

HEDERA HELIX
CULTIVARS M - Z

Hatch's
Cultivars
Of
Woody
Plants

2022 Edition

Laurence C. Hatch
Horticultural
Taxonomist

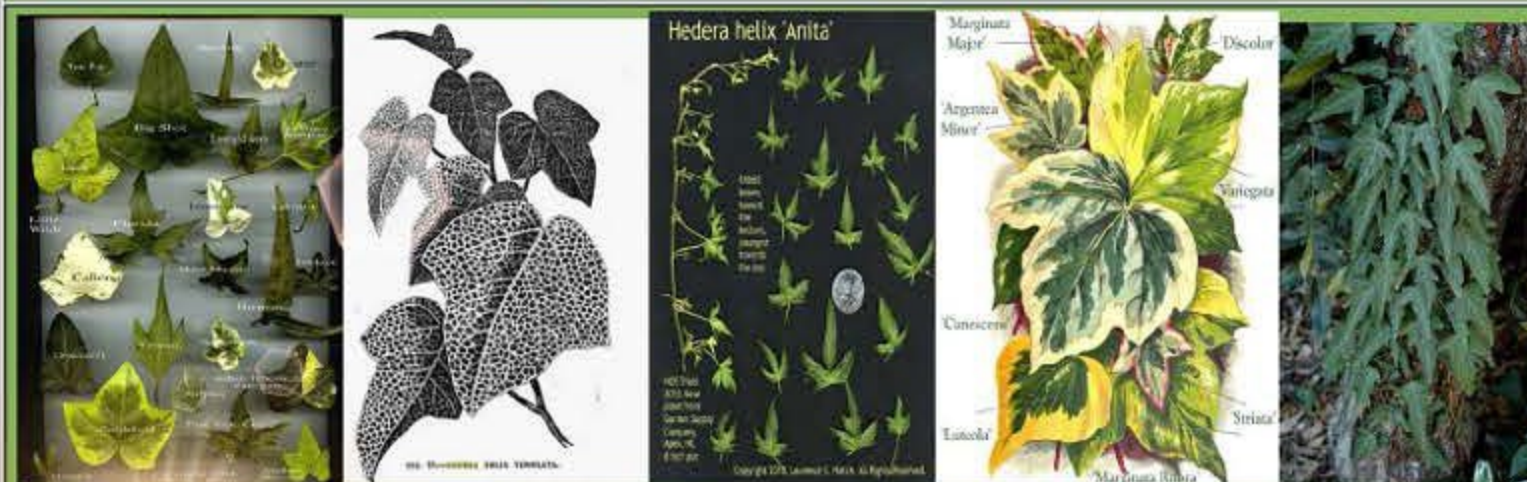
Hatch's Interior Plants

THE IVYFILE

THE IVYFILE is a PDF reference for every phone, tablet, book reader, and computer, the ultimate encyclopedia of 500+ ancient and modern Hedera cultivars including original foliage scans, rare literature, historical documents, patent apps, and high-res digital images



By Laurence C. Hatch



A cultivar.org ebook

Copyright 2010, 2022. Laurence C. Hatch. All Rights Reserved.
You may not extract, copy, repurpose, sample, reuse, or otherwise duplicate any material from this document by any means or technology including text, images, and links without written permission of the author. Pinning is a violation of this copyright. Please link only to www.cultivar.org.

INTRODUCTION: This 5 June 2022, I am happy to revise this section of cultivars in common ivy after 12 years since the last revision called IvyFile. I hope the next one will be on a better, shorter interval because it is now very easy to compile PDF in mere seconds with the brilliant Adobe Acrobat Pro DC software. (By the way you

can subscribe to that powerful package for \$19 a month so it's now in reach of most folks). This means adding new cultivars should be a more simple thing. Hopefully. Thanks to more than a dozen people who contributed to the revision and you are acknowledged below for your additions and comments.

Some of the newer cultivars come by way of OROC (Open Registration Of Cultivars) which has filled a gap in documenting new cultivars. One new cultivar we received just 6 days ago, making it a record to "print" for ivy cultivars I am sure. Send us yours and we'll get it out on the Hatch's Interior Plants (HIP) page in short time. By the way, this file is a shared document between Hatch's Interior Plants and our subscription only, 6500 page, 54 volume encyclopedia Cultivars of Woody Plants (CWP).

This file is written for serious ivy lovers and scholars but the novice or more casual fan can still enough the links and big images. We all started somewhere and I hope the level of detail in this work will inspire all the readers to love ivies, collect more, find more sports of merit, and study this genus as it deserves. Ivies are not evil and destroying the world. Don't you dare let anyone tell you that.

Wide, high-res images and scans are still the hallmark of our studies and a steady requirement for all our cultivar.org work. If you are a researcher and want your own copies of the great studies by Hibberd, Paul, Tobler, Lawrence, Bates, and others write us and I will give you legal, copyright free digital downloads for your work. I don't believe in hoarding research material (once I've gone to press with something) and will always share with others. New eyes and perspectives count. I just ask that you share your insights with this audience or give us a research article to cite. And we always wish to thank the American Ivy Society for making their archive of wonderful Ivy Journals free to the general public.

And remember you can download for free this entire file and the A-L file on your phone, tablet, or other portable device for use in the field. Try that with a stack of ivy books!

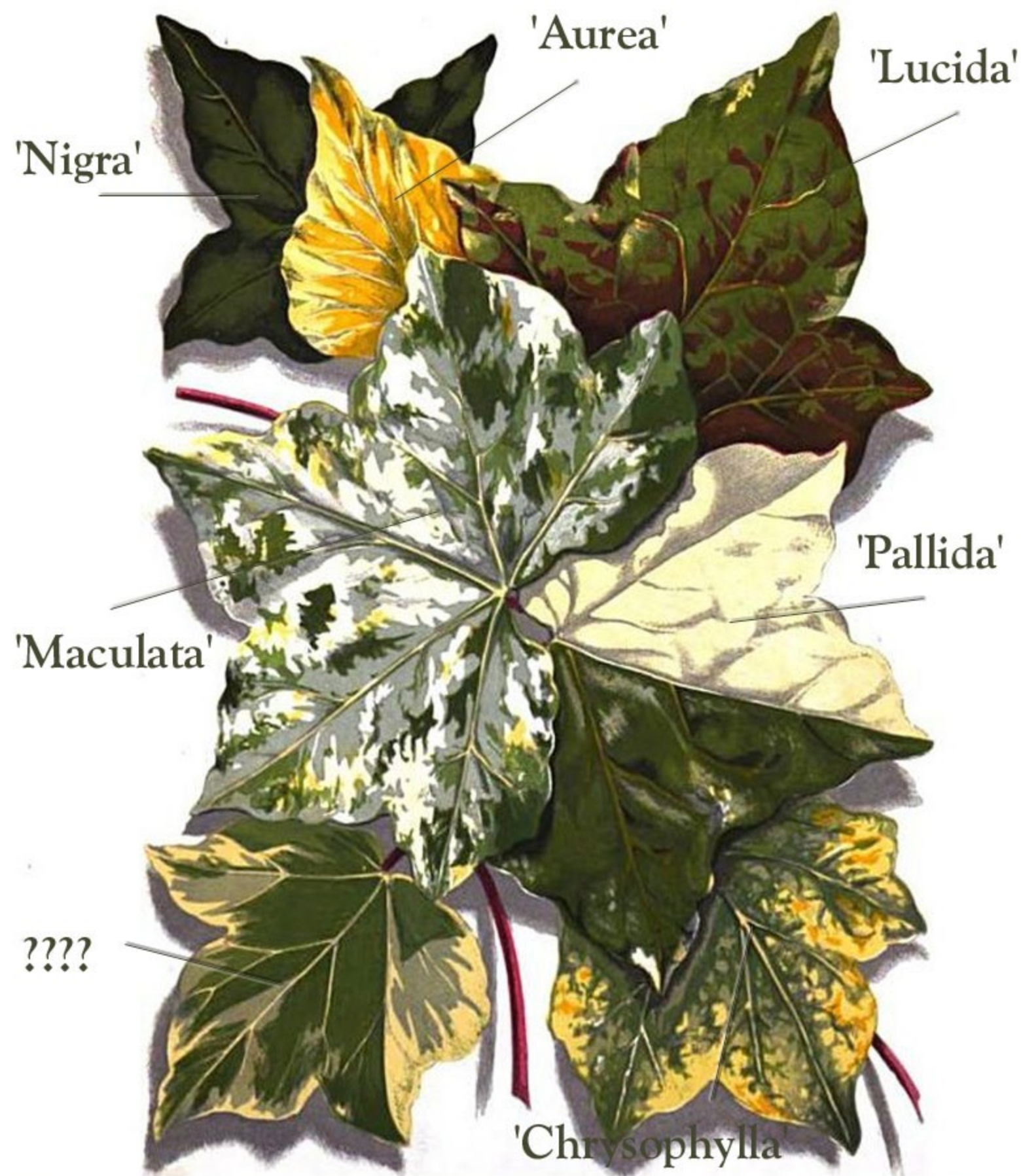
As before, we at cultivar.org have spent many scores of hours running screen captures of US Patents, old articles, their plates and illustrations, translating things from several languages, buying articles when necessary, searching old nursery catalogs, and buying plants. If you wish to cite this file in your publications please link directly to cultivar.org and use something similar to the following:

Hatch, L.C. 2022. Hedera helix cultivars M-Z. Cultivars of Woody Plants. Cultivar.org. Cary, North Carolina, USA.

Hedera helix 'Macbeth' = 'Triton'



Hedera helix var. *hibernica* 'Maculata' is a finely spotted Irish ivy in this one clone at least. The old literature uses of the name vary widely it seems, some material being the smaller bladed 'Minor Marmorata' aka 'Discolor'. Compare also to 'Variegata' below.



Hedera helix 'Maculata' misapplied = 'Minor Marmorata' at least in part

Hedera helix 'Magic'

ls: classic 3-lobed shape, smaller than species typical, lateral-basal lobe sinus flat to very shallow

lc: rich dark green, somewhat matte finish, smaller veins paler, contrasting much

ll, lw: 5cm long x wide

in: first seen by us, listed only in 2006.

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1166-HEDERA_helix_'Magic'

Hedera helix 'Magic Dust'

patent: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/9e/f3/89/c1b47dd6d0ad66/USPP21360.pdf>

Hedera helix major (based on H. helix: H. major Hibberd, Floral World 1869: 368) = subsp. hibernica?

ns: "the largest leaved British ivy", at least in one bold, strong clone?

ns: But in Hibberd's RHS Journal study a

ns: report from Chiswick (1890) listed this taxon under "Varieties of

ns: IntermediateHabit Connecting Hedera Helix with Hedera ns: Canariensis", or those

ns: between the subspecies helix and hibernica as we classify them here.

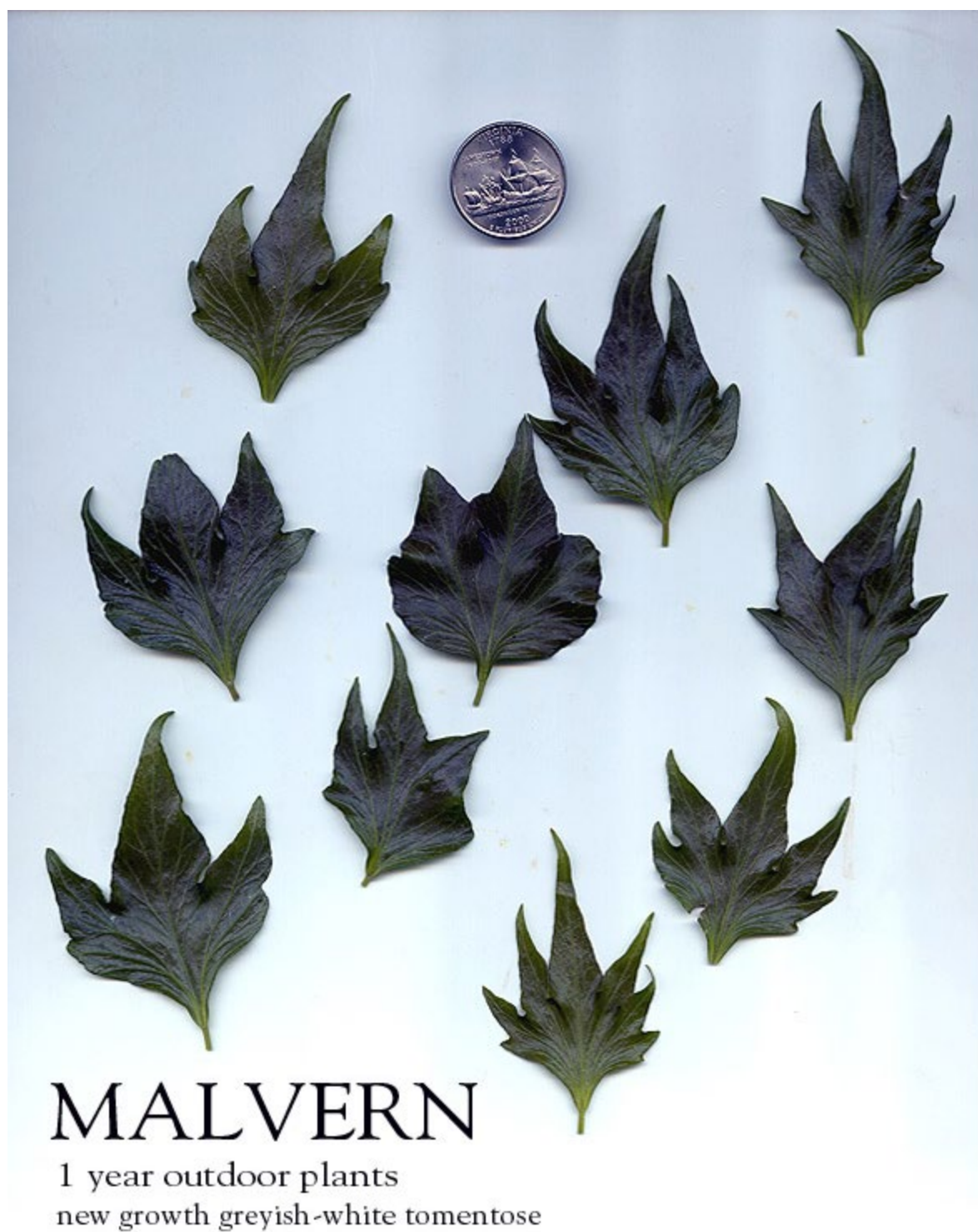
ns: Hibberd said in 1890 this "is a convenient name for a bold and

ns: vigorous form of helix common the the Channel Islands, where

ns: several varieties prevail, mostly intermediate in character between

ns: helix of the English woods and the Canariensis of the more southern

ns: Atlantic islands. It is an interesting Ivy, though of excellent
ns: habit both as to growth and color. Contributed by Mr. Turner
ns: as Major"



Hedera helix 'Malvern'

ha: trailing vine, not particularly ramose or branching.

st: purplish-brown, internodes 2-4cm

pet: usually quite long, 4-8cm long

ls: 3-5 lobed, lobes deeply cut, generally of the 'Green Ripple' type but more deeply incised.

lc: dark glossy green, new growth white pubescent on young shoots for a greyish-green effect.

lv: upper surface of new leaves often very pubescent white. This can be mistaken for a mite attack!

la: acuminate

lb: usually cuneate, sometimes truncate

ll: 5-6cm

lw: 4-8cm

lm: undulate and irregularly curled

eval: 'Lalla Rookh' seems more extreme and interesting. We have found outdoor plants lack the

eval: interesting white color except for the scattered tips. It is still nice for the leaf shape alone.

or: Fibrex Nur. UK 1989 as sport of 'Olive Rose'

Hedera helix 'Manda's Crested' sold as 'Curly Locks'

Exotic Angel Plants

8 inch basket

June 2010



petioles
trimmed
to allow
flat scan

NOS Hedera Trials 2010. New accession.
Copyright 2010. Laurence Hatch. All Rights Reserved.



