection mapped, in FileMaker Pro and in the Filoli Woody Plant Guide. Two wonderful Filoli garden volunteers, besides myself, have adopted Cliff's ivies. Both scientists like Cliff, they come on Saturdays to prune out the sports and whack back the weeds. They start at one end of the collection and when they get to the end, start over again.



Hedera helix 'Angularis Aurea' trained on the wall of the Lane Courtyard at the Visitor and Education Center. One of the best wall ivies.

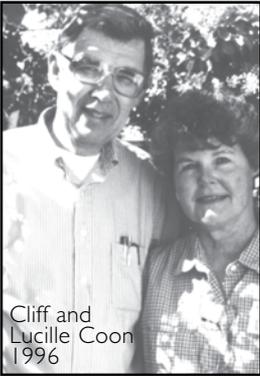


Adult form of *Hedera algeriensis* 'Gloire de Marengo' with its beautiful white and pink variegated foliage and showy raspberry red fruits.



Adult form of *Hedera helix* 'Rochester' with its pendant bluish black fruits.

The ivy collection, not counting Filoli's original ivies, represents 10 species. Over 200 ivies are in containers and 167 different cultivars are planted out, including 80 adults. This collection enhances the classic beauty of the garden and adds significance to the historic resources which Filoli shares with its visitors. Many thanks to my friend Cliff for handing his dream over to Filoli and for infecting me with the love of ivy. Many thanks also to the American Ivy Society for its continuing support towards maintaining this project.



Cliff and
Lucille Coon
1996

CLIFF COON, a long-time American Ivy Society member and one of the truly great people in the world of Ivy, died at his home on March 16, 2005. Cliff's research and propagation led the way to the present interest and popularity of Adult Ivy.

Cliff lived on a 1/6th acre lot in Freemont, California, on the east side of San Francisco Bay. Although the plot of land was small, he managed to grow over 400 ivy cultivars. What stood out about Cliff's all-ivy garden was not only the array of foliage colors, but also the contrast in plant shapes, leaf shapes and textures. He used ivies as large foundation plants, hanging plants, fence climbers and specimen plants. It was such a surprise to enter his garden and find that a garden made entirely of ivy could be so strikingly beautiful.

Because the climate near the bay area is mild – not getting as hot or as cold as the climate farther inland - the ivies which he started planting in the late 1970's grew to adulthood and flowered and fruited. He was able to provide the American Ivy Society with his knowledge about the length of time various ivies take to go from the juvenile form to adult – some as long as 12 years, some only 3 or 4. He also found that some ivies such as *H.h.* 'California Fan', 'Gold Child', or 'Ritterkreuz' never flowered despite ideal conditions.

When Cliff learned he had cancer in the 1990's he made arrangements for most of his collection be transferred to Filoli Gardens so that his research could be continued. His collection has been lovingly cared for by Lucy Tolmach (see article on page 16. Filoli is the beautiful 654 acre National Trust garden 30 miles south of San Francisco.

Even though he had to cut back on the strenuous work in his garden he to look for unusual ivy sports. On page 33 of this issue you will find 3 of Cliff's new registrations.

By profession Cliff was a research chemist and his name is on numerous patents. He loved music and played the guitar. In 2004 his novel, "The Mending String", was published. He was a longtime active member of Centerville Presbyterian Church where he taught adult Sunday School and was a Deacon. He is survived by his wife of 50 years, Lucille, 6 children and 12 grandchildren.

Sleep well, Cliff. The Ivy Society will miss you.

FILOLI IVY LIST CLIFF COON COLLECTION

By
Lucy Tolmach 5/16/2005

- Hedera Algeriensis* 'Gloire de Marengo' Adult
Hedera Algeriensis 'Ravensholst' Juvenile
Hedera Algeriensis 'Striata' Juvenile
Hedera azorica 'Sao Miguel' Juvenile
Hedera azorica 'Sao Miguel' Juvenile
Hedera azorica 'Sao Miguel' Seedling
Hedera azorica 'Sao Miguel' Adult
Hedera azorica 'Variegata' Juvenile
Hedera canariensis 'Margino- Maculata' Juvenile
Hedera canariensis 'Margino-Maculata' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'Batumi' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'Deer Buster' Adult
Hedera colchica 'Dentata Variegata' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'Dentata Variegata' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'Dentata Variegata' Adult
Hedera colchica 'Dentata' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'Dentata' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'My Heart' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'Sulphur Heart' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'Sulphur Heart' Adult
Hedera colchica 'Sulphur Heart' Juvenile
Hedera colchica 'Sulphur Heart' Adult
Hedera colchica sp. Adult
Hedera helix "4104 Central" Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Alt Heidelberg' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Ambrosia' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Angularis Aurea' Adult
Hedera helix 'Anita' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Anne Marie' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Arborescens' Adult
Hedera helix 'Arrowpoint' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Asterisk' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Aureo Variegata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Aureo Variegata' sport
Hedera helix 'Avon Pittsburgh' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Baby Gold Dust' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Baden Baden' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Big Deal' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Big Deal' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Bill Archer' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Bill Archer' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Boskoop' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Boskoop' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Boskoop' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Boskoop' (IV) Juvenile
Hedera helix Brandywine sdl seedling
Hedera helix 'Brandywine' Adult
Hedera helix 'Brandywine' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Bulgaria' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Bulgaria' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Bulgaria' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Bulgaria' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Bulgaria' II. Seedling
Hedera helix 'Buttercup' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'ButtercupSeedling' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Caecilia' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Calico' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Calico' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'California Compacta' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'California Fan' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'California Fan' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'California Gold' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'California' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'California' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'California' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'California' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Cambria' found in
Hedera helix 'Caramellow' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Carolina Crinkle' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Cascade' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Cascade' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Castillijo Street' Juvenile
Hedera helix "Castillijo Street" found on
Hedera helix Chalice sport Sport
Hedera helix Chalice sport Sport
Hedera helix 'Chalice' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Chester' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Chester' Adult
Hedera helix 'Chickadee' Needlepoint Seedling
Hedera helix 'Chrisandia Chrysana' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Christian' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Chrysophylla' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Chrysophylla' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Cockle Shell' Adult
Hedera helix 'Cockle Shell' Adult
Hedera helix 'Cockle Shell' Adult
Hedera helix 'Cockleshell' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Cockleshell' Adult
Hedera helix 'Congesta' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Conglomerata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Crenata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Crenata' Adult
Hedera helix 'Crenata' Adult
Hedera helix 'Crochet' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Crochet' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Curly Locks' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Curly Locks' Adult
Hedera helix 'Curvaceous' Juvenile

Hedera helix 'Curvaceous' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Cuspidata Minor' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Cyrano de Bergerac' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Dealbata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Dealbata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Dealbata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Dealbata' Adult
Hedera helix 'Dean' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Deltoidea sdl seedling' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Deltoidea' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Deltoidea' Adult
Hedera helix 'Diana' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Dolly' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Doneraileensis' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Dragon Claw' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Dragon Claw' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' Adult
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' ... see 00-519 Seedling
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sdl. Seedling
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sdl. 'Yeti' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sdl.II. Seedling
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sdl.III. Seedling
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sdl.IV. Seedling
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sdl.V. Seedling
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sedl. II. see Seedling
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sport VII. Sport
Hedera helix 'Duck Foot' sport VIII. Sport
Hedera helix 'Duckfoot' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Eclipse' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Egret' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Elegance' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Elegantissima' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Elfenbein' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Emerald Gem' Adult
Hedera helix 'Emerald Globe' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Emerald Globe' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Erecta' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Eugen Hahn' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Eva' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Excalibur' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Fallen Angel' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Fan' Juvenile
Hedera helix "Fan" found on
Hedera helix 'Fantasia' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Feinfinger' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Ferney' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Fiesta' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Filigran' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Filigran' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Filigran' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Flamenco' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Flamenco' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Flavescens' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Fleur de Lis' Juvenile

Hedera helix 'Fleur de Lis' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Fluffy Ruffles' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Garland' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Garnet' Adult
Hedera helix 'Gavotte' see FI-199-213 Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Glacier sport' Adult
Hedera helix 'Glacier sport' Adult
Hedera helix 'Glacier' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gold Child' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gold Child' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gold Child' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gold Craft' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gold Dust Seedling' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Gold Dust' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gold Heart' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gold Heart' Adult
Hedera helix 'Golden Ingot' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Golden Ingot' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Golden Snow' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Goldfinch'
Hedera helix 'Goldfinch' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Goldfinger' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Goldheart seedling' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Goldstern' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gracie' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Gracie' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Green Feather' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Green Finger' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Green Ripple' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Harald' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Harrison' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Harry Wood' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Harry Wood' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Helenä' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Henriette' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Henriette' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Heron' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Holly' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Imp' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Ingobert' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Ingrid' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Irish Gold' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Irish Gold' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Irish Lace' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Itsy Bitsy' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Itsy Bitsy' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Ivalace' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Jubilee' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Knulch' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Knulch' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Kolibri' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Koniger' Adult
Hedera helix 'Koniger' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Koniger' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Koniger' Juvenile

Hedera helix 'Koniger' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Koniger' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'La Plata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Lady Francis' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Lady Francis' Juvenile
Hedera helix Lalla Rookh sdl Seedling
Hedera helix 'Lalla Rookh' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Lalla Rookh' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Lalla Rookh' Adult
Hedera helix 'Lalla Rookh' Adult
Hedera helix LallaRookh seedling' Seedling
Hedera helix LallaRookh seedling' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Lancelot' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Lee' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Lemon Swirl' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Leo Swicegood' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Limey' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Little Diamond' Adult
Hedera helix 'Little Gem' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Little Witch' Sport
Hedera helix 'Lucille' juvenile
Hedera helix 'Lucille' juvenile
Hedera helix 'Luzii' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Manda's Crested' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Marie Louise' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Marie Strauss' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Marilyn' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Mariposa sport' sport
Hedera helix 'Mariposa' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Mariposa' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Mariposa' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Medusa' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Merion Beauty' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Microphylla Variegata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Midas Touch' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Midget' Sport
Hedera helix 'Midget Sport' Sport
Hedera helix 'Midget Sport' Sport
Hedera helix 'Midget' Sport
Hedera helix 'Midget' Sport
Hedera helix 'Midget' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Mini Ester' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Minikin' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Minima' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Minor Marmorata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Minor Marmorata' Adult
Hedera helix 'Miss Maroc' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Miss Maroc' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Miss Maroc' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Misty' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Misty' Adult
Hedera helix 'Mona Lisa' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Mrs. Pollock' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock sdl' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock sdl' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock sdl' Seedling

Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock sdl' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock sdl' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock' Adult
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Mrs.Pollock' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Mushroom' Sport
Hedera helix Needlepoint sdl Seedling
Hedera helix Needlepoint sdl Seedling
Hedera helix 'Needlepoint' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Needlepoint' Adult
Hedera helix 'Needlepoint' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Normandy' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Needlepoint' Adult
Hedera helix 'Nice Guy' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Nigra' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Nigra' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Normandy' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Nugget' Sport
Hedera helix 'Palace' Sport
Hedera helix 'Palace' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Palace' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Palace' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Palmetto' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Palmetto' Adult
Hedera helix 'Paradise' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Paradise' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Parasol' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Parsley Crested' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Parsley Crested' Adult
Hedera helix 'Pat Hammer' Unknown Juvenile
Hedera helix "Pedata #1" Seedling
Hedera helix 'Pedata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Perkeo' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Perle' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Peter Pan' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Peter Pan' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Pirouette' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Pirouette' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Pittsburgh Variegated' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Pittsburgh' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Pixie' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Plume d'Or' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Poetica' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Poetica' Adult
Hedera helix 'Ripples' 88-324 Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Ritterkreuz' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Rochester' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Romanze' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Romanze'
Hedera helix 'Rotunda' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Rotunda' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Rumania' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Russell's Gold' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Russelliana' Juvenile