'Manda's Crested' in the old (pre-2014) Lathhouse of the Raulston Arboretum.

Hedera helix 'Manda's Crested'

Hedera helix 'Manda's Fringette' ('Fringette', 'Manda Fringette')

Is: ramosa but long trailing in time. Graf speaks of its "streamlined, draping effect"

st: purplish-green, often thin, wiry, internodes 2-3cm

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, narrowly fan-shaped, basal lobes often reduced and divergent. The margins are crisped and

ls: lobes are often twisted or "fluted". The 3 largest lobes usually have an elegant, smooth taper.

ll: 3-6cm

lw: 4-6cm

id: 'Miss Maroc' is similar.

ns: there is no nomenclatural case for dropping the 's as required in modern names. This version was

ns: validly published well ahead of those regulations.

or: W.A. Manda of South Orange NJ USA in the 1950's

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1169-HEDERA_helix_'Manda's_Fringette'

Hedera helix 'Manda's Monstrose'

ha: stiff, somewhat erect with fasciated, monstrose shoot tips having a fan shape

ls: 3-5 lobed

or: W.A. Manda as sport of 'Pittsburgh'

ns: it does not seem to be in the trade anymore. Indeed Peter Rose makes no mention of it.

Hedera helix 'Manda's Star'

ha: "freely vining" (Graf)

ls: deeply 5-lobed, star-like

lc: dark green with lighter veins

ll: "large" (Graf)

or: W.A. Manda of South Orange NJ USA. Since 'Star' came from Hahn of Pittsburgh PA USA around the

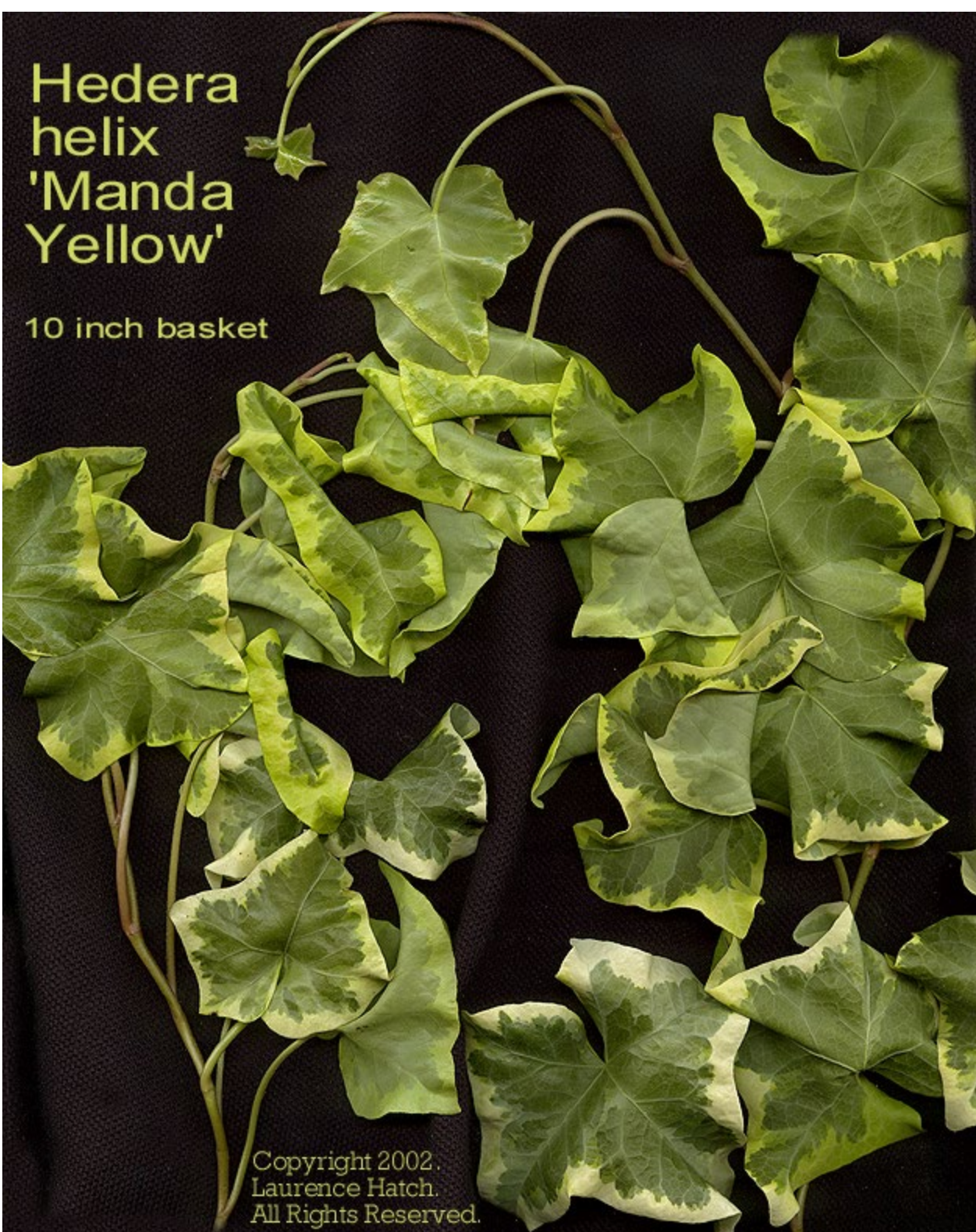
or: same time it is certainly possible they are the same. They might also be parallel, resemblant mutations

ns: Graf in Exotica treats it distinct from 'Star'. There are no shortage of 'Star' type mutations reported.

ns: In any event this name does not seem to be in modern use.



'Manda Yellow' in our shaded outdoor NOS Trials in 2002. It has all the charm of 'Manda' Crested' but with a broad, unbalanced gold edge.



Hedera helix 'Manda Yellow' ('Yellow Manda')(1/2001)

ha: compact, ramose as 'Manda's Crested'

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, highly undulate, as 'Manda's Crested'

lc: medium green creamy white becoming yellow with age

ns: it was originally sold as 'Manda's Yellow' by Exotic Angel

ns: in 2002 but today they list it as 'Yellow Manda'. The original

ns: name is accurate, published by the NOS and should be retained

Hedera helix 'Maple Leaf'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: vigorous yet ramose, compact

st: purplish-green

ls: deeply 5-lobed, with conspicuous secondary lobes on 3 or 5 of these lobes. The secondary lobes are

ls: 2-8mm long much like on various Acer palmatum and A. circinatum cultivars. The veins forming the center

ls: of these secondary or accessory lobes are sometimes up to 12mm long. The blade is slightly undulate. The

ls: can be variable with season and culture in American Ivy Society trials. Sometimes it resembles

'Needlepoint'

ls: and at other times the lobes are wider like a typical "ivy ivy".

ll: 3-5cm

lw: 3-5cm

lc: medium green with lighter primary and secondary veins

id: similar to 'Miss Maroc' in some respects but with much larger leaves and lacking rolled under margins. It

id: has been confused with 'Maple Queen' on the basis of names only – the two are visually very distinct.

or: North America before 1956

lu: container plant and ground cover for small spaces only. Very effective is topiary for its interesting shapes.

in: Brother Heieck of Germany rediscovered it in 1983 under the name 'Maple Queen'.

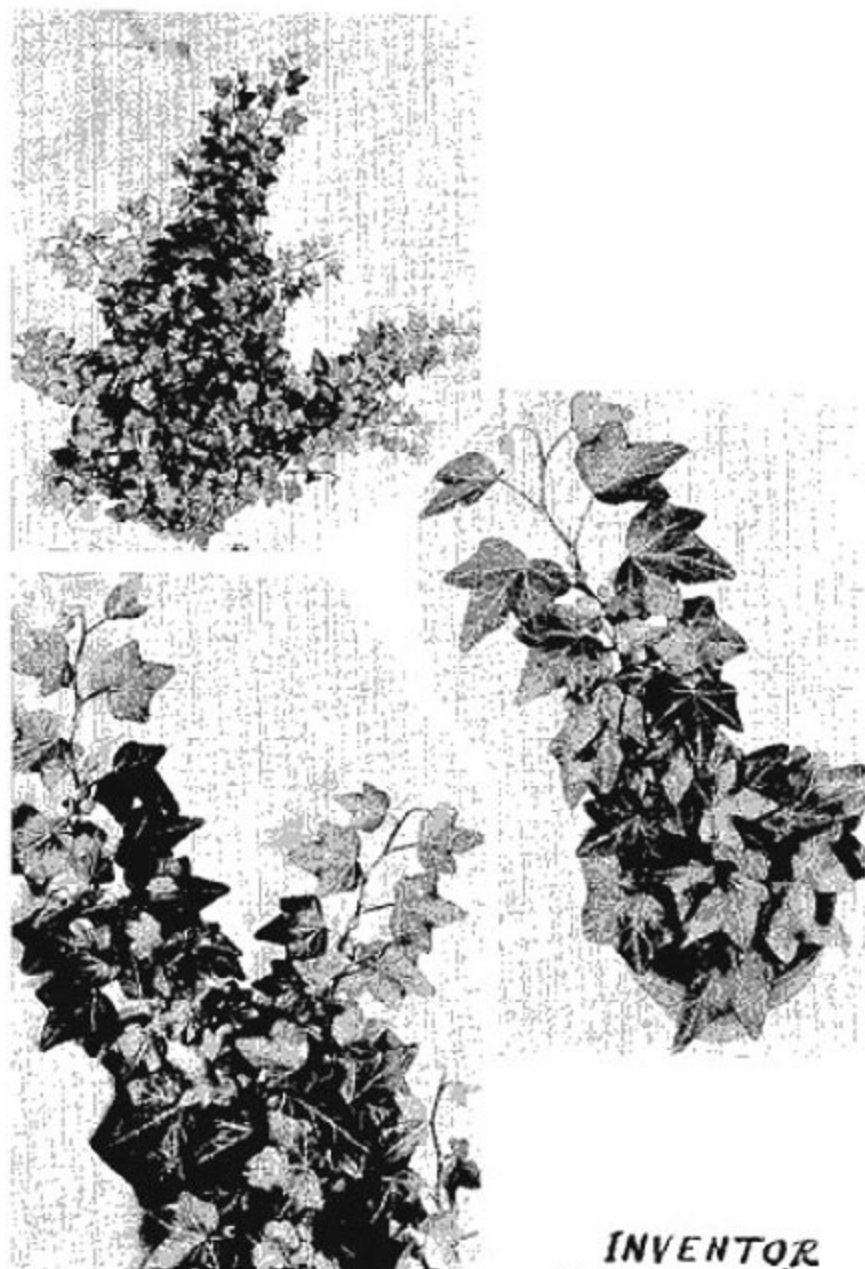
Oct. 15, 1940.

S HAHN

Plant Pat. 429

IVY PLANT

Filed Feb. 12, 1940



INVENTOR
Sylvan Hahn
By *Dwight M. Kile*
Plant Patent Agent

'Maple Queen' in the original US Patent app, above and below.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

429

IVY PLANT

Sylvan Hahn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Application February 12, 1940, Serial No. 318,576

1 Claim. (Cl. 47-59)

My new variety of ivy was discovered by me growing as a sporting branch on a plant of Hahn's Self-branching Ivy and has been reproduced by means of cuttings for several years.

5 The illustrations accompanying this application show three views of this variety of ivy, in varying stages of development—a single, month-old spray or plant, a three-month plant, and a plant about six months old. The larger and older 10 specimen shows particularly the compactness of growth of this variety. The three-month specimen shows particularly the short nodes and self-branching shoots.

15 This variety is of the class having medium to small leaves and is in several respects an improvement over other varieties in this class, particularly its compact growth and habit of self-branching.

20 It is of rapid, compact growth and produces by natural means, plants which are extremely bushy. Contributing to this bushy and compact growth habit are several features as follows: (1) The variety is freely self-branching without cutting or trimming; (2) the stem nodes are very short, 25 allowing the foliage to be very closely set on the stems—one leaf almost overlapping the next on a stem; (3) the leaf stems are short, making the leaves cling close to the main stem.

The leaves are not extremely small but are what might be termed medium small as compared to other varieties grown under the same conditions. The actual measurements of the leaf will vary with soil, moisture and climatic conditions. The shape of the leaf is radiate or of somewhat maple-leaf form, having three prominent lobes and, on mature leaves, two less prominent lobes. In mature leaves the veining is prominently raised (varix) and considerably lighter in color than the rest of the leaf. They are leathery and of good substance, which quality gives them much more durability when grown indoors where conditions are unfavorable.

15 Because of the compactness and freedom of growth and the medium size of the leaves, this variety is particularly well adapted to use as an individual pot plant or for dish gardens.

20 Having thus disclosed my discovery, I claim:
A new and distinct variety of ivy plant characterized particularly by its medium small, radiate leaves with varix veins and short petioles; its short nodes; its rapid bushy and compact growth; and its habit of branching freely without trimming.

SYLVAN HAHN.

Hedera helix 'Maple Queen' ('Kobby')

ha: ramose, compact

st: red to reddish-green - very showy

pet: red to reddish-green, internodes 2-2.5cm

ls: 3-lobed with very prominent terminal lobe, sometimes 5-lobed with tiny basal lobes. Sinus is slightly undulate.

lc: dark green with paler green veins

or: Sylvan Hahn of Pittsburgh PA USA as 'Pittsburgh' sport before 1940.

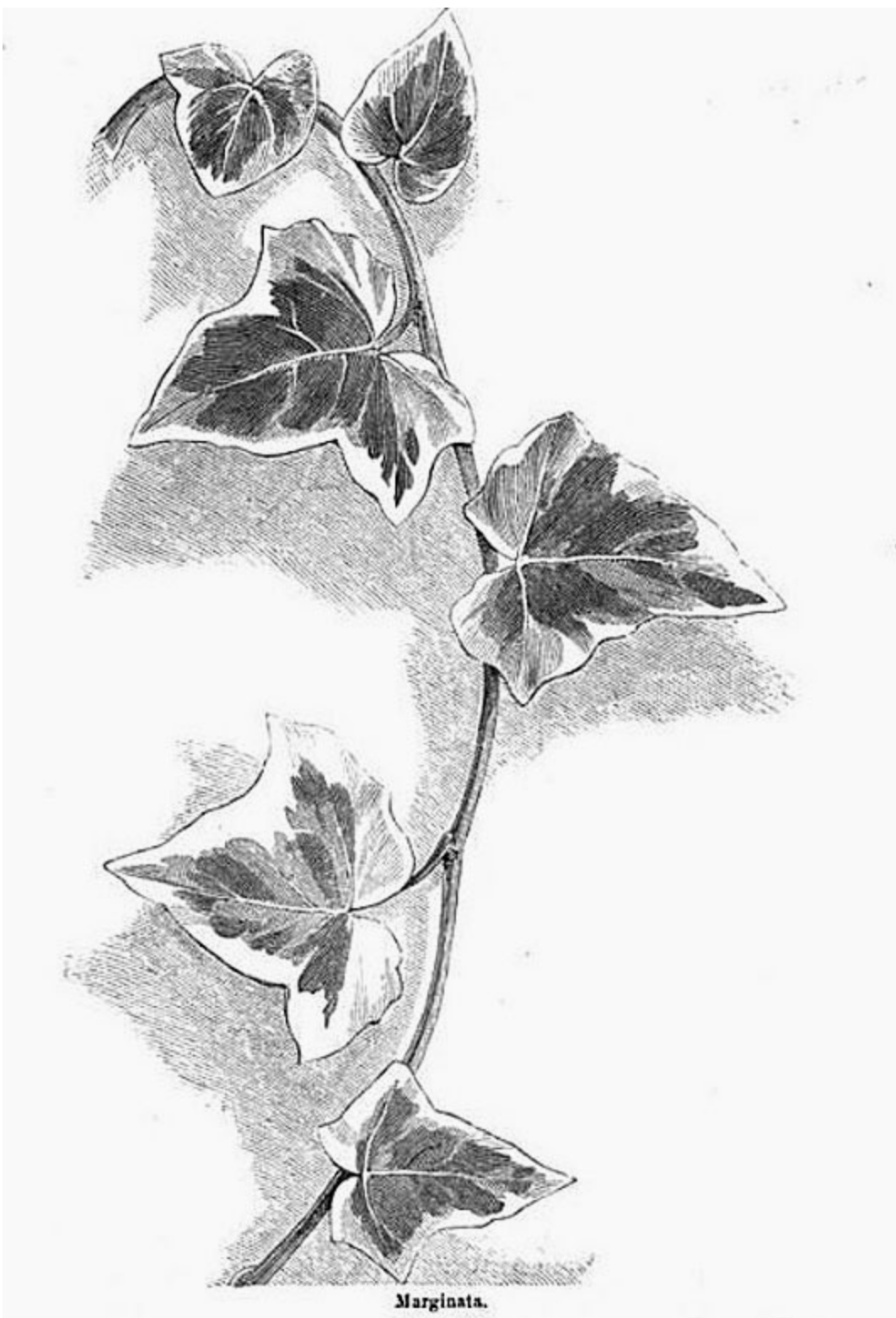
pat: US#429

lu: container plant or ground cover for small areas.