Hedera helix 'Russelliana' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Ruth' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sagittaeifolia Variegata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sagittaeifolia' Juvenile
Hedera helix "San Miguel" seedling Seedling
Hedera helix "Sandhill Road" Adult
Hedera helix Schaeffer III sport Sport
Hedera helix 'Scutifolia' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Scutifolia' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Scutifolia' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Shamrock' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Shamrock' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Shannon' Juvenile
Hedera helix "Sierra" Seedling
Hedera helix 'Sylvatica' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Silver Cascade' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Silver King' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Silver King' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sinclair Silverleaf' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sinclair Silverleaf' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Small Deal' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Small Deal' Juvenile
Hedera helix "Sparrow" Needlepoint sdl seedling
Hedera helix "Sparrow" Needlepoint sdl seedling
Hedera helix 'Spectre' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Spetchley' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Spinosa' Juvenile
Hedera helix ssp.rhizomatifera Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sterntaler' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Stuttgart' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sub Zero' Adult
Hedera helix 'Succinata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sunrise' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sunrise' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Sylvatica' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tanja' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tanja' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Tanja' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Teardrop' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Teena' Seedling Seedling
Hedera helix 'Telecuri' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Telecuri'
Hedera helix 'Telecuri' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Tenerife' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Teneriffe sport' Sport
Hedera helix 'Teneriffe' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Teresa sdl' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Teresa sdl' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Teresa sdl' Seedling
Hedera helix 'Teresa' Goldheart Seedling
Hedera helix 'Tesselata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tesselata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tesselata' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Thorndale' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tobler' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tom Boy' Seedling

Hedera helix 'Tomboy' Adult
Hedera helix 'Topazolite' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Touch Of Class' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tres Coupe' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tripod' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tristan' Sport
Hedera helix 'Triton' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Triton' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Troll' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Troll' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Trustee' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Tussie Mussie' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Twinkles' Juvenile
Hedera helix Unknown Juvenile
Hedera helix Unknown Juvenile
Hedera helix Unknown
Hedera helix 'Ustler' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Very Merry' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Waccamaw' Juvenile
Hedera helix Walthamensis sdl seedling
Hedera helix 'Walthamensis' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Walthamensis' Adult
Hedera helix "Warbler" Needlepoint sdl Seedling
Hedera helix "Wachtel Mutant" Seedling
Hedera helix 'Wichtel' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Wichtel' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Wichtel' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'William Kennedy' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Williamsiana' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Willy' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Wilson' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Wilson' Adult
Hedera helix "Wing Tips" Seedling
Hedera helix 'Yalta' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Zebra' Juvenile
Hedera helix 'Baltica' Adult
Hedera helix 'Brokamp' Adult
Hedera helix 'Bulgaria' Adult
Hedera helix 'Buttercup' Adult
Hedera helix 'Conglomerata' Adult
Hedera helix 'Glacier' Adult
Hedera helix 'Glacier' Adult
Hedera helix 'Gold Dust' Adult
Hedera helix 'Gold Dust' Adult
Hedera helix 'Gold Heart' Adult
Hedera helix 'Minor Marmorata' Adult
Hedera helix 'Parsley Crested' Adult
Hedera helix 'Poetica' Adult
Hedera helix 'Rochester' Adult
Hedera helix 'Tanja' Adult
Hedera helix 'Teena' Adult
Hedera helix 'Treetop' Adult
Hedera helix 'Pittsburgh' Adult
Hedera helix * Unknown Adult
Hedera helix sp. Juvenile
Hedera hibernica 'Betty Allen' Juvenile

<i>Hedera hibernica</i> 'Digitata' Juvenile	<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> 'Sinensis' Juvenile
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> 'Rona' Juvenile	<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> 'Suzanne' Juvenile
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> 'Aracena' Juvenile	<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> sp. Juvenile
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> 'Rona' Juvenile	<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> sp. Adult
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> 'Variegata' Juvenile	<i>Hedera pastuchovii</i> 'Cypria' Juvenile
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> 'Variegata' Adult	<i>Hedera pastuchovii</i> 'Cypria seedling' Seedling
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> 'Variegata' Adult	<i>Hedera pastuchovii</i> 'Cypria' Juvenile
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> sp. Juvenile	<i>Hedera pastuchovii</i> sp. Juvenile
<i>Hedera hibernica</i> sp. Adult	<i>Hedera pastuchovii</i> sp. 'Cyprus' Adult
<i>Hedera maderensis</i> sp. Juvenile	<i>Hedera rhombea</i> 'Creme de Mint' Adult
<i>Hedera maderensis</i> ssp. <i>iberica</i> "Miel Valley" Juvenile	<i>Hedera rhombea</i> 'Pierot' Juvenile
<i>Hedera maroccana</i> 'Spanish Canary' Juvenile	<i>Hedera rhombea</i> 'Pierot' Adult
<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> 'Marble Dragon' Juvenile	<i>Hedera rhombea</i> "Ryuku Is." Adult
<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> "Paisley" Seedling	
<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> 'Sinensis' Juvenile	

Cliff Coon's Articles in the *Ivy Journal*

Coon, Cliff. 1989. How to germinate ivy from seed. *Ivy Journal* 15(1): 18, 44-45.

Coon, Cliff. 1989. Naturalization of ivy in the Santa Cruz Mountains. *Ivy Journal* 15(2):10-11

Coon, Cliff. 1990. Characteristics of Seedlings from *Hedera canariensis* cvs. Gloire de Marengo and Striata and *Hedera helix* cv. Gold Heart. *Ivy Journal* 16(1): 17-23.

Coon, Cliff. 1995. 1995 New Registrations *Hedera helix* cvs. Henriette, Mariposa and Tripod. *Ivy Journal* 24:19-35

Coon, Cliff. 1997. *Hedera helix* 'Rotunda'. *Ivy Journal* 23: 49-53.

Coon, Cliff. 1998. New Registrations: *Hedera helix* 'Brandywine', (A). *Ivy Journal* 24: 34-40.

Coon, Cliff. 1999. 1999 New Registrations, *Hedera helix* 'Egret'. *Ivy Journal* 25:16-25

Coon, Cliff. 2000. 2000. New Registrations. *Hedera helix* 'Lucille'. *Ivy Journal* 26: 23-26.

Coon, Cliff. 2000. 2000. New Registrations. *Hedera helix* 'Gold Finch'. *Ivy Journal* 26: 27-30.

Coon, Cliff. 2000. Germination of Ivy from Seed. *Ivy Journal* 26: 36-38.

Coon, Cliff. 2001. All about adult ivies: an overview. *Ivy Journal* 27: 24-35.

Coon, Cliff. 2002. All about adult ivies: Adult *Hedera helix* 'Chester'. *Ivy Journal* 28: 6-10.

2005 New Registrations I

When a new ivy is registered, it is photographed and described in detail in the Ivy Journal. This is done in order that the correct name is associated with a specific ivy. In addition, a herbarium specimen is made and deposited in the Willard Sherman Turrell Herbarium (MU), Department of Biology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 45056, and in the Claude E. Phillips Herbarium (DOV), Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Delaware State University, Dover Delaware, 19901-2277. The letter(s) used in parentheses after the cultivar name refer(s) to the Pierot Classification System (Pierot 1974, 1995), and Knowing and Growing Ivy (AIS 1997). The AIS numbers are identification/ verification numbers used by the American Ivy Society to keep track of the history of every ivy sent for identification. The first two digits are the last two digits of the year the ivy was received, and the last three digits are the sequential numbering during that year. All new cultivars are presumed sports of *Hedera helix*, unless otherwise noted.

Hedera helix 'Mon Premier' v, M

By
Russell A. Windle
Registrar

HISTORY

'Mon Premier' (AIS 05-001) Fig. 1, is a Variegated (V), Miniature (M) ivy in the Pierot Classification System (Pierot, 1974, 1995). This ivy is being submitted for registration by Hervé Canals of Lou Jordi Eireto, Jardin Botanique de Barnave, Moulin de Jansac, 26310 Barnave, France.

Mr. Canals first contacted AIS in April of 1999, and in June of that same year came to visit me and to see my collection on a visit to New York and Boston. We have been sharing ivies back and forth since our first meeting.

Hervé is an avid collector and his ivy collection is considered a national collection by the CCVS (Conservatoire français des Collections Végétales Spécialisées). Along with his ivy collection he also collects Boxwood (*Buxus*), and Weigela. His gardens are open to the public.

'Mon Premier' was found as a variegated sport of *Hedera helix* 'Alt Heidelberg' in the autumn of 1998. Mon Premier is French for my first, as this is the first ivy that Hervé is naming. This ivy is being registered with the French Spelling the translated name is not be an acceptable synonym.

DESCRIPTION

The leaves are unlobed, roundly diamond shaped, although an occasional leaf

can be found with vestigial lateral lobes. The leaf base is cuneate, attaching directly to the stem without a petiole, so the leaf is sessile, and the leaf margin is rolled under. There are also a number of small leaflets found at the base of the leaf at the bud joint. These will develop into side shoots with time.

The variegation is variable so that no two leaves are identical. Some leaves are marginally variegated white, with streaks of white bleeding into the leaf, where others have white diffused through out the whole leaf. Under cool temperatures the leaf also takes on a reddish hue, especially in the white areas.

Plants are slow growing, but will make mounds of growth with runners over time. One draw back is that this ivy has a tendency to revert to a more lobed 'Pittsburgh'-like form. This is also seen in the parent plant. All reversions should be removed as they can over take the new plant in time. This condition is exasperating when the cultivar is planted out side. Care should be taken to only propagate from unlobed leaved runners.

SIMILAR CULTIVARS

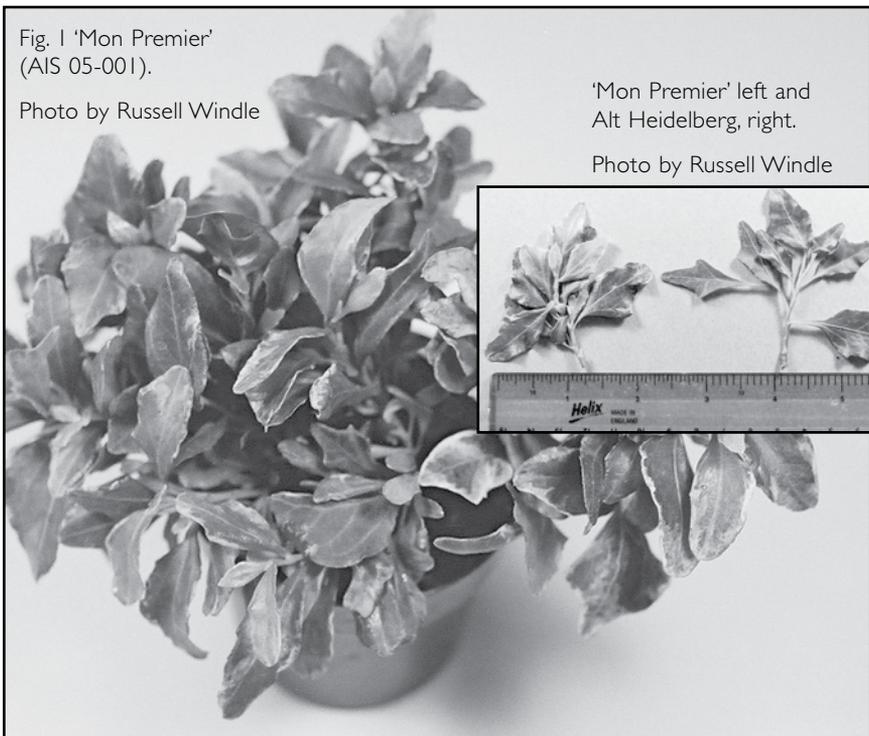
'Alt Heidelberg' has the identical leaf shape, and habit, with out the variegation.

Fig. 1 'Mon Premier'
(AIS 05-001).

Photo by Russell Windle

'Mon Premier' left and
Alt Heidelberg, right.

Photo by Russell Windle



'Little Diamond' (Kleiner Diamant) has a similar leaf shape and habit, but the variegation is more stable and regular having a clear white margin with a gray and green splashed center.

LITERATURE CITED

American Ivy Society, Editors. 1997 "Pierot System of Classification" p.3. In: *Knowing and Growing Ivy*, Naples, Florida. 15pp.

Heieck, Ingobert, 1980. 'Alt Heidelberg' p. 18; Plate I. In: *Hedera Sorten*. Abtie Neuburg, Heidelberg, West Germany. 135 pp.