Hedera helix 'Marbled Dragon' = H. nepalensis cultivar

Hedera helix 'Margaret'

ns: said to be similar to 'Pixie'



Marginata.

'Marginata'.

very first describe:—
 the § 1. HEDERA HELIX (European Ivy).
 is a Group I. Climbing varieties.
 solid, 1. *H. Helix*.—Leaves small, dark green. Growth
 of a rapid.
 rather 2. *H. H. marginata canescens*.—Leaves green, long
 very and narrow, broadly edged with gold.
 early, 3. *H. H. marginata major*.—Leaves green, of medium
 size; size; freely. Growth rapid. One of the best.
 variety 4. *H. H. marginata elegans*.—Similar to the pre-
 ceaves ceding in general appearance, but the leaves are larger
 and and broadly margined with white. Growth moderate.
 Very beautiful.
 ected 6. *H. H. marginata robusta*.—Leaves green, large,
 little margined with silver. Growth free and rapid. One
 y are. of the best.
 ave. 7. *H. H. marginata argentea*.—Leaves green, large,
 but well margined with silver. Of free, rapid growth. One
 ctory of the best.
 ch is 8. *H. H. marginata elegantissima*.—Leaves green,
 variety broadly margined with white; very showy. Growth
 early moderate.
 9. *H. H. minor marmorata*.—Leaves green, beauti-
 fully marbled with white, small. Growth rapid.
 Exceedingly pretty.
 10. *H. H. palmata*.—Leaves dark green, of medium
 size, very broad, deeply cleft; veins prominent.
 Growth very vigorous.

Prior to Hibberd's 1872 monograph, Paul wrote in the Gardener's Chronicle of 1867 and I doubt most ivy enthusiasts have ever seen this article. He lists a great many marginata-type clones which Hibberd changed in concept, name, or both a time or two. This original publication of names bears reference here. Many ivy people (and certainly most botanists who care to consider ivies) for convenience if nothing else lump all the

marginate types with 'Cavendishii'. That is a large mistake and I have tried to sort out some based on recent literature and my own studies in the following section. It should be noted that the RHS put a number of these clones into cultivar groups (a sensible thing I think) including (Cavendishii Group) and (Elegantissima Group) while retaining the original, individual epithets are clones.



VARIEGATED IVIES.
LVII

Digitized by Google

This plate from Edward Joseph Lowe's *Beautiful Leaved Plants* of 1864 predates most of Hibberd's discussions and he illustrates (but does not describe) seven variegated clones, being vars. *latifolia maculata*, *hibernica foliis-variegata*, *maculata*, new sliver [sic] edge, Gold stripe, *elegantissima*, and Old Silver edge. I think the reason this plate and work are not more widely cited is that the numbers on his illustration do not seem to match the epithets! Something called "edge" is maculated and the *maculata* sorts are margined. Unless he had bad samples, information, or was confused, these pictures do not match up too well. I was going to label each leaf with the numbers he gives but it all makes no sense and I must fully assume the publisher got it messed up or perhaps his illustrator got the samples mixed up. One informed on old variegated ivies can probably draw their conclusions on what leaf goes with which name such as large one on the middle right (6. which is coded for the marginate '*Elegantissima*') looks like var. *hibernica* '*Variegata*'. '*Elegantissima*' is surely one of the top marginates. '*Latifolia Maculata*' is mostly likely the large bottom leaf. If you are so inclined his lovely book (valuable for many genera) is found on Google Books here:

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Beautiful_leaved_plants_being_a_descript/m9mX3eQtLPwC?hl=en&gbpv=1

Hedera helix 'Marginata' (var. *marginata* Hibberd 1872)

Hedera [*helix*] *marginata argentea* Thomsen in Handy book of the flower-garden 1868

lc: margined white per Hoopes, *The Horticulturist* 1875:12. Paul

lc: in 1892 (*Contrib. Hort. Lit.*) refers to it as "broadly margined

lc: with silver; growth free and rapid; the best of the white-leaved

lc: ivies".



Hedera helix 'Marginata Aurea' = 'Aureo Variegata'?

st: "young stems rather stout, and of purplish-red colour" (Hibberd 1872)

ls: "elongate triangular" (Hibberd 1872)

lc: "delicate margined with faint orange yellow tending to red...strong

lc: tinge of deep yellow shading into red, but any individual leaf that

lc: may be selected is not easily discernible" (Hibberd 1872)

Hedera helix marginata canescens Paul 1867, Koch 1870 = 'Sulphurea' by some accounts but it not fit Paul's description of a "long and narrow" blade!

Hedera helix marginata elegans Paul = unknown, listed by Paul separate from 'Elegantissima'

Hedera helix marginata elegantissima "T." in Gardening Ill. 1900: 511 = 'Elegantissima'?

ns, id: "has larger leaves than the last-named [marginata purpurea]

ns, id: from which it also differs on account of the deeper bordering

ns, id: of white...in winter when flushed with pink". To me it looks like a more irregular 'Glacier'

ns, id: with more bulbous, thick lobes and often a large flourish of the chimera in the lower lobes.

ns, id: The RHS placed 'Tricolor' aka 'Marginata Rubra' in their (Elegantissima Group) so note that.

photo: https://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=908

photo, source: <https://www.paramountplants.co.uk/large-image/hhme/hedera-helix-marginata-elegantissima.html>

YLLA, *The golden-*

1. *Aurea spectabilis,*

minor, Digitata aurea,

en, Aurea maculata,

ea marmorata, Foliis

stinct variety, which

name in almost every

it is to be found.

ore than one variety,

fy the multiplicity of

plants, obtained from

, and labelled as in the

of synonyms, vary so

have resolved to con-

ventional, and to make

rysophylla represent

is is a free-growing

in an in-

ition, and

nder pot

ng fruit-

leaves are

ly lobed,

re always

in num-

part being

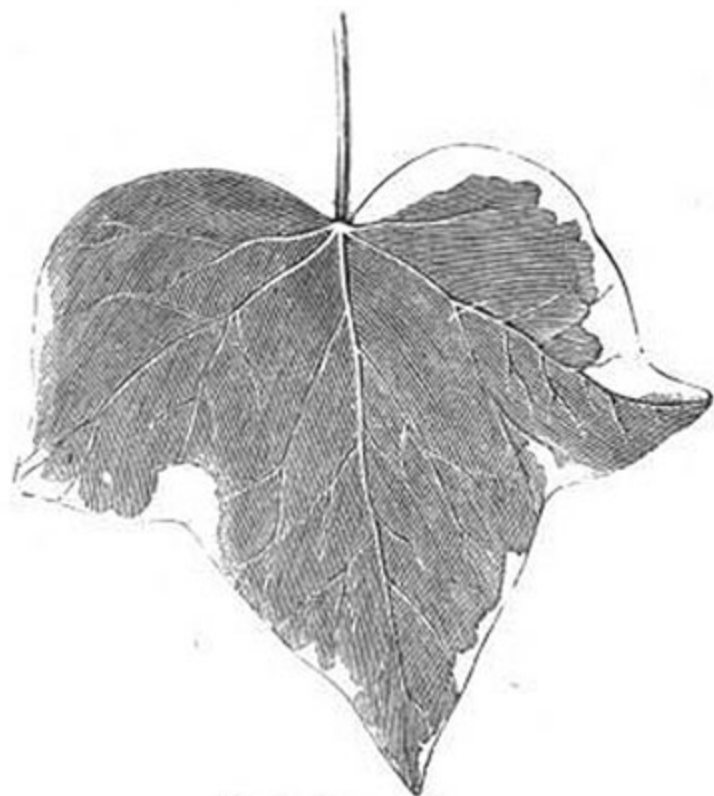
variegation

hes on the

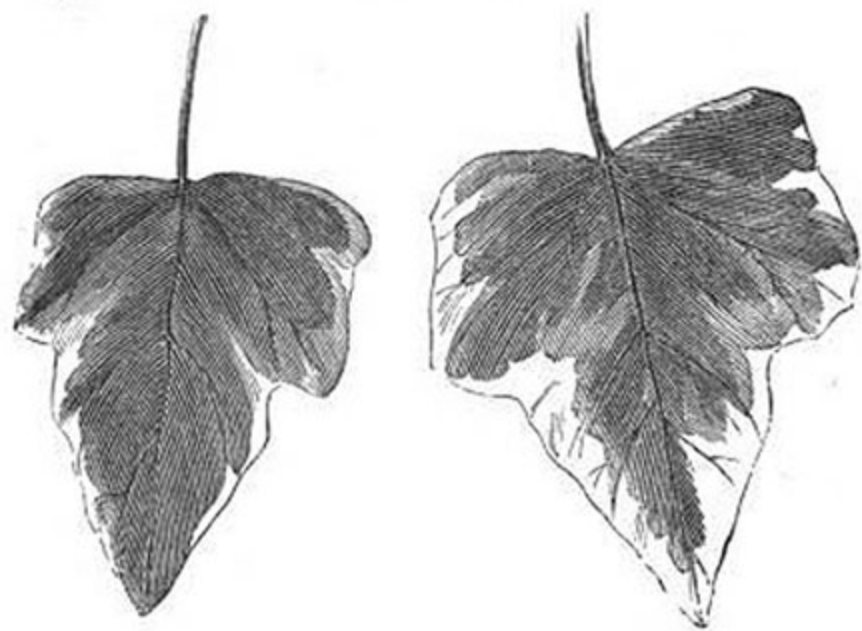
many of

g wholly

w, others



Marginata grandis.



Marginata major

Hibberd's illustration is our standard.

Hedera helix marginata grandis Hibberd, The Floral World 1868 2039

Hedera helix 'Marginata Lactea'

Hedera helix 'Marginata Major' (marginata argentea in part, marginata elegantissima, marginata pulchella, "Silver Stripe") = 'Elegantissima'?

ha: "more robust and larger-leaved than of the rest [Marginata types]

ha: save and except Marginata grandis" (Hibberd 1872)

ls, ll: "broad, obscurely lobed" (Hibberd 1872)

lc: "deep bluish-green, with broad margin of rich creamy variegation

lc: which has a decided yellow tinge."



Marginata media.

Hibberd's var. marginata media.

Hedera helix marginata media Hibberd, *The Floral World* 1868, name only, described in 1872 *The Ivy* (japonica variegata, japonica argentea, H.h. *Elegantissima marginata rubra* Turner ex Hibberd, *Marginata elegantissima* Hibberd, *Marginata Robusta* Fraser ex Hibberd) ns, id: "comes near to *Marginata grandis*, but does not produce ns, id: spurs, and is always less robust. The variegation shows ns, id: no trace of yellow yellow" (Hibberd, *RHS J.* 1890)



Marginata minor.

'Marginata Minor' from Hibberd.

Hedera helix marginata minor = Marginata Minor Group (Hibberd 1872).

ns: Hibberd listed *cavendishii* as a synonym so I am confident some may be 'Cavendishii'

ns, id: "includes a few forms [thus polyclonal!] that might with

ns, id: propriety have separate names; but I have felt it better to

ns, id: group them under a name which is applicable to them all,

ns, id: as the smallest of the Marginata series. The growth is weak and

ns, id: wiry, the leaves small angular, deltoid, obscurely lobed, the

ns, id: central part dull green washed with grey, with margin clear

ns, id: cream color, acquiring a touch of red in autumn.

Hedera helix marginata pulchella Paul = unknown, lost under this name, some suggestion it may be 'Marginata Minor' of Hibberd

Hedera helix marginata purpurea "T." in *Gardening Illus.* 1900: 511 **2044**

ns, id: "moderately free grower, with soft green leaves

ns, id: irregularly bordered with creamy-white and tinged red

ns, id: in winter. It's long petioles are red also."

Hedera helix marginata robusta Paul (1867)

ns, id: "probably the best [variegated ivy]"



Hedera helix 'Marginata Rubra' (based on *Hedera helix*: *marginata rubra*, Hibberd, *Floral World* 1869: 368) = 'Cullisii' or 'Tricolor' per RHS

ns: "acquires a deep red tint in winter". Hibberd admits this plant
 ns: called *H. helix* *minor marginata cullisii* in the trade "affords an
 ns: example of the necessity of a thorough revision of names" and
 ns: his preference decidedly toward what he liked and not the original
 ns: name with priority nor anything about the originator's rights.

Hedera helix 'Marie-Luise'

ls: generally 5-lobed of the Shamrock Group, deeply divided to the base or sometimes
 ls: lobes fusing, broadest below the middle
 lc: rich medium green, semi-glossy to glossy, paler veins
 or: Herr Rogmans, sport of 'Star', sold for some years, later named for his daughter

Hedera helix 'Marilyn'

ns: a more stable, very gold version of what we know as 'Golden Kolibri' and Peter Rose has termed
 ns: 'Midas Touch' – though his photo looks nothing like the 'Marilyn' or 'Golden Kolibri' we known from
 ns: trade. As Rose says the variegation is "more regular" and in our preliminary evaluation the blades

ns: seem to be thicker and somewhat smaller. What is meant by "regular" is that the yellow tissue is
ns: continuous for most of the submarginal zone and not so often (if ever) broken by green or grey zones
ns: as in 'Golden Kolibri'. We will have a photograph comparison in coming months once our stock is
ns: acclimated to the same conditions.



Hedera helix 'Mariposa'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ls: terminal lobe often deeply divided into two parts (or we might say 2 terminal lobes) resembling a swallowtail butterfly. 'Mariposa' means butterfly. In the "ideal" leaf shape the terminal lobes are often linear to lanceolate. This is one seriously disturbed ivy and rarely are two leaves the same shape and dimensions. ls: Generally 4–6 lobed because of the double terminal lobes. Occasional leaves are 3–5 lobed and 'Asterisk' like.

ls: Almost always asymmetrical with secondary lobes common in the terminal lobes. The sinus between the terminal lobes is sometimes cut nearly to the petiole and is almost always deeper than the other sinuses.

ls: Occasional leaves are sagitate (see photo below) while others are very lopsided and highly deformed.

la: narrowly acuminate to acute, often cuspidate. Occasional deformed leaves (see photo link) have obtuse (rounded) lobes.

lb: sagitate to truncate, sometimes faintly cordate.

ll: 4.5–6cm

lw: 3.0–5.5cm

lc: semi-glossy medium green. Occasional dark but far less so than many other birdsfoot.

pet: usually flat, 2–3mm wide, occasionally broad and flattened to 6mm wide as if fasciated (see photo link)

eval: this is undoubtedly a special novelty and valuable in any serious collection for its odd appeal. It is

eval: not to date, in our opinion, a suitable replacement for other birdsfoot ivies as a ground cover.