Pierot, Suzanne Warner, 1974. (Classification) Chapter 1, and beginning of each chapter describing a category. In: *The Ivy Book*, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York. 164 pp.

Pierot, Suzanne Warner, 1995. The Pierot Classification System. Chapter 5. In: *The Ivy Book: the Growing and Care of Ivy*. Second Edition. Garden by the Stream. Willow, New York. 184 pp.

Rose, Peter Q. 1980,1990. 'Alt Heidelberg'. pp. 56-57. photo plate 7. In: *Ivies*. Blandford Press. Poole, Dorset. England. 180 pp.

Rose, Peter Q. 1996. 'Alt Heidelberg'. p.50. photo p. 60. In: *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Ivies*. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon. 160 pp.



Fig 1. 'Sea Breeze' (AIS 02-028).

Photo by Rachel Cobb

2005 New Registrations II

Hedera helix 'Sea Breeze' v. c

By
Russell A. Windle
Registrar

HISTORY

'Sea Breeze' (AIS 02-028) Fig 1 is a variegated (V), Curly (C) ivy, (Pierot, 1974, 1995). This ivy is being Registered by Jan Brees, P.O. Box 554, Markleeville, CA 96120.

The American Ivy Society Research Center first received this ivy in May of 2001 from Patricia Hammer, who had gotten this ivy from Brees. Jan originally bought this ivy in a flat of 4 inch ivies at the Nurseryman's Exchange in Half Moon Bay California in 1996 or 1997. At the time she asked where it had come from, but all they could say is that it had come from a contracted grower. It was never offered again. After growing it on for some time she gave some plants to Pat Hammer, who then past it on to us.

DESCRIPTION

The leaves are obscurely 3-5 lobed, with a wavy margin. The lobing is more pronounced during rapid growth. The leaf Blade is folded up along the mid-rib. Although the leaf is only slightly longer than wide, with the leaf blade folded up it appears much longer than wide. It is somewhat self-branching, making long runners. Leaves are spaced closely along stem, giving a full appearance.

The variegation is a creamy white margin, with a green-gray center. The stems and petioles are reddish, with the red color extending into the major veins. The variegation is most pronounced when grown under good light. Some fading of the variegation has been noticed on older growth, or when grown under low light.

The Variegation is also effected by temperature. Under cool temperatures the variegation takes on a golden yellow color, but as the temperature raises the color becomes a clearer white color.

Some green reversions have been noted, with a resemblance to *Hedera helix* 'California', which may be a clue to its origin. (Fig 2)

SIMILAR CULTIVARS

Fig 3 *Hedera helix* 'Ambrosia' can look very similar to 'Sea breeze', especially during the slow growing season. The major difference is that 'Ambrosia' has a fasciated petiole, causing a twist in the leaf blade, so that not only is the folded and curly but the terminal lobe twist off to one side. Ambrosia is also a much slower grower.

Hedera helix 'Telecurl', The leaf shape of 'Sea Breeze' is very reminiscent to 'Telecurl'. In fact, when I first received this ivy, I wondered is it might be a variegated sport from 'Telecurl'

LITERATURE CITED

Pierot, Suzanne Warner; 1974. (Classification) Chapter 1, and beginning of each chapter describing a category. In: *The Ivy Book*. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York. 164 pp.

Pierot, Suzanne Warner; 1995. The Pierot Classification System. Chapter 5. In: *The Ivy Book: the Growing and Care of Ivy*. Second Edition. Garden by the Stream. Willow, New York. 184 pp.

Rose, Peter Q. 1996. 'Ambrosia'. p.51. photo p. 51,102. In. *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Ivies*. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon. 160 pp.

Sulgrove, Sabina Mueller. 1992. 'Telecurl'. Pp.26-33, photographs 27,30,32. In. "Oldies but Goodies". *Ivy Journal*. Vol.18:26-33



Fig. 2 'Sea Breeze' with California reversion.

Photo by Russell Windle



Fig. 3 'Ambrosia' left, 'Telecurl' center and 'Sea Breeze' right.

Photo by
Russell Windle

2005 New Registration III

Hedera helix 'Beryl's Honor' V, F

By
Russell A. Windle
Registrar

HISTORY

'Beryl's Honor' (AIS 05-002) (Kaleidoscope mutant #4 Windle) Fig. 1 is a variegated (V), Fan (F) ivy in the Pierot Classification System (Pierot, 1974, 1995). This ivy is being registered at the request of George Sinclair, Chair, The Urban League of London (Ontario) Reforest City Project.

The American Ivy Society's web site receives questions and requests for information about ivy. Mr. Sinclair's request was a first. He wrote:

"Hi Folks,

My Name is George Sinclair, and I am writing from London Ontario with a question. Do you know of a way I could have a variety of ivy named after someone?

There is a woman here in London, who is a philanthropist of great renown that I'd like to honour by having a variety of ivy named after her. (Her name is "Ivey" hence my choice of plant and her first name is "Beryl", so naturally something with hints of that colour would be best.)"

Beryl Ivey along with being a business woman of great success, and a philanthropist is also an avid gardener. Having a plant named in her honor seems a natural thing to do.

At the AIS Research Center we have a number of new, unnamed ivies that are being grown and evaluated. So it was not difficult to go through them, and pick out a plant that would fit the criteria of the request.

'Beryl's Honor' (Kaleidoscope mutant #4 Fig. 2) was found from a series of mutations from *Hedera helix* 'Kaleidoscope'.



Fig. 1 'Beryl's Honor' (AIS 05-002) (Kaleidoscope mutant #4 Windle).

Photo by Russell Windle

DESCRIPTION

The leaves have 3-5 forward point lobes, with the terminal lobe being about 1/2 again as long as the lateral lobes, and a cuneate base. The leaf is slightly longer than wide.

The variegation is stable, as it does not fade in low light or with age. The degree of 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. It is somewhat self-branching, but branching is enhanced with light pruning. Stems are stout, but make long runners.

Winter hardiness has not been tested.



Fig. 2 'Beryl's Honor'.

Photo by Russell Windle



Fig. 3 'Green Ripple' left, 'Beryl's Honor' center and right.