Hedera helix 'Marmorata' = 'Luzii' and probably 'Minor Marmorata' too. Nichols in his Garden Dictionary (1885) was clearly referring to 'Minor Marmorata' as 'Luzii' was not known at the time.

Hedera helix ['Marmorata' adult phase] = 'Peppermint'

Hedera helix 'Marmorata Elegans' = 'Minor Marmorata'

Hedera helix 'Marilyn'

cvg: Kolibri

ha: ramose, compact

ls: shallowed 5-lobed, sometimes 3-lobed.

la: acute

lb: cordate, often deeply so

lc: light green to yellow green becoming medium green to grey green. Fairly consistent light yellow to cream

lc: margin and submarginal variegation to a greater extent to older Kolibri type clones. Margin may be darker

lc: green than center of blade. Some leaves show no submarginal pattern and are marginal only. The center

lc: may have large grey sectors to 1.5cm wide.

eval: preliminary trials suggest it is more interesting than the goldier 'Midas Touch' ('Golden Kolibri') for its

eval: more stable coloration.

Hedera helix 'Mario'

ls, lc: sport of 'Stuttgart' in a larger blade, similar shape and color, a giant, wider 'Ivalace'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1172-HEDERA_helix_'Mario', accessed 6.4.2022

photo: [Hedera helix L. 'Mario' \(dghk.net\)](http://www.dghk.net/Hedera_helix_L._'Mario')

Hedera helix 'Mary Eggins'

ha: shrub-like, branched, non-climbing, adult form.

ls: deltoid to cordate – adult form of 'Angularis Aurea'

lc: new growth all yellow or yellow near veins becoming glossy green

li: Sulgrove, S.M. 1996. Hedera helix 'Maureana', 'Anita', 'Mary Eggins',

li: 'William Eggins'. Ivy Journal 22: 22-47.

Hedera helix 'Marylin' = 'Marilyn'

Hedera helix 'Masquerade'

ns: a selection of 'Luzii' that is reportedly superior.

photo: [Hedera helix 'Masquerade' \(dghk.net\)](http://www.dghk.net/Hedera_helix_'Masquerade')

Hedera helix 'Mathilde'

ha: ramose, compact

st: purplish-green, internodes 1-2.5cm

ls: 3-lobed, occasionally 5-lobed with minor basal lobes, terminal lobe being very large

la: acute to acuminate

lb: truncate and occasionally shallowly cordate

lc: medium to dark green mottled grey-green, cream, and light yellow towards the margin.

id: similar to 'Eva' according to Peter Rose but "lacking the cuneata leaf base". As known to us 'Eva' never has a

id: a cuneate leaf base though 'Eva' is perhaps several clones by now.

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1174-HEDERA_helix_'Mathilde'

Hedera helix 'Maureana' ('Maxi Kolibri')

ls: 5-lobed, shallow sinus lb: cordiform

lc: mottled green, grey, and white

id: similar to 'Ingobert' and less so to 'Kolibri'.

li: Sulgrove, S.M. 1996. Hedera helix 'Maureana', 'Anita', 'Mary Eggins',

li: 'William Eggins'. Ivy Journal 22: 22-47.

Hedera helix 'Maxi Kolibri' some= 'Maureana'

ha: ramose, compact

ls: broadly 5-lobed, much wider than original 'Kolibri' and with lobes more distinct, mottled about 30-40% white

ls: one photo we have seen shows very undulate (wavy) leaves while another is more flat
ls: and rugose like 'Kolibri'.

Hedera helix 'Maygold'

ls: classic 5-lobed ivy

lc: new growth yellowish-green, never a bright yellow, becoming medium to pale green

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1175-HEDERA_helix_'Maygold', accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'Medusa' www.lierres.com, accessed 6.4.2022

ls: fan-type, crested look, veins very closely spaced

lc: very glossy dark green, veins contrasting well

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/151-HEDERA_helix_'Medusa'

Hedera helix 'Meagheri' = 'Green Feather'

Hedera helix 'Megheri' = 'Green Feather'

Hedera helix 'Mein Herz' some= 'Ovata' or perhaps 'Scutifolia' as well

ns: the name means 'My Heart' which is the English synonym for 'Ovata'

ns, id: at least in the US it tends to be very variable in shape, some cordiform, others

ns, id: asymmetrical with one lateral lobe, others shallowly 4-lobed, some shield-shaped and

ns, id: usually a glossy thing. See also 'Natashja' ('Teardrop' in part) for another "heart" ivy of

ns, id: trade, this sometimes called 'Sweetheart' as well.

Hedera helix 'Melanie' ('Pink 'N Curly')

ha: ramose, compact

st: purplish-green, internodes 1-3cm

ls: shallowly 3-lobed to unlobed much like 'Parsley Crested' with highly crimped and curled margins and red colors in cool weather.

lb: cordate

la: broadly acute

ll: 3-4cm

lw: 4-6cm

lc: light green with distinct pink to purplish margins (RHS 183A). Secondary veins lighter. The coloration is not

lc: color induced as with most anthocyanin coloration in ivies.

rai: 'Pink Very Curly' is a more extreme variation.

or: Beth Chatto Nur. of Essex UK as sport of 'Parsley Crested'. Found by Melanie Nicholas at that nursery in 1980.

Pilis pedicelli et calycis stellato-6-8-radiatis *H. Helix*.
 Pilis pedicelli et calycis stellato-13-15-radiatis *H. Canariensis*.
 Squamis pedicelli et calycis bilobis, lobis 7-10-fidis *H. Colchica*.

1. *H. Helix*, Linn. Sp. 292; Koch, Synops. Fl. Germ. p. 321; Sowerby, Engl. Bot. t. 1267; De Cand. Prodr. iv. p. 261, ex parte.—*H. communis*, S. F. Gray, Natural Arrang. of British Plants (1821), p. 491.—Europe.

Var. *a. melanocarpa*, Seem., baccis nigris. Engl. Bot. t. 1267.—*Hedera Helix*, var. *vulgaris*, De Cand. Prodr. l. c.—Common in Northern Europe, and varying with white and yellow blotched leaves. Or does the white-leaved form belong to the following variety and the yellow-leaved to *γ. chrysocarpa*? Has any one ever seen them in fruit?

Var. *β. leucocarpa*, Seem., baccis albis.—In Germany, rare.

Var. *γ. chrysocarpa*, Ten. in Caruel, Fl. Tosc. p. 300, non De Cand.—Baccis flavis. *Hedera chrysocarpa*, Walsh in Trans. Hort. Society of London, vi. 42 (1826). *H. poetarum*, Bertol. Prælectiones rei Herb. p. 78 (1827). *H. poetica*, Casp. Bauh. Pin. 305. *H. Dionysias*, J. Bauh. Hist. Ic. *Hedera chrysocarpos*, seu *Dionysiacos veterum*. *Edera* genus *chrysocarpon*, Plin. Hist. *Kissos* of the ancient Greeks.—European Turkey, Greece (Heldreich!), and S. and Central Italy.

2. *H. Canariensis*, Willd. in Berl. Mag. ii. p. 170. t. 5. f. 1; Schult.

Seemann, B.C. 1868. Revision of the natural ord. Hederaceae.

Hedera helix 'Melanocarpa' = 'Arborescens' sensu lato

ns: Hibberd used this name for the black-fruited adult version of subsp. *helix*, leaves of adult morphology but light green.

Hedera helix 'Melissa'

ls: one sales photo we have shows 3 obtuse (rounded) lobes with some blades nearly cordiform (heart-shaped).

ls: yet a photo from another nursery is clearly 5-lobed similar to 'Star'. The two images do not seem like phases

ls: of a single clone so someone must be in error.

Hedera helix 'Meloney' <https://taylorgreenhouses.com/>, accessed 6.5.2022 = 'Melanie'? Looks identical from their photos we have not ordered it yet.

Hedera helix 'Meon'

ha: compact

st:

ls: 3-lobed, lobes sharply acuminate

lc: light green

ll: "small"



Claude Hope

Ivy, Merion Beauty

'Merion Beauty'. The best nomenclatural standard is Bates's 1940 article which predates any of A.B. Graf's fine manuals and other ivy books. I take my description from his text rather than some modern literature which seems to have suffered from the flow of time but certainly represents what is found in modern, British gardens. The true, original clone is my concern. Some of those authors seem to have the imposter, "larger leaved" plant that Bates mentions. I hesitate and will not post pictures of those clones with very long internodes (note Bates numbers below) and it amounting to an unbranched 'Pittsburgh' for a longer terminal lobe in some cases.

Hedera helix 'Merion Beauty' (procumbens ex Graf 1974)

ha: "very compact...very short internodes...prolific branching", these internodes about

ha: 1/8 to 3/8 of an inch (Bates). It has been used as an ivy bonsai and very suitable for that purpose.

ha: often cascading in a manner familiar to bonsai growers, developing a thick, woody stem (another plus).

ha: "dense little plant with weak twigs" (Graf 1974)

lc: dark rich green "same as 'Pittsburgh'" (Bates)

ls: much as Pittsburgh but more unlobed leaves present (Bates)

ll, lw: 3/8 in. long x wide "in the true plant" (Bates)

or: Henry Faust, Merion, Pennsylvania

ns, id: "there is a larger leaves form which is often confused with this plant" (Bates)

li: Bates, A. 1940. The Illusive Ivy-IV. Nat. Hort. Mag. Oct. 1940: 199-220.

Hedera helix 'Merrie's Albany' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only

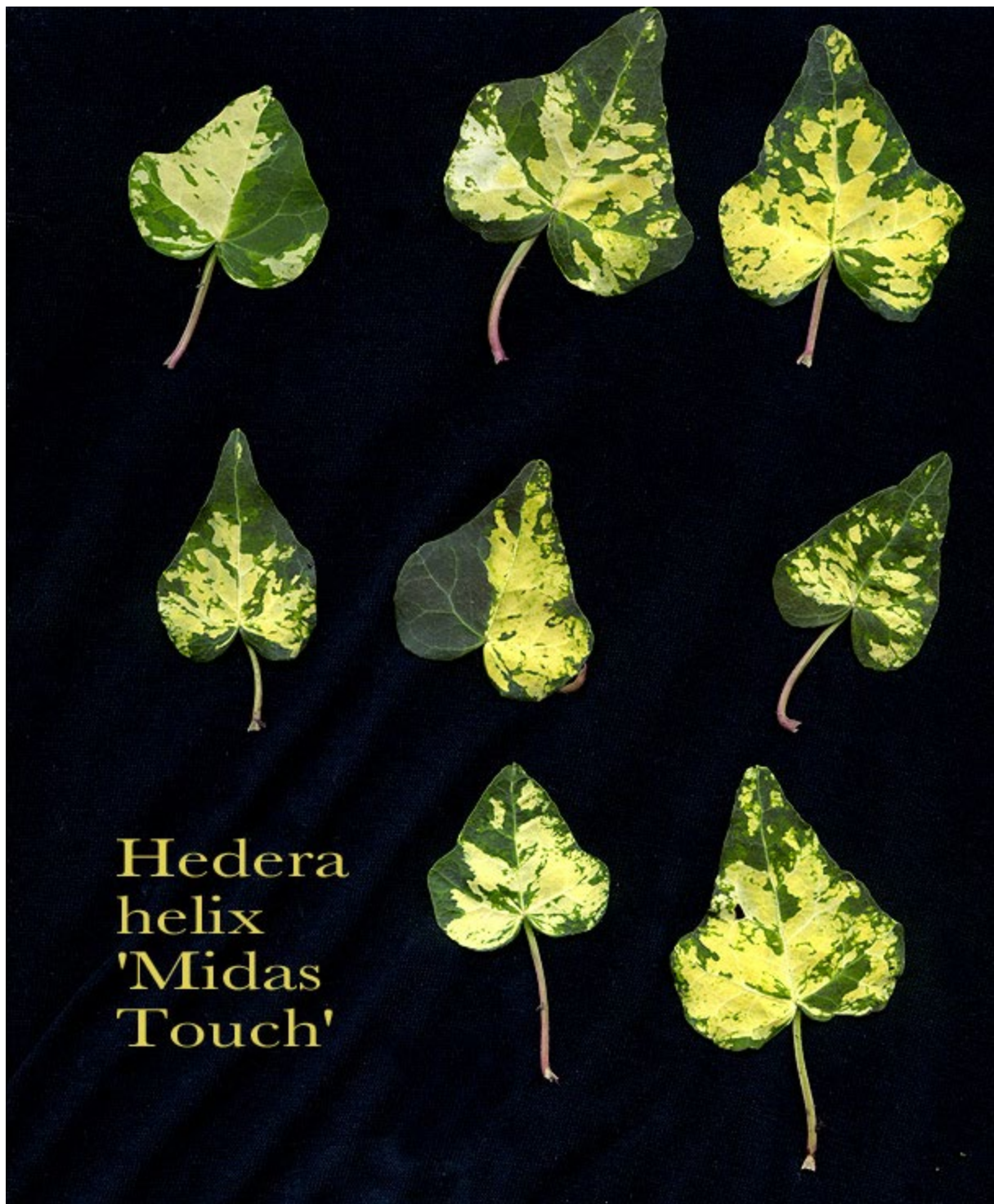
Hedera helix 'Micro Kolibri'

lc, ls, lt: as 'Kolibri' but a smaller, even more irregular blade

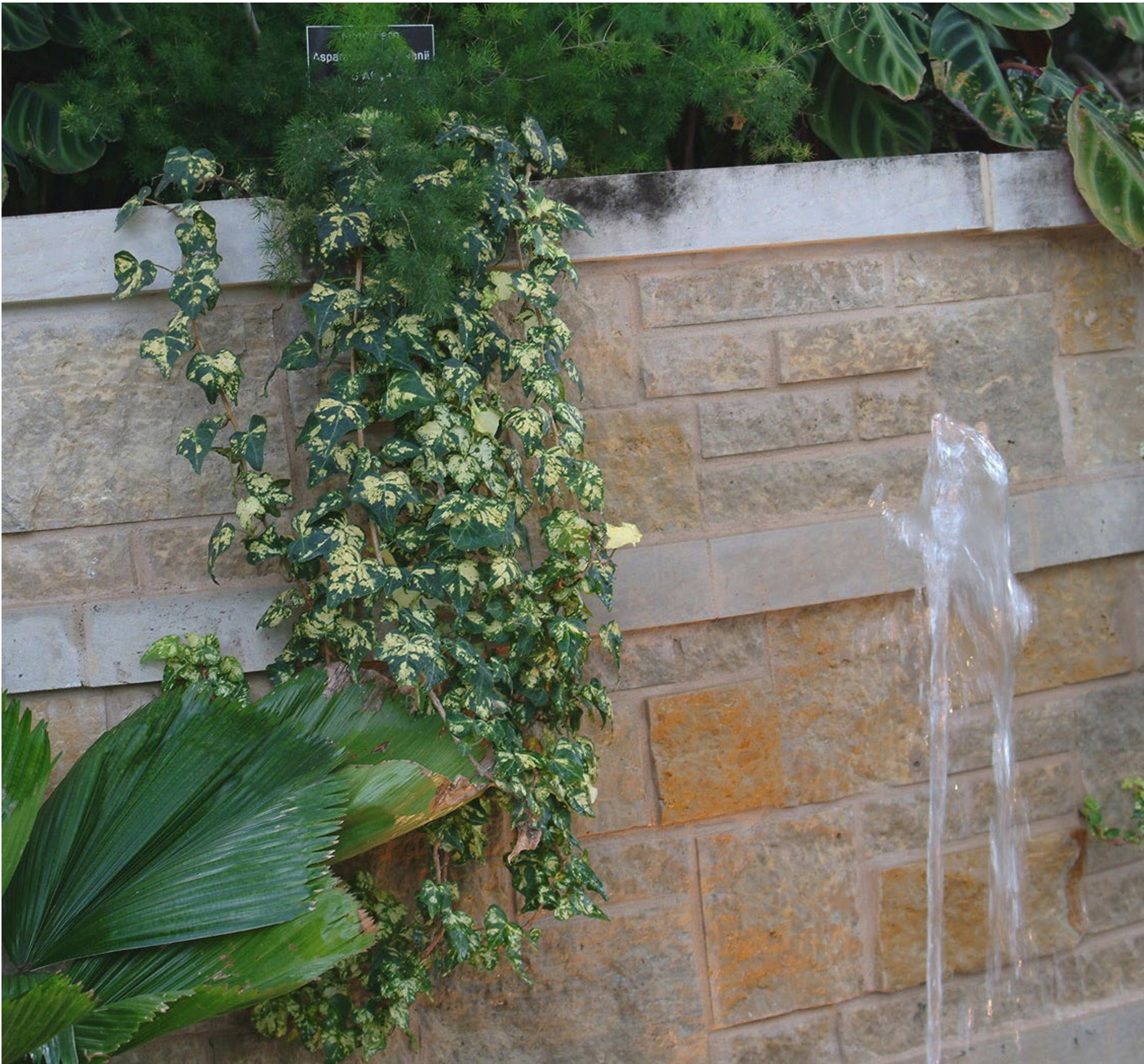
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1177-HEDERA_helix_'Micro_Kolibri', accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'Microphylla Picta'

Hedera helix 'Microphylla Variegata'



'Midas Touch' from our 2001 NOS Trials.