Photo by Russell Windle

SIMILAR CULTIVARS

'Green Ripple' fig 3. (Schaepman 1978, Sulgrove 1983) has the same leaf shape and habit, with out the variegation.

LITERATURE CITED

Pierot, Suzanne Warner, 1974. (Classification) Chapter 1 and beginning of each chapter describing a category. In: *The Ivy Book*. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York. 164 pp.

Pierot, Suzanne Warner, 1995. The Pierot Classification System. Chapter 5. In: *The Ivy Book: the Growing and Care of Ivy*. Second Edition. Garden by the Stream. Willow, New York. 184 pp.

Schaepman, Henri K.E. 1978. 'Green Ripple' pp. 14-15. In. "Featured Ivy". *The Ivy Bulletin*. 4 (1): 14-15

Sulgrove, Sabina Mueller: 1983 'Green Ripple' pp 53, 55, photo p. 54. In. "Three Way Hardiness Report: Green Ripple". *Ivy Journal* 9(3). Pp. 53-55

Three New Ivies From Cliff Coon Freemont California

Hedera helix 'Crinklet' (O),
Hedera helix 'Crochet' (BF),
and *Hedera helix* 'Yeti' (H)

By
Russell A. Windle
Registrar

HISTORY

It was with great sadness for us to learn of Cliff's passing, but fortunately, Cliff left us a legacy of ivies, which will continue long in to the future. I have been corresponding and sharing ivies with Cliff for over 13 years. I will surely miss those packages from Cliff with all of those wonderful plants from his garden.

Here are three new ivies from Cliff. 'Crochet', and 'Yeti' are seedlings selected by Cliff, and 'Crinklet' was a sport Cliff found from *Hedera helix* 'Midget'. All three ivies are being registered on behalf of Cliff Coon, who graciously sent these ivies to me for consideration.

DESCRIPTION



'Crinklet' (AIS 05-003) [CLC 92-2] Fig. 1 is an oddity (O) in the Pierot Classification System (Pierot 1975, 1995). This ivy was received in 1996. Cliff's comments on this ivy: "This is another novelty ivy I've always had doubts about. I always thought of it as interesting, ugly ivy"

Cliff's proposed name "Crinklet" is a made up name, the I.C.N.C.P does permit this. Article 19.17 "The epithet of a cultivated name does not have to consist of an existing word or wards, but may be a novel invention." When you look at the leaves the name certainly is appropriate.

Fig. 2 the leaves are obscurely 3 rounded lobes, with some leaves appearing heart shaped, with a cordate base. Marginally the leaf is highly crested, with some cresting, following the major veins, to small crested spots on the leaf surface.

The marginal crested seems to cause some of the waviness to the leaves which are about as wide as long. It is somewhat self-branching, with leaves spaced very close on the stem. Growth is stiff, but will trail as the runners get some length.

This ivy is quite unique, with no similar cultivars for comparison.

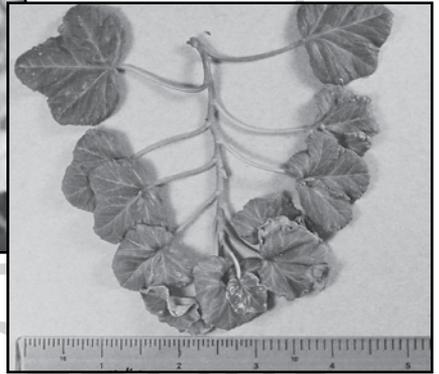


Fig. 1 'Crinklet' (AIS 05-003).

Photo by Russell Windle

Fig. 2 'Crinklet'.

Photo by Russell Windle



'Crochet' (AIS 05-004) [CLC 93-4-9 received in 1996] Fig 3 is a Bird Foot (BF) ivy in the Pierot Classification System (Pierot, 1974, 1995). This ivy was first published incorrectly as a sport of 'Needlepoint' (Sulgrove 1997), it is actually a seedling from Adult 'Needlepoint', germinated out in 1993.

Cliffs comments: "This is a seedling of 'Needlepoint'. I have used it as a groundcover, and it has done very well. It is stable, self-branching, and covers well. I have to cut mine back twice a year, but I do not consider it invasive. I consider 'Crochet' a very nice ivy."

Leaves are small about as long as wide, predominately 5 lobed, with a truncate base, although three lobed leaves with a slightly cordate base have been noted. It is self-branching, making mounds of growth, with long runners in time. The color is dark green, with yellow green veins, takes on a reddish hue, especially on the underside of leaf in cool temperatures. This ivy has been winter hardy to -10 degrees Fahrenheit.

Similar cultivar 'Needlepoint' (Sulgrove 1981, 1983). Fig. 4 'Needlepoint' usually starts out with three lobed leaves maturing to five lobed, whereas 'Crochet' usually starts with five lobed leaf. Also the leaves of 'Crochet' are over all smaller than 'Needlepoint' with the lobes of 'Crochet' being about 1/2 as long as the lobes in 'Needlepoint'.

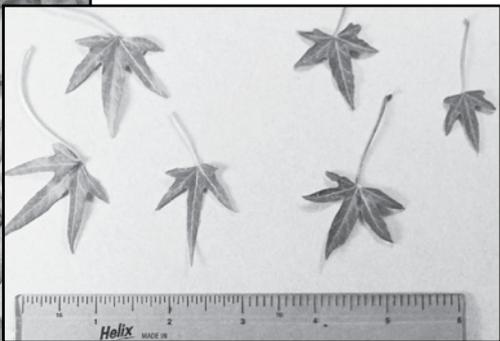


Fig. 3 'Crochet' (AIS 05-004).

Fig. 4 right 3 ivy leaves are 'Crochet', and left 3 leaves are 'Needlepoint'. Photo by Russell Windle

Photo by Russell Windle



'Yeti' (AIS 05-005) [CLC 95-1-5 received in 1996] Fig. 5 is a Heart (H) shaped ivy in the Pierot Classification System. (Pierot 1974, 1995). Cliff germinated this ivy from a seed taken from Adult 'Duck Foot' in 1995. His comments: "This is a vigorous plant. This one started growing fast right from the day it sprouted, and hasn't stopped. If you think it is worth registering, I have chosen the name 'Yeti' for it. My notebook designation for it is CLC 95-1-5."