'Midas Touch' is a bit creamier in the chimera indoors under subdued light. Here at the wonderful conservatory at Lewis Ginter Botanic Garden, a couple of nice plants cascade over the central dome display over gray and rusty walls and before this nice fountain.

Hedera helix 'Midas Touch' **2060**

ns: as defined and illustrated by Peter Rose this clone of the 'Golden Kolibri' type appears to be like a ns: yellow version of 'Calico' or even 'Prima Donna'. This unlobed or barely lobed entity is not what the ns: trade grows or sells as 'Golden Kolibri', including the originator in Denmark. See 'Golden Kolibri' for ns: this other clone. It seems impossible to reconcile both descriptions and photos as phases of a single clone, ns: even as variable as the Kolibri types will be. _



Hedera helix 'Midget' from our NOS Trials.

Hedera helix 'Midget'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: highly ramose, sometimes branching or producing leaflets in axils every 5–10mm along the stems

st: usually light to medium green, often stiff, internodes 0.5–1.3cm

ls: deeply incised, mostly 3 lobed, sometimes with 5 lobes. The lobes are usually more narrowly angled with the primary vein angle that 'Needlepoint' type ivies, almost giving it the look of a 3-pointed spear.

ll: 1–2cm

lw: 1–1.5cm

lc: bright light to medium green

lu: very suitable for adding very fine texture to planters and small indoor containers where most birdsfoot

lu: ivies would be too vigorous and crude. It can be kept small by cutting back into a dense mound of

lu: lovely cut foliage.

Hedera helix 'Milford'

Hedera helix 'Milky Way' AIS Journal 2011, with color photo

ls: 3–5 lobed, terminal lobe up to 2x the lateral

lc: dark glossy green, suffused and streaked white in an irregular manner,

lc: having a milky sheen

id: To me it looks similar to Costa Farms/Exotic Angel 'Design' which I saw unlabeled

id: in the early 2000's and they eventually called it 'Design'. Did she find the same clone earlier?

or: Rosa Capps, Stone Mountain, Georgia found in 1995 at local garden center, unlabeled

Hedera helix 'Millar Street' RHS Horticultural Database, accessed 6.4.2022, name only, not described, not found elsewhere on the internet

Hedera helix 'Millenium' costafarms.com, accessed 6.5.2022

ha: dense, compact, trailing

ls, ll, lc: leaves small, subobtusate, mostly 3-lobed, rich dark green, margined yellow at first becoming

ls, ll, lc: cream-edged, some blades very shallowly 5-lobed with flat lateral sinus.

though they produce a few leaves of the other variant.

27. **H. Helix** var. **minima** (Hibb.) Rehd. in Bailey, Stand. Cyclo. Hort., 1438 (1915). Fig. 82-A.

H. Helix minor Donerailense Hibb. in Fl. World, vii, 58 (1864), *nomen subnudum*.

H. Helix donerailensis minor Paul, in Gard. Chron., 1867, p. 1215, *nomen subnudum*.

H. donerailensis K. Koch, Dendr. i, 680 (1869), *pro syn.*

H. Helix minima Hibb., The Ivy, 76 (1872).

H. Helix Donerailensis Nichols., Ill. Dict. Gard. ii, 121 (1885).

H. Helix var. *atropurpurea* Hort.

H. Helix f. *minima* Tobler, in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges., 1927, p. 29.

Twigs green to dark reddish-purple, flexuous, gray-stellate-hairy, hairs 4–6-rayed; internodes 2–5 cm. long; leaves dark green with white raised veins, mostly 2.0–7.5 cm. long, usually 3- but occasionally 5-lobed, the terminal lobe typically lanceolate and 3–6 times as long as wide, but some leaves of a given plant often shorter and more triangular, the terminal lobe broadest at the base; lateral lobes larger than basal lobes and typically having the narrow proportion of terminal lobe; apices acute; bases cordate, often sharply and deeply so; margins undulate; petioles 1.5–2.5 cm. long, green.

Although closely resembling var. *pedata*, the var. *minima* is a less stable clone and much less sharply defined. We have not been able to confine it solely to those plants having only the very small leaves described in the original diagnosis, but find that every large plant having branches 7 or 8 feet long or more has leaves from $\frac{3}{4}$ –5 inches in length. On some mature plants of this size there will be as many as a third of the leaves with deltoid terminal lobes rather than the narrowly lanceolate lobes figured by Hibberd in The Ivy. The var. *minima* intergrades in the other direction with var. *triloba*, but may be distinguished from the latter by its deeply cordate leaf-bases and the presence of some leaves of five rather than three lobes. In var. *triloba* leaves having lanceolate terminal lobes are rare.

There is a misconception on the part of many that var. *minima* must of necessity have small leaves or that the terminal lobes in all cases must be narrowly lanceolate. Because of the wide variation in the outlines of leaves

Lawrence and Schultze (1942) in their Gentes Herbarum study is not widely known except to a few ivy people who venture to an academic library for this lesser known journal, at least so outside the US. I prefer 'Donerailensis' as the best name (see our first volume) but this opinion is well worth noting.

Hedera helix minima hort. means various things:

1. The Journal of Horticulture Volume 11: 346 (1886) reports "A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Maurice Young for plants of Hedera Helix minima, a variety with extremely small leaves produced closely on upright stems"

2. Hibberd's 1872 taxon is likely the more incised 'Donerailensis Minor' and there is a very good case for two

clones of that long name, one very much cut and small and another, 'Donerailensis Major' as with a shallower, more triangular lobe. In his 1869 Floral World report he said that "Minima has the smallest leaves of all; in general configuration they resemble those of pedata, but the two plants are quite different, more especially in winter, when pedata has a deep green hue, and minima is of a brownish-purple". This test must be applied to any modern material claiming either of those two names. Hibberd goes beyond the old text in the J. RHS report from Chiswick in 1890 saying "It is a miniature form of the variety here entered as Pedata. Contributed by Mr. Turner as Minima. Syn. Taurica, Donarailense (aka 'Donerailensis Minor'), Pennsylvanica"

3. This name is also used for 'Congesta', this name dating to Bean 1973 where he refers to 'Conglomerata Erecta' as a trade synonym. E.T. Cook in his Trees and shrubs for English gardens of 1908 also compares it to 'Conglomerata' so he likely had 'Congesta' in mind as well.

4. A.B. Graf in the Exotic Plant Manual of 1974 shows a 'Minima' there in contrast to many clones including 'Star', 'Pedata', 'Pin Oak', and 'Smithii'. His description is not particularly diagnostic but the image shows something like a wider-lobed, more symmetrical version of 'Star' with a clearly paler midrib and lateral vein set. Some smallish, indoor phases of 'Pittsburgh' while have similar phyllometrics and surely the same bright midrib. Any connection between Hibberd's clone and this American entity seems doubtful when comparing images but this is surely an record of interest in terms of US history of the name in the trade – and Graf knew that trade very, very well.

5. Hedera helix 'Minima' M. Young ex RHS Horticultural Database, accessed 6.4.2022 = 'Congesta'

Hedera helix 'Minima Variegata' name not established in literature, like an invalid, post-1959 name

ls: very shallowly 3-lobed to ovate, very variable, often asymmetrical

lc: numerous grey overlays and sectors, mostly thin grayish-white margins, variable from 2-10% surface

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1180-HEDERA_helix_Minima_Variegata, accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'Minetta'

ns: a listed name c. 2006



Hedera helix 'Mini Adam'

ls, lc: as 'Adam' but a miniature to very smaller blade

Hedera helix 'Mini Coup' ('Minicoup')

cvg: Birdsfoot

lc: medium green, some olive tints in new growth

ls: very narrowly lobed, terminal lobe much elongated

Hedera helix 'Mini Ester'

Hedera helix 'Mini Heron'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ls: smaller version of 'Heron'

Hedera helix 'Mini Pittsburgh'

ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)

OROC HEDE007 – Hedera helix 'Minisonja' – leaves birdfoot type, reduced, ovate in outline. In:

<http://www.floricode.com/Portals/0/Downloads/Productcoderingen/svsB1602040.pdf?ver=2016-02-29-123928-137>, accessed 03.06.2017, also <http://www.caparis.nl/hedera/php/pics.php>, accessed 3.13.2017.

Hedera helix 'Miniature Needlepoint'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)

Hedera helix 'Miniature Knight' 2070

ha: ramose, compact

st: green, internodes 1–2cm

ls: 3-lobed with terminal lobe large, wedge-shaped, and often folded on the midvein according to Rose. The

ls: lobes are said to overlap.

ll: 1.5–2.5cm

lw: 2–2.5cm

lc: light yellow–green

ns: we have received a plant called 'Dwarf Knight' from Squaw Mountain Gardens that has dark glossy ovate blades.

or: Whitehouse Nur. UK from 'Goldcraft' in 1985.

Hedera helix 'Mini Ester' listed with Samia Rose Topiary

Hedera helix 'Mini Spearpoint'

ha: erect–spreading with leaves often born in a 2-ranked (distichous) fashion. It is one of the very smallest

ha: clones we have seen in this genus.

ht: one 3-year old tissue cultured plant (see photo below) was under 6 inches tall.

gr: extremely slow with internodes 1–2 (3) mm long

st: reddish–brown

ls: linear–lanceolate, often falcate or sickle-shaped, and usually arching or bowed.

ll: 3.0 – 4.5 (5.0) cm long

lw: 5 – 8 mm wide.

id: this dwarf, tissue–cultured derived form produced one reversion to ordinary 'Spearpoint' for us. But even with

id: regular fertilization 'Mini Spearpoint' will not develop internodes much over 2–3mm. We define 'Spearpoint'

id: based on our outdoor plantings as having leaves 5–8cm with internodes 1–3cm long.

Hedera helix Minigreen'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: ramose, young plants often tufted, globose, very dense. Dwarf to semi–dwarf.

st: reddish–green, internodes 3–15mm

ls: 3–5-lobed, deeply lobed, basal lobes usually small and diverging widely from the lateral lobes. The larger

ls: leaves look like miniature versions of 'Star'. The leaf size is very variable.

ll: 1.0–2.0cm with occasional leaves to 2.5cm

lw: 1.0–2.0cm with occasional leaves to 2.5cm

lc: medium green and usually with a dull surface. Grow it next to 'King's Choice' and the difference in color and gloss is remarkable.

la: acute to broadly acuminate

lb: sagittate, truncate, and occasionally cordate – quite variable depending on size of basal lobes (if any)

or: unknown but known in the American Ivy Society's remarkable collection since 1979. It was obtained

or: from Harry van de Laar of Holland.

Hedera helix 'Miniken' ('Minikin')

ha: very slow, compact, highly self-branching

ls: oval, sometimes very shallow 2–3 lobed

lc: cream white margin with green center

ll: very small

or: Russell Windle found as sport of 'Eva' 1993

Hedera helix minor (based on *H. helix*: *H. minor* Hibberd, *Floral World* 1869: 368) = subsp *hibernica*?

ns: "the smallest leaved British ivy"

Hedera helix minor (based on *H. helix*: *H. minor* Hibberd, *Floral World* 1869: 368, Hibberd in *J. RHS* 1890) ha:

"a neat samll form of *H. helix*...a rockery plant... ha: distinguished by it's close growth..." (Hibberd 1890) ll:

"the smallest leaved British ivy" (Hibberd 1869) ls,lc: "grey veins on it's dark three-lobed leaves" (Hibberd

1890) or: "of frequent occurence in woodlands...Contribued by Mr. or: Turner as *H. minor*" (Hibberd 1890), is

it or: naturalized from old gardens or a true botanical entity? *Hedera helix* minor marginata Cullissii Hibberd (1869) = 'Cullisii' CU



'Minor Marmorata' is a smaller blades form than var. *hibernica* 'Maculata' and most mottled forms, far less lime green than 'Luzii'. It has a more triangular, 3-lobed leaf than many of the other maculated forms too. It grows strongly but indoors for me was always a compact, neat plant with a little pruning, a very bright and

agreeable houseplant that I gave to girl who promptly killed it. That should be a lesson to you horticulturists who give away prize plants on a purely emotional basis! It is one of the best variegates in my opinion for brightless, sheer beauty, and charm.

by Hibberd was not based on the literature nor on any older authority.

† 12. **H. Helix** var. **discolor** (Hibb.) Lawr. stat. nov. Fig. 80-A.

H. Helix var. *minor marmorata* Paul, in Gard. Chron., 1867, p. 1215.

H. Helix dealbata Hibb., The Ivy, 81 (1872).

H. Helix discolor Hibb. op. cit., 82.

H. Helix marmorata Nichols., Ill. Diet. Gard. ii, 921 (1885).

? *H. Helix* var. **RICHMOND GEM** Hort.

H. Helix f. *discolor* Tobler, in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges., 1927, p. 23.

H. Helix f. *marmorata* Tobler, op. cit., p. 29, excl. syn.

A small-leaved clon much resembling the typical element in general appearance, size and texture except that some of the leaves are flecked or minutely dotted with white or yellow variegation and frequently these minute areas of variegation converge and assume proportions equivalent to blotches.

Not all leaves of a plant need be variegated to be placed here. We have felt that any plant producing leaves of this type of variegation and belonging to the *H. Helix* complex should be classified as var. *discolor*. In a few

Lawrence and Schultze (1942) and some other experts prefer the name 'Discolor' as Paul's description (clearly the oldest) is somewhat open to interpretation and Hibberd's is less so. However, it's clear from history and plants under the name what clone Paul had in mind and so I and others, namely the AIS, like 'Minor Marmorata' best.

Hedera helix 'Minor Marmorata' ('Marmorata' in part, 'Maculata' in part (not the var. *hibernica* sport), 'Discolor', 'Dealbata' at least in part as Hibberd, 'Richmond Gem')

Hedera helix minor marginata Cullissii Hibberd (1869) = 'Cullissii'

Copyright 2001.
New Ornamentals Society.



Hedera helix 'Mint Kolibri' ('Minty') 2084

ha: ramose, compact

st: purplish-green, internodes 1–2cm

ls: much as 'Kolibri', that is shallowly 3-lobed, longer than wide, acute terminal lobe, base usually cordate

lc: medium green, variegation of the 'Kolibri' type variegation (mottled and often submarginal) but both white, lc: grey, and a nice mint green shade. Overall effect as mixed green or olive green from a distance.

ll: 3–4cm

lw: 2–3cm

pet: purplish-green

lu: typically an indoor pot plant. Young plants we have tried to establish outdoors in NC have all failed as has lu: been true of other tissue cultured Kolibri variants. Under annual temps ranging from 10 to 105 degrees F. with

lu: sustained night temps of 90 F. this group has not done well outside in our area. `` `

or: Frode Maegaard of Denmark c. 1986.

ns: since the ICNCP does not in fact outlaw series names among cultivars, renaming the cultivar 'Minty' in place

ns: of the established trade name is unnecessary. Nor is the word "mint" outlawed as a generic common name. Contrary to some opinions

ns: there is no prohibition of "series names" such as Kolibri for a

ns: series of similar sports and nearly all ICRA accept them.

ns: it does not stand alone as would the common name 'Mint Ivy'.