Leaves about as long as wide (1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long and wide), with 3-5 rounded lobes with a cordate base, and raised major veins. The 3 lobed leaves have square (parallel sides), and the 5 lobed leaves have two extra basal protuberances (Fig. 6). The leaves are medium green, with yellow green veins. Petioles are longer than the leaves.

The plant is somewhat self-branching, with leaves spaced out along the stem. Light pruning enhances branching.

Similar cultivars 'Duck Foot'(Windle 2004), and 'Christian' (Sulgrove 1983). (Fig. 7) The predominant difference between these three ivies is the over all size of the leaf, with 'Duck Foot' being the smallest, 'Christian', in the middle and 'Yeti' being the largest. Also the self-branching habit is most pronounced in 'Duck Foot', and least in 'Yeti'.

LITERATURE CITED

Pierot, Suzanne Warner, 1974. (Classification) Chapter 1, and beginning of each chapter describing a category. In: *The Ivy Book*. Macmillan Publishing Company, New York. 164 pp.

Pierot, Suzanne Warner, 1995. The Pierot Classification System. Chapter 5. In: *The Ivy Book: the Growing and Care of Ivy*. Second Edition. Garden by the Stream. Willow, New York. 184 pp.

Sulgrove, Sabina Mueller: 1997. 'Crochet'. p.17. In. "An Adoration of Adults: Cliff Coon's Unique Ivy Garden". *Ivy Journal*.Vol.23 pp. 14-37

Sulgrove, Sabina Mueller: 1981. 'Needlepoint' pp. 34,36-37,39,42-44; photos pp. 36-37, 39, 42 lit in text. In : "Research Observation Post: Similar Ivies; 'Needlepoint', 'Irish Lace', 'La Plata', 'Midget', 'Minigreen'. *Ivy Bulletin* Vol. 7 (3) pp.34-44

Sulgrove, Sabina Mueller: 1983. 'Needlepoint' pp. 38,41,43, photo p. 41, lit in text, In:"Ivy Idiosyncrasies Changes in the Growth Patterns". *Ivy Journal* 9 (4), pp. 37-44

Sulgrove, Sabina Mueller: 1983. 'Christian' pp. 38, 39, 40, photo p. 39, lit p.44, In:"Ivy Idiosyncrasies Changes in the Growth Patterns". *Ivy Journal* 9 (4), pp. 37-44

Windle, Russell A. 2006 'Duck Foot' pp. 6-7, photo p.6. In: "Ivy of the Year 2004 *Hedera helix* 'Duck Foot'". *Ivy Journal* vol. 29. pp6-7

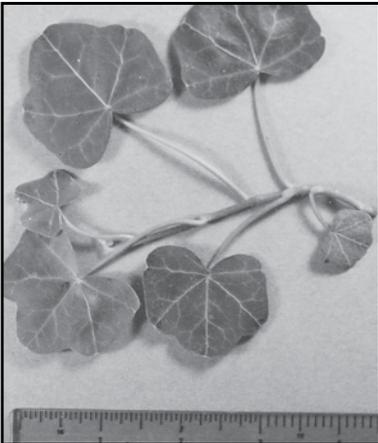


Fig. 5 'Yeti' (AIS 05-005).

Photo by Russell Windle

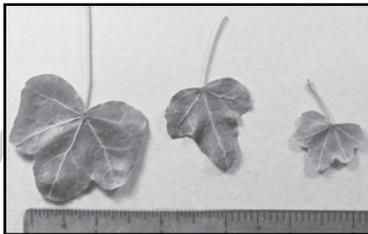
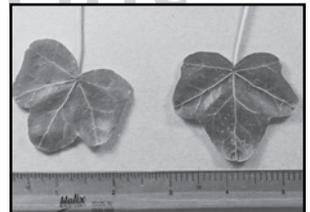


Fig. 7 Above: 'Yeti' left, 'Christian' center and 'Duck Foot' right.

Photo by Russell Windle

Fig. 6 Right: 'Yeti' with 3 and 5 lobes.

Photo by Russell Windle



HEDERA etc.

Over 300 True to Name Ivy Cultivars
Many New & Unusual Varieties

Catalog \$2⁹⁹

P.O. BOX 461, LIONVILLE, PA 19353 610-970-9175
hedera@worldnet.att.net

*If you have seen one begonia...
you haven't seen them all.*



Discover a World of Diversity

American Begonia Society

157 Monument

Rio Dell, CA 95562-1617

membership \$25 yearly

6 issues of the **Begonian**

www.begonias.org



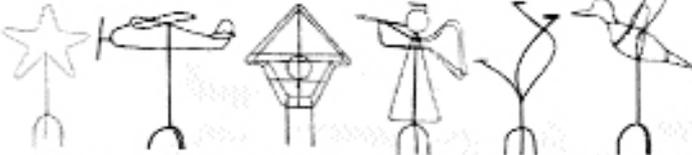
MARY'S PLANT FARM & LANDSCAPING

2410 LANES MILL RD., HAMILTON, OH 45013

(513) 894-0022

38 OF OUR VARIETIES ACCLIMATED TO GARDEN GROWING
SINCE 1977 WITH TEMPERATURES AS LOW AS MINUS 36°
THE ORIGINAL HOME OF "GALAXY" IVY.
CATALOG \$1.00

CLIFF FINCH'S TOPIARY ZOO



Offering a selection of topiary frames (559) 822-2315 ph/fx
PO BOX 54 Friant CA 93626 www.topiaryzoo.com



• SAMIA ROSE TOPIARY •

SPECIALIZING IN ALL
STYLES OF TOPIARY:

- Finished Tabletop Topiary
- Custom Creations & Wholesale Inquiries
- Topiary Supplies including frames, moss and ivy
- Lectures, Demonstrations and Workshops
- Consulting Services • Topiary Maintenance

123b Utama Avenue • Lucinda, CA 92024
760-416-0460 • FAX 760-416-9891

10% Discount for Members of The Association for Society



*The Association for plant and flower people who grow
in hobby greenhouses, windows, and under lights!*

Quarterly Magazine and Newsletter • Growing & Maintenance Help & Advice
Dues: USA \$22/yr, Canada/Mexico \$24/yr, Overseas \$25/yr. (US funds/bank, MO)
Sample Magazine \$3.50, Directory of Manufacturers & Distributors \$2.50

Hobby Greenhouse Association
8 Glen Terrace, Bedford, MA 01730-2048

<http://www.hobbygreenhouse.org>

**GROWERS OF QUALITY GROUND COVERS
AND HARDY ORNAMENTALS SINCE 1947**



U.S. ROUTE 20
P.O. BOX 277
PERRY, OH 44081

Evergreen Nursery, Inc.