Hedera helix 'Minty' = 'Mint Kolibri'

ns: there are no nomenclatural grounds for renaming this cultivar.

Hedera helix 'Minutissima' Unresolved name, RHS Horticultural Database, accessed 6.4.2022, almost certainly

an invalid, post-1959 Latinized name. It appeared in the 2004 RHS Plant Finder as the earliest known reference we have.

Hedera helix 'Mirandela' RHS Plant Finder 2001, not since

Hedera helix 'Miss Maroc'

cvg: Birdfoot

ha: ramose, compact, often forming a nice cascading mound in containers.

ls: narrowly lobed as a birdfoot (something similar to 'Star') but often wider summer. Margins are notably

ls: undulate and rolled under, giving an interesting appeal. One might say it is a curly-birdfoot combo. The

ls: marginal tissue is much thickened and often distorted.

lc: medium green with much lighter main veins.

or: Henri Schaeppman found in courtyard of Moroccan hotel. The name means "Miss Morocco".

in: Alestake Nur. of Elkwood VA USA c. 1978

Hedera helix 'Miss Mirror'

ls: 5-lobed, terminal somewhat extended and elongated, overall star-like

lc: new growth pale olive-green, darkening with age

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1184-HEDERA_helix_'Miss_Mirror', accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'Miss Ulin'

ha: compact, trailing

st: medium green

ls: unlobed to shallowly 3-lobed, blade deltoid (triangular), apex acute with cordate base.

lc: medium to dark green with contrasting paler veins.

ll: 2-3cm

lw: 3-4cm

pet: green

lu: cold hardy ground cover as alternative to 'Walthamensis'. Proven as house plant. Small enough for larger

lu: rock gardens. The small leaves with contrasting veins make it quite appealing compared to larger-leaved

cv.

ch: cold hardy in DE USA

or: Dr. Charles Dunham registered with AIS in 1995 to honor plantswoman Mrs. Alexander Ulin of DE.



Hedera helix 'Misty'

ha: compact, ramose

st: reddish-green, internodes 1–2cm

lc: broadly 3-lobed, cut about 1/2 the depth, green to grey-green with white margins

la: acuminate to narrowly acute

ll: 2–3cm

lw: 2–3cm

id: appears to be a more compact version of the more widely sold cultivar 'Silver Lace'. To date our plants of 'Misty' have not shown the longer internodes (3–4cm) and larger blades (to 4.5cm long) of older 'Silver Lace' plants. There is, however, much potential for very young plants of the two to be confused.

Hedera helix 'Modern Times' ('Woodsii' Pierot) 2088

ha: trailing vine, moderate vigor

st: purplish-green, internodes 4–5cm

ls: shallowly 5-lobed but often appearing 3-lobed due to the shallowness of the second sinus. The terminal lobe

ls: is cuneate and nearly as wide as long. The blade is usually quite flat.

la: terminal lobe acute to broadly obtuse with lateral and basal lobes rather blunt and obtuse.

or: Hages & Co., Boskoop, Netherlands about 1951 as sport of 'Curlilocks' or perhaps 'Mandas Crested'.

lc: medium green with lighter veins and often a whitish petiole attachment point. New growth has a sheen

lc: Pierot describes as "velvety" and the color is a bright, so-called "apple green" for a nice effect.

id: Peter Rose speaks of the white petiole attachment point and the basal lobe veins at right angles to the midvein

id: as very helpful diagnostic features.

Hedera helix 'Moglingen' listed name with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Mon Premier'

cvg: Variegated + Miniature

ls: subrhombic, mostly unlobed, occasionally minute basal lobes

lb: cuneate

or: Herve Canals, Barnave, France as sport of 'Alt Heidelberg' 1998

Hedera helix 'Mona Lisa'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ls: birdsfoot type, star-shaped, 5-lobed with narrow lobes

lc: margined white to chartreuse, often very subtle and irregular in width

Hedera helix 'Monica'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ls: birdsfoot type very similar to 'Star'

lc: light to medium green with a wide yellow margin

Hedera helix 'Moniq Artus'

photo: <https://jardin-florilege.eu/fr/encyclopedie/hedera-helix-moniq-artus>, accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'Moon Beam'

ls: 3-5 lobed, of equal dimensions

lb: cordiform

lc: stripped and mottled cream to white to light green over entire blade, rich red tones in winter

photo: [Hedera helix L. 'Moon Beam' \(dghk.net\)](#)



Hedera helix 'Morocco' is sometimes confused with 'Maple Leaf' and this old tree at Sarah P. Duke Gardens in Durham, NC has grown thick into the semi-adult phase.

Hedera helix 'Morocco'

Hedera helix 'Mount Vernon'

ls: star-like, 5-lobed, midrib and lateral veins often at nearly a 90 deg. angle

lc: medium to dark green, rich brown tints in cold weather

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1184-HEDERA_helix_'Miss_Mirror', accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'My Heart' = 'Ovata' or perhaps 'Scutifolia' as well, see under 'Mein Herz'

Hedera helix 'My Variegated' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix nana hort. ex Tobler (Die Gatt. Hed.) he says = 'Conglomerata'



Hedera helix 'Natashja' ('Teardrop' in part, 'Sweetheart' in part (others being 'Ovata' and 'Scutifolia'))

st: thick, dark reddish-brown, sometimes fasciated or flattened.

ls: 98% unlobed ovate, teardrop-shaped as stated. Occasional leaves produce 1–2 sharply

ls: pointed lateral lobes. Veins are closely spaced (as with fan-type cvs.) and often

ls: parallel.

la: apex sharply acute to acuminate – sharper than many ovate and heart-shaped cvs.

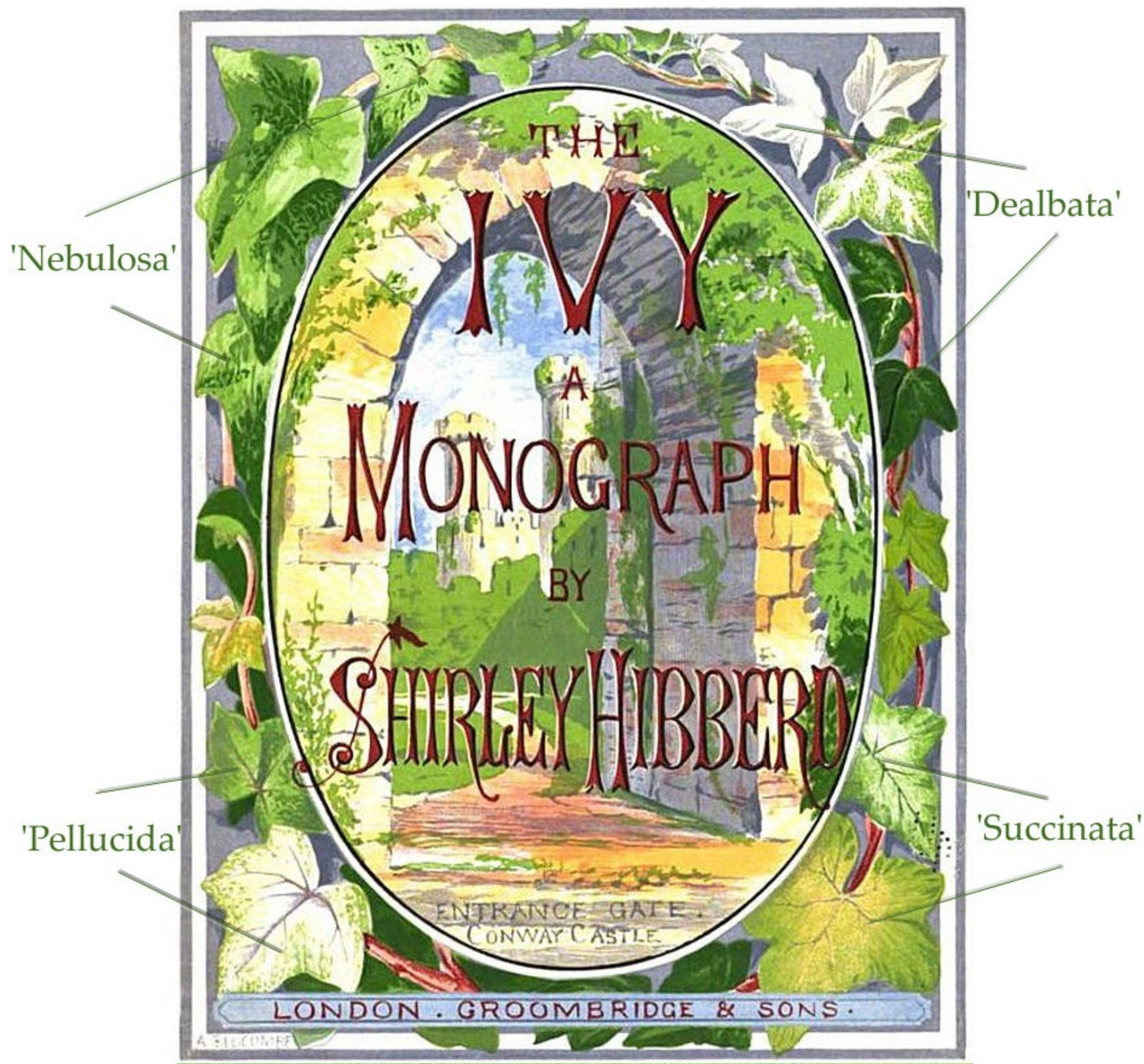
lc: dark glossy green with conspicuously raised, lighter veins.

rai: it makes a superior pot plant to 'My Heart' ('Scutifolia') due to the raised vein

rai: texture, pointed apex, and natural leaf gloss.

ns: the older name may be 'Teardrop' but we cannot yet tie that older clone to this modern one of

ns: the trade.



'Nebulosa'. Hibberd 1872 showing this lovely plant which to me SCREAMS a 'Luzii' type mutation in two green tones, dark green maculations on pale green or rich green spots on chartreuse. There is very little clouded in gold about this illustration except the one lowest leaf. CULTIVAR.ORG

Hedera helix 'Nebulosa'

cn: "Cloud ivy", perhaps "golden clouded" of old literature

ls: "usually sagittate" (Hibberd 1872) ll: "smallish" (Hibberd 1872)

lc: "reticulated with whitish veins on a green ground, or

lc: mottled and clouded with grey and yellowish-white" (Hibberd 1872)

or: found in Dwygyffylchi, North Wales

Hedera helix 'Needlepoint'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: ramose, branching

ls: 3–5 lobed, shallowly to deeply cut depending on the clone. In NOS CLONE 1 the lobes are very narrow

ls: (truly needle-like) and 4–6mm wide. In NOS CLONE 2 the lobes are much wider

ls: with 8–12mm typical of the terminal lobe.

la: acute to acuminate

ll: most clones 3–4.5cm

lc: dark glossy green in NOS CLONE 1 and medium duller green in NOS CLONE 2

id: this has become a name like Beefstake tomato and Bloodgood Japanese maple – you just have no idea what

id: you will get. NOS CLONE 1 is dark glossy, needle-lobed and something like a less dense 'King's Choice'. It

id: has a rigidly upright habit as young plants. NOS CLONE 2 is almost certainly not the
id: the real thing but has been seen widely in garden centers. Unfortunately our photos of these clones
id: appear to be lost.

or: the AIS correctly point out that the standard for this clone is the 1959 plate and description by
or: Graf in Exotica.

eval: since this name seems deeply corrupted in the trade we recommend more reliable entitles such as
eval: 'King's Choice' and 'Starling', the later being very compact, dark, and shiny.

Hedera helix 'Neilson'

Hedera helix 'Nellie's Garden' <https://taylorgreenhouses.com/>, accessed 6.4.2022

ls, lc: appear to be a birdsfoot or at least with a elongated terminal lobe and deeply cut, very

ls, lc: thin white to cream margin, chimera about 5%

Hedera helix 'Nena' ('Nena Nena')

cvg: Fan

st: reddish-bronze to reddish-green

pet: reddish-green, very often longer than blade, slightly grooved as with many fan ivies.

ls: 5-lobed sometimes with one or two additional smaller lobes (6-7 lobes), fan-like. Lobes are obtuse with a

ls: cordate base. The sinus between the terminal and lateral lobes is often fluted with the crest of undulation

ls: pointing upward. The occasional blade is nearly orbicular and barely lobed at all. The leaf is usually

ls: has a wavy crest upwards at the sinus.

pet: the petiole is usually flattened and frequently grooved. This is a very important ID feature as most of

pet: 'Glacier' type marginates lack this trait.

lc: irregularly margined creamy white, depth being 2-6mm, and usually widest towards the basal lobes. There

lc: is also white and grey sectoring, sometimes radial along the veins and patches of grey chimera over 20% or

lc: so of the entire blade. There is often a grey patch near the apex of each lobe. The veins below are often

lc: glossier, greener. than the dull greyish-green base color. The occasional lobe or third of a leaf is all white.

lu: this clone makes a very beautiful and densely branched hanging basket of considerable beauty. Our

evaluation

lu: of its outdoor function is in the works. So far it has proven winter hardy in planters but prone to mite

lu: damage. _

Hedera helix 'Needle Diamond' listed with the RHS



'Neptune' at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden.

Hedera helix 'Neptune'

st: often fasciated

ls: as 'Triton' but often thicker

lc: bright green

eval: reverts to 'Triton' and not presently considered superior to it.

or: Fred Batson 1980's probably from 'Triton' or a parallel 'Green Ripple' mutation.

Hedera helix nervosa Winter 1912 ex Tobler (Die Gatt. Hedera)

ns, id: Tobler translates to "medium-sized leaves distinguished by (whitish) veining".

Hedera helix 'New Ripples' listed with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Newburg' <https://taylorgreenhouses.com/>, accessed 6.5.2022 = 'Stift Neuberg'

Hedera helix 'Niagara Falls' (6/2010) RHS Plant Finder for Wisley Plant Centre, accessed 6.27.2010

Hedera helix 'Nice Guy'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: ramosa, very compact

ls: deeply 3–5 lobed, birdsfoot type, highly asymmetrical usually with one lateral lobe much longer than another.

ls: The terminal lobe is usually large and 3–4 times as long as a wide except in our older outdoor plants.

ls: The midvein (and terminal lobe) is often bowed with a 3–6mm displacement (see Midvein Bow). The

ls: lobe is often falcate or sickle-shaped. As one might expect the blades become wider in older outdoor

ls: plants – indeed one of our plants in NOS evaluations is barely of the birdsfoot shape and is shallowly

ls: lobed and triangular. The PVA is often close to 90 degrees.

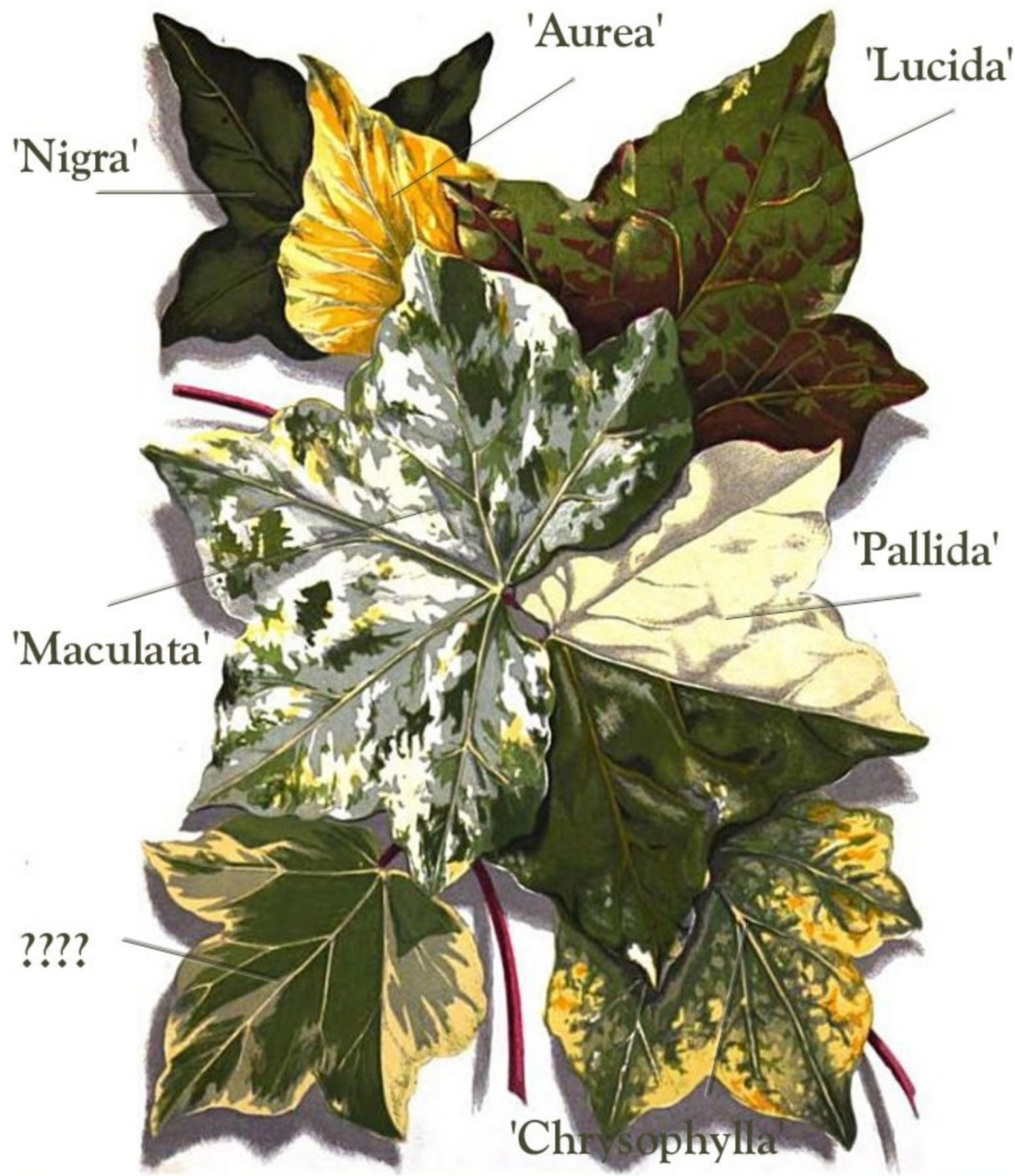
lc: medium to grey green with a bright chartreuse to creamy white margin. There are often grey and yellowish

lc: sectors in the blade. Color holds all year in AIS trials.

la: narrowly acute to acuminate terminal lobe, the lobe often falcate.

lb: shallowly cordate to truncate, sometimes close to rotund but usually asymmetrical.

or: Frank Batson of Angelwood Nur of Woodburn OR USA as sport of 'Irish Lace' prior to 1983.



Hedera helix 'Nigra' Mr. Wills ex Hibberd 1872 ('Willesiana, atropurpurea Turner ex Hibberd 1890)

ha: vigorous, "grows freely, etains itself on the driest wall, and

ha: fills in well by side growth" (Hibberd, J.RHS 1890)

ls: 3-lobed, terminal about 50% blade length

lb: subcordate but variable

ll, lw: 3–7cm long x 3–5cm wide (Rose 1996)

la: acute lc: "deep black-green, or brownish-bronze deepening to

lc: black, the veins pleasingly coloured a clear fresh green..."

lc: the whole plant impressive by it's rich deep solemn

lc: color" (Hibberd 1890) pet: purple-tinged

or: First known to Hibberd 1872 from Mr. Willes but later

or: contributed by Mr. Turner to the RHS Chiswick trials.

or: it may be much older than Hibberd if *Hedera nigra* from Leonhart Fuchs (De historia stirpium

or: commentarii insignes of 1542) is the same taxon. Based on his illustration he may well be this clone.

or: If true, 'Nigra' is easily one of the oldest *Hedera* clones ever known along with white-striped things

or: broadly thought to be like 'Cavendishii' or a similar sport.

Hedera helix 'Nigra Aurea'

lc, ls: much as 'Nigra' but new leaves suffused and blotched yellow in full light

lu: not a good house plant, needs strong outdoor sunshine for good color and space



OROC HEDE001 – *Hedera helix* 'Nilita' – Habit slower, vinous. Stems red to reddish-violet or tinged so. Leaves 5-lobed, star-shaped, entire, blade very flat, terminal lobe dominant, 5cm long x wide (average), goldish-yellow to greenish-yellow, later becoming more light green to ivory depending on light and temperature, base deeply cordate, apex subacute. The originator says " 'Renton Gold' has more greenish, not gold color, not star-shaped leaves, with slightly undulate, not flat margin, and rounded, not subacute apex, and reddish-green not red as in the 'Nilita' stem. Our observations that the lobes are more narrow, less undulate, more

uniform in color (less suffused green in early leaves), and far less rugose than the popular 'Buttercup'. Or: Andriy V. Yena, as sport of 'Surprise' in 2010, courtesy to originator for use of this photo and description. The spelling 'Niliata' which appeared in previous volumes is incorrect. 'Nilita' is correct.

Hedera helix 'Norfolk Lace' listed name with RHS

Hedera helix 'Northington Gold'

ha: slow

ls: 3-lobed, usually deltoid (triangular)

lc: green and grey mottled with nicely defined golden yellow margin

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Nova' (*H. canariensis* nova William Paul in Gard. Chron. Sept. 7, 1867, as "the new Irish Ivy")

ha: "than the common Irish Ivy, also of more rapid growth" (Paul 1867)

ll: "larger...than the common Irish Ivy" (Paul 1867)

lc: "paler green...than the common Irish Ivy" (Paul 1867)

ns: It is also listed in Thomsen's Handy book of the flower garden 1893.

Hedera helix 'Obelix'

ha: vigorous, internodes often very long

ls, lm: shallowly 3-5 lobes, highly and finely undulate, crisped in parts

lc: rich green, veins contrasting

ll, lw: 6 x 10 cm

or: sport of 'Classie Lassie'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1193-HEDERA_helix_'Obelix', accessed 6.4.2022

photo: [Hedera helix 'Obelix' \(dghk.net\)](http://www.dghk.net/Hedera_helix_'Obelix')

Hedera helix 'Obovata'

ha: vigorous once established

lc: dark green, veins slightly silver to gray

ls: broadly ovate, 3 barely lobed lobes which

ls: are quite rounded for a fat cordiform look.

ls: it is actually NOT obovate meaning wider at

ls: apex than the base. Curious names back then!

or: Britain c. 1874

ns, id: the base is often truncate unlike 'Deltoidea' and 'Ovata' usually show

photo, source: <https://www.fibrex.co.uk/collections/hederas/products/obovata?sub=Helix&variant=8884989635>

Hedera helix 'Merrie's Albany' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Odin'

lc: dark green

ls: 5-lobed, medium deep lobing, generally asymmetrical

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1194-HEDERA_helix_'Odin', accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'Old English' listed name with RHS

Hedera helix 'Old Garden'

ha, ls: an adult phase with very narrow, fan-like, obovate blades

photo: [Hedera helix 'Old Garden' \(dghk.net\)](http://www.dghk.net/Hedera_helix_'Old_Garden')

Hedera helix 'Old Heidelberg' = 'Alt Heidelberg'

Hedera helix 'Olive Rose'

ha: ramose, compact

ls: 3-lobed, highly crimped and curled under at the margins, blades often much deformed. In the marginal

ls: cell formation and some of the ribbing it resembles 'Pee Vee Cee'

la: acuminate (sharply pointed)

lc: medium to dark green

eval: to date it is collector's novelty and one truly unique. We see no merit to recommend it for general cultivation.

Hedera helix 'Oro di Boglasco'



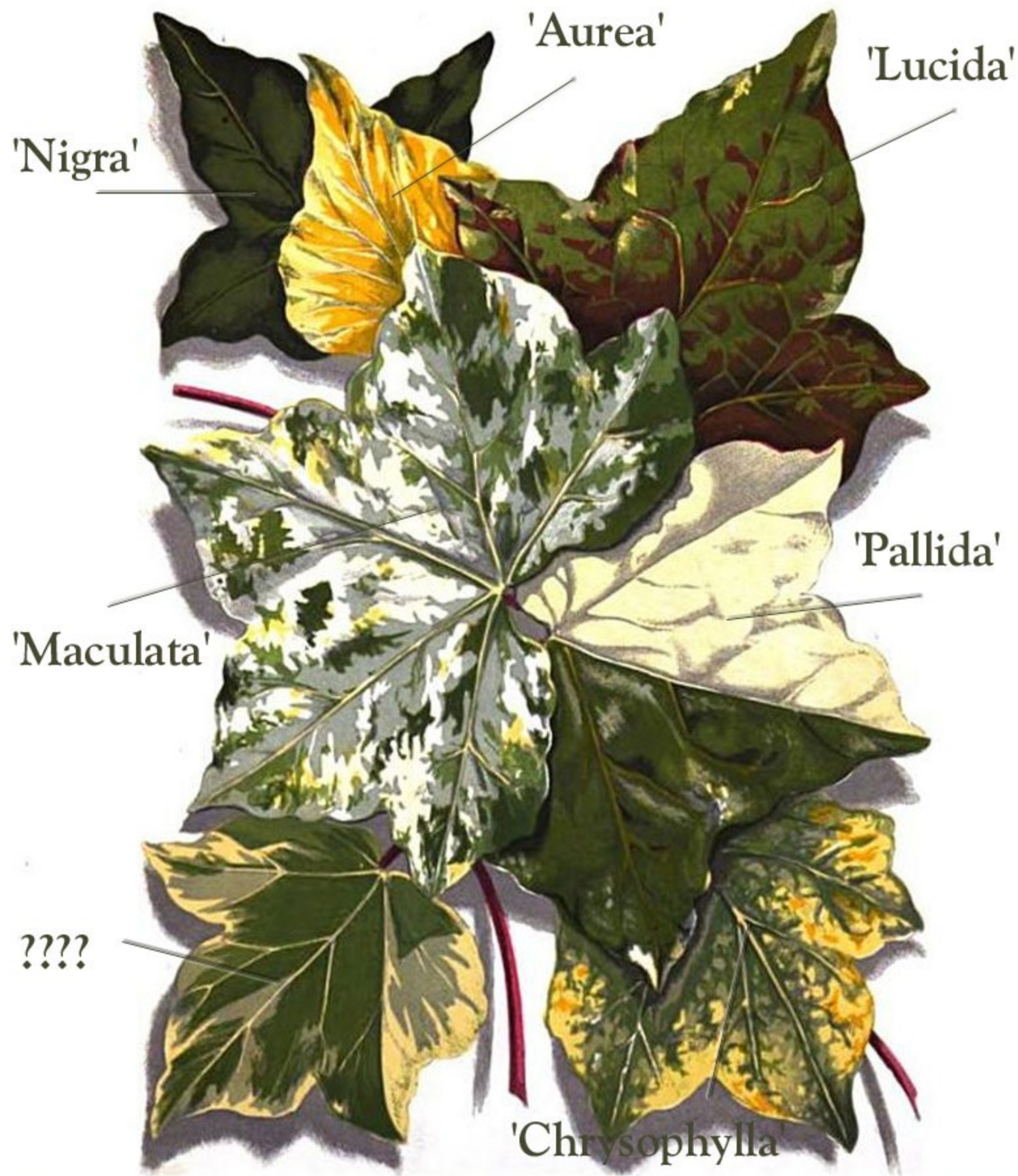
'Oro di Boglasco' [Adult Phase] is a pretty shrub as seen here at the Raulston Arboretum.

Hedera helix 'Oro di Boglasco' [Adult Phase]

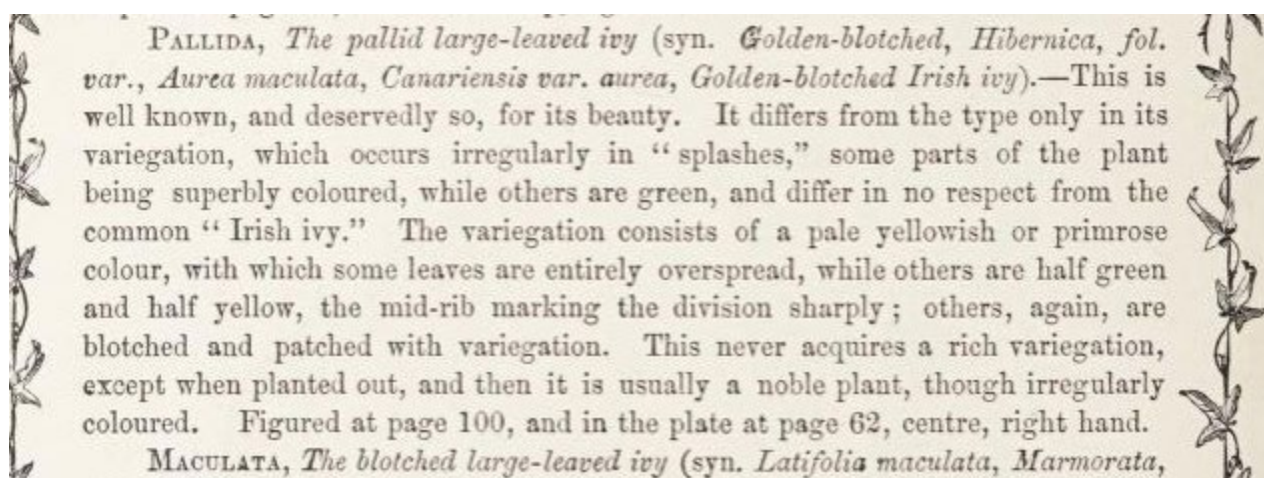
Hedera helix 'Ovata' ('My Heart', 'Mein Herz' in part)

ls: ovate, cordiform with basal lobes belong the petiole attachment point

lc: matte green to greyish-green, veins generally not contrasting as 'Deltoidea'.



'Pallida' of Hibberd (1872) seems to be a mystery form his grouping of synonym shown below. Is it a *H. canariensis* clone, a half-gold or half-white var. *hibernica*, or something else. From his description and plate we know it is know 'Maculata' or 'Sulphurea' of var. *hibernica*. It may be the cream-sectored thing sometimes called var. *hibernica* 'Variegata' but I don't think that is normally even the least bit primrose colored even in the youngest of leaves. Since he lists "Golden-blotched" first it may be connecting it to some much older literature mention silver- and gold-blotched ivies which have no descriptions nor images associated with them. I think it safe to say we have nothing called 'Pallida' in collections today. See 'Variegata' below which is where most modern experts now assign to 'Pallida'.