Wholesale growers of Ivies for 27 years

Algerian	Ingelise	Shamrock
Algerian Variegata	Ivalace	Telecurl
Anne Marie	Manda's Crested	Walthamensis
English	Needlepoint	

All products available in 4" pots. English also in 2 1/4" pots. To view samples or price, go to www.qualitygroundcovers.com

To order, call toll free 1-800-521-7267

SPECIALIZING IN
IVY - CHRISTMAS CACTUS
ASSORTED BASKETS

Vine Acres Nursery, Inc.

QUALITY FOLIAGE - CERTIFIED FOR ALL STATES

JIM CHRISTIAN
SALES

P.O. BOX 317
CLARCONA, FLA. 32710
(407) 886-5900

WENDELL DAVIS
SALES
GENERAL MANAGER

Endowment Fund

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

Contributions may be sent to: AIS Treasurer, David Clark
4105 Crown Hill Road, Jarrettsville, MD 21084

Checks should be made payable to The American Ivy Society.
All contributions are tax deductible.



EURO AMERICAN™

Quality Plants. Innovative Thinking.



EuroAmerican is the second largest producer of liners in North America. Specializing in the year-round production of most of our "young plants". EuroAmerican sells the best garden-performing varieties of our nationally-known consumer brands.

EuroAmerican Propagators, L.L.C. • 32149 Aqueduct Rd, Bonsall, CA 92003
Phone: 888-323-0730 • Web site: www.euroamprop.com

IVY OF THE YEAR 2006

Hedera helix 'Anita'

The American Ivy Society, for the sixth year, has chosen *Hedera helix* 'Anita' to be the "Ivy of the Year" for 2006.

Hedera helix 'Anita' (M, BF), is a miniature Bird foot ivy in the Pierot Classification System, and was found as a presumed sport of *Hedera helix* 'Needlepoint' by Bob Hornback, Occidental California in 1983, and was named for Hornback's Mother. The American Ivy Society received 'Anita' from Cliff Coon in 1992, who then submitted it for Registration in 1994. Anita' was offered as the American Ivy Society's membership ivy in 1996.

This charming ivy has leaves that are 3 to 5 lobes, dark green, somewhat shiny, and slightly folded upward along the mid-rib. The over all size of the leaves is under an inch, with slightly longer leaves when grown outside. 'Anita' is strongly self-branching and makes mounds of full growth.

'Anita' has proven it's self as a good pot plant as well as a well behaved out door ivy surviving in test gardens to at least -10 degrees. This ivy can also be grown in full sun to dense shade, and will do equally well. This ivy is also well suited for small topiary work.

The American Ivy Society initiated the "Ivy of the Year" program in 2001 to help promote the diversity of ivies, for a full listing of the previous winner, check out our web site at: www.ivy.org

For more information on the Pierot Classification System, or for general ivy information go to www.ivy.org, Click on "Between the Vines"



Photo by Rachel Cobb

COMMERCIAL SPONSORS

Classic Groundcovers, Inc.

405 Belmont Rd., Athens, GA 30605
1-800-248-8424
www.classic-groundcovers.com

Cliff Finch's Zoo

P.O. Box 54, 16923 N. Friant Rd.
Friant, CA 93626
559-822-2315
www.topiaryzoo.com

Dodds Greenhouses

RR#6 Concession 2, Niagra on the Lake
Ontario LOS IJO Canada
905-468-3104
www.doddsgreenhouses.ca

EuroAmerican Propagators*

32149 Aqueduct Road, Bonsall, CA 92003
888-323-0730
www.euroamprop.com

Evergreen Nursery

1501 Dials Mill Rd., Statham, GA 30666
1-800-521-7267
www.evergreennurseryinc.net

ForemostCo, Inc.

8457 NW 66th St., Miami, FL 33166
800-421-8986

Gardenworks

P.O. Box 216, Markleeville, CA 96120
530-694-2515
www.gardenworkstopiary.com

Gilson Gardens

P.O. Box 277, 3059 US RT 20
Perry OH 44081
440-259-4845

Green Star Foliage

2584 Kelly Park Rd., Apopka, FL 32712
greenstarfol@aol.com

Hagerty's Topiary

1601 River Road, Croyden, PA 19021
215-788-2158

Hedera etc.*

P.O. Box 461, Lionville, PA 19353-0461
610-970-9175
hedera_helix@worldnet.att.net

60 Hicks Rd., West Newfield, ME 04095
207-793-4593
www.herbalcroft.com

Heritage International

700 Fairway Dr., Camarillo, CA 93010
805-484-5256

Hobby Greenhouse Association

8 Glen Terrace
Bedford, MA 01730-2048

Ivy Leaf Nurseries LTD.

'Joshua's Rest' Ballycullen
Ashford Co. Wicklow Ireland
0404 45035

Kridler Gardens

4809 Homeworth Road
Homeworth, OH 44634

Mary's Plant Farm & Landscaping

2410 Lanes Mill Rd.
Hamilton (McGonigle), OH 45013
www.marysplantfarm.com

Oak Bend Nursery

140 Soule St.
Athens, GA 30605-3624
570-763-3362

Samia Rose Topiary*

P.O. Box 23-1208
Encinitas, CA 92023
760-436-0460
www.SRTopiary.com

Stewart's Greenhouse, Inc.

P.O. Box 1848, Mt. Dora, FL 32756
352-383-8280
stewartsgrhs@aol.com

The Ivy Farm, Inc.

Box 116, Locustville, VA 23404
757-787-4096

Timbercrest Farm

43 Stevens Way NE, Rydal, GA 30171
770-382-6048

Vine Acres Nursery, Inc.

P.O. Box 317, Clarcona, FL 32710
407-886-5900