Hedera helix 'Palmata'

ha: trailing vine, often vigorous

st: purplish-green, internodes 3.0–3.5cm

ls: deeply 3–5 lobed, sometimes described as "5-fingered" (thus palm-like), usually with the three largest

lobes

ls: about equal and cuneate in outline. The sinus are often convolute.

ll: 4–6cm

lw: 3.5–6.0cm

la: acute

lb: truncate

lc: dark green with contrasting lighter green veins. The veins are rather contrasting, raised from below.

id: Peter Rose sums this up by saying "there seems little agreement as to the typical plant". It is similar to

id: 'Digitata', itself another variable and confused entity. In general, 'Palmata' differs in 1) 3–5 lobes (5–7 in

id: 'Digitata'), 2) truncate base (usually cordate in 'Digitata'), 3) shorter internodes, and 4) veins more noticeably

id: below. The two have been regarded as synonyms but for two centuries plantsman found them to be

id: distinct enough to list apart.

or: Presumably England before 1846 when it was listed by Lawson & Son. First described by William Paul in

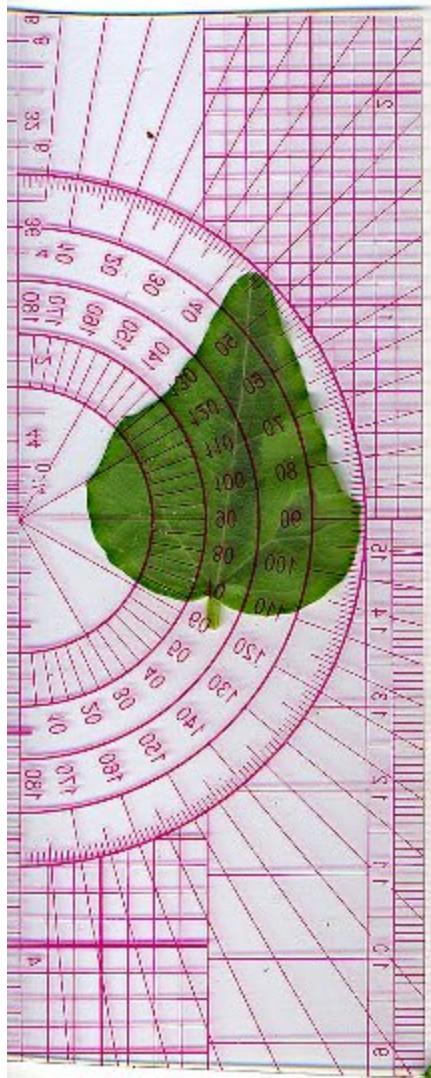
or: 1867.

Hedera helix 'Palmata Aurea' = 'Mrs. Pollack'

Hedera helix 'Palmata Nova Aurea' = 'Mrs. Pollack'

Hedera helix 'Pamela'
NOS 08-007
3.15.2008

Some
petioles
trimmed



Hedera helix 'Pamela' . Young plants look a bit like 'Royal Hustler' but with a faint lime margin. You only get leaves of shallow 3-lobes on mature plants and the dentate tips are quite distinct among other variegates.

Hedera helix 'Paperdoll'

2 year indoor plants



NOS Hedera Trials. Summer 2000. Plant from Exotic Angel.

Hedera helix 'Paper Doll' ('Paperdoll') 2113

ha: ramose, compact with sprays often having flat, some distichous (2-rowed) layers of leaves, sometimes ha: resembling a string of similar paper dolls.

st: purplish-red, very showy, contrasting well, thicker, often rigid, internodes 1-2.5cm

pet: purple tinged, much shorter than leaf blades in active growing shoots, allowing the string of paper doll

pet: effect with leaves held closely in series along the stems.

ls: 5-lobed, rarely 0-3 lobed, narrowly fan-shaped with a primary vein angle often approach 30 degrees.

ls: The first sinus is generally 4-9mm deep but the second sinus is commonly quite shallow and 1-5mm deep.

ls: The first sinus point is sometimes undulate but generally the leaves are quite flat unlike 'Nena'. Leaves are

ls: sometimes unlobed and suborbicular (nearly round)

ll: 4-5cm

lw: 3-4cm

la: acute, sometimes broadly so.

lb: distinctly cordate, occasionally truncate

lc: medium to greyish green, often sectored grey and white in the middle of the blade. The margins are clean,

lc: near white, irregularly 2-6mm deep with basal lobes sometimes half or more white. White sectors often

lc: intrude into the blade from the sinuses. Veins distinctly lighter white to grey, providing an illusion of

lc: the "dolls" having been folded and opened like pieces of paper.

id: as young plants 'Nena' may appear similar but that cultivar has blades much wider, often to 6cm or more

id: and some fasciated stems. We have seen one plant under this name that was clearly 'Jubilee'.

or: Leo Swicegood as 'Glacier' mutant. Peter Rose says this mutation "frequently appears".

Hedera helix 'Parasol' ('Ivacurl', 'Tango')

ha: compact

pet: long than leaf blade, upright and often nearly parallel to the stem

ls: deeply curled, filled, and undulate in 5-lobes.

lb: deeply cordate

lc: dark glossy green as parent 'Ivalace'

id: it is dark glossy green unlike the lighter, dull-finished 'Fluffy Ruffles'. 'Fiesta' is also less glossy and has id: distinctly long-pointed lobes.
or: sport of 'Ivalace' discovered by John Huntress in the early 60's. It originally came from Meadowbrook Farm or: as 'Ivacurl'
photo:http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/152-HEDERA_helix_'Parasol'



'Parsley Crested' is a classic with lovely and often subtle crimped margins.

Hedera helix 'Parsley Crested' ('Cristata' in part, 'Parlsey', 'Pice Lep', 'Crestata')

ha: ramose, well branching but vigorous outdoors where hardy

st: reddish-green, internodes 1-4cm

ls: shallowly 3-5 lobed or appearing unlobed, the margin highly crimped, crimped, and undulate. Blades are

ls: broadly orbicular (rounded) or reniform (kidney shaped) in outline.

lc: bright light green - very refreshing color to the new growth

ir: the margin provides place for mites and other insects to hide and avoid sprays!

lu: useful as both ground cover and container plant.

or: USA c. 1950's.

Hedera helix 'Patent Leather'

ls: small to medium sized blade, 5-lobed

lc: dark thick, glossy green with raised veins

lb: cordate to truncate

or: found in Ohio about 1992.

Hedera helix 'Patio'

ha: narrow

lt: adult phase foliage

eval: under evaluation at the Research Station for Nursery Stock at Boskoop

Hedera helix 'Patricia' = 'California'

Hedera helix Kolibri Group 'Patriot'

lc: Kolibri type submarginal markings but in lime, similar to a more colorful

lc: 'Mint Kolibri'

Hedera helix 'Pedata' = 'Caenwoodiana'

Hedera helix 'Peacock' = 'Walthamensis'

Hedera helix 'Pedley's Green Finger' = 'Professor Friedrich Tobler'

Hedera helix 'Pegasus'

st: very highly fasciated, erect-spreading shrub in time.

ls, lt: as 'Medusa', fan-shaped, 5-7 primary lobes, each one with

ls, lt: 3-5 dentations, appearing as if with 15-20 lobes radiating

ls: from the base, feathery in new leaves.

lc: new growth silvery-gray with rich pubescence

or: Russell Windle as sport of 'Medusa' as sport outdoors 2004

li: Windle, R.A. 2008. Medusa had two children. Ivy Journal 2008: 27-30

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/153-HEDERA_helix_'Pegasus'



NOS Hedera Trials 2001. Compared to similarly plastic-looking 'Touch of Class'.

Hedera helix 'Pee Vee Cee' ('PVC')

ha: compact, ramose, stems sometimes rigidly erect in our indoor and outdoor trials

st: red to reddish-green

ls: keeled, 3-dimensional, 5-lobed with much thickened margins, finely crimped margins. The margins are distinctly rolled under. There are few ivies where the secondary and even tertiary veins are so raised and distinct. This provides rich texturing to these very unique blades. Older outdoor plants have much wider

ls: and nearly flat blades with fewer raised veins.

lt: blades are very thick and together with their gloss gives it a plastic like look – hence the name Pee Vee Cee

lt: or PVC, the compound known as polyvinyl chloride from which plastic plants including fake ivies are made!

lt: it has an overall texture and marginal cells similar to 'Olive Rose' but is by no means all undulate or deformed.

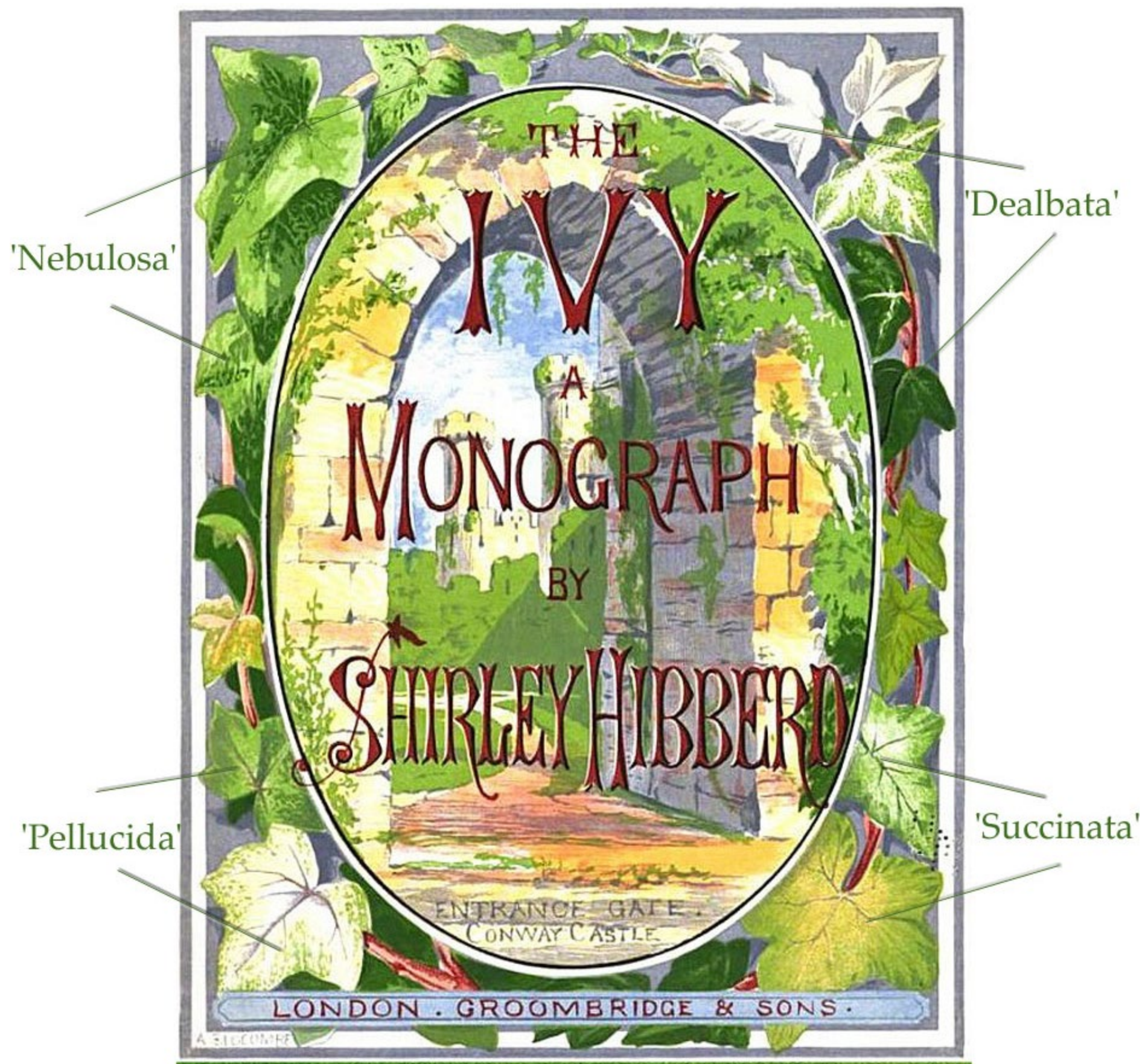
ll: 2–3cm in small plants but 3-year indoor plants and those outdoors often 4–5cm

lw: 2–4cm

la: narrowly acute and often mucronate with a beaked tip, especially on older, outdoor plants.

lc: glossy medium green

in: Exotic Angel Plants to US trade c. 1998. It is sold by European nurseries on the internet.



Hedera helix 'Pellucida'

cn: "The translucent ivy" (Hibberd 1872)

ha: "somewhat robust, with stoutish stems" (Hibberd 1872)

ll: "medium-sized" (Hibberd 1872)

ls: "blunt quadrangular form" (Hibberd 1872)

lc: "mottled with green and white, or are wholly white and

lc: semi-transparent" (Hibberd 1872)

st, pet: "most brilliant tint of carmine or coral red, and

so st, pet: translucent they may be likened to threats of colored glass"

st, pet: (Hibberd 1872) or: "obtained from one of the buttresses of the old stone wall
or: of Conway" (Hibberd 1872)

Hedera helix 'Pencil Point'

ns: it is probably a synonym of 'Spear Point'

Hedera helix 'Pennsylvanica'

ha: trailing vine

st: purplish-green, internodes 1.5–4cm

ls: generally deeply 5-lobed, sometimes having 7 lobes, incised 50–70% of depth. The lobes are often broadly

ls: tapered at their base unlike some 'Digitata' type clones. The lobes are closely spaced like a fan type ivy
with

ls: narrow primary vein angles.

lc: dark green with very distinct silvery to grey veins. The secondary and tertiary veins are also clear, providing

lc: much texture. The primary veins are often much branched compared to a Birdsfoot group ivy.

la: acute to broadly acuminate

lb: broadly cuneate to truncate

ll: 4–6cm

lw: 6–9cm

or: known in England since about 1867. It's connection with "Penn's Woods" is a mystery and it seems unlikely

or: to have been imported back to Europe from the state of Pennsylvania; particularly as this name is unknown

or: in American horticultural literature or catalogs of the time.



HEDE003 – *Hedera helix* 'Papa Yena' – Leaves palmately 5-lobed to medium depth (about 1 cm), star-shaped due to about equal primary vein angles, entire, 5 cm long x wide, medium green with some brighter sectors of green, heavily mottled yellowish-cream at about 35–50% surface, many blades also irregularly margined in the same shade, deeply cordate, basal lobes often overlapping, apex subacute, terminal lobe wide and symmetrical. The originator states that 'Pittsburgh Variegated' less regularly mottled with almost no marginal chimera and has narrower blades with a longer terminal lobe. 'Harlequin' is similar but belongs to subsp. *hibernica*, a tetraploid. Or: Andriy V. Yena, found as sport of 'Mona Lisa' in 2011, name for the originator's father Prof. Vasily Yena. Courtesy to the originator for use of this image.

Li: Yena, Andriy & Ginea, Iñaki. (2019). NEW IVY CULTIVARS – FIRST FROM RUSSIA AND SPAIN. *Plant Biology and Horticulture: theory, innovation*. 144–154. 10.36305/2019-2-151-144-154.

Hedera helix 'Pegasus'

st: very highly fasciated, erect–spreading shrub in time.
ls, lt: as 'Medusa', fan–shaped, 5–7 primary lobes, each one with
ls, lt: 3–5 dentations, appearing as if with 15–20 lobes radiating
ls: from the base, feathery in new leaves.
lc: new growth silvery–gray with rich pubescence
or: Russell Windle as sport of 'Medusa' as sport outdoors 2004
li: Windle, R.A. 2008. Medusa had two children. Ivy Journal 2008: 27–30



'Peppermint'. This plant is reportedly an adult, mature phase of *Hedera helix* 'Marmorata' in one meaning of that epithet. Trouble is, a variety of clones have gone under that name and this one is still hard to place among them. It could well be an adult 'Luzii'. It is not *H. helix arborescens aurea maculata* of Hibberd as that plant was gold–leaved or tinge, not striped. I know this mainly from Tony Avent's fine collection of adult ivies in Raleigh.

Hedera helix 'Peppermint'

Hedera helix 'Perfection'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: less self–branching than 'Irish Lace'

ls: 3–5 lobed, deeply cut as a Birdsfoot much like 'Irish Lace'

ll: slightly larger than 'Irish Lace'

Hedera helix 'Perkeo'

ha: ramose, compact

st: often a showy red

ls: convex (cupped) blades

lc: often nicely tinged red in winter

Hedera helix 'Perle'

ha: dense, very compact, self–branching. Reports of it being "miniature" do not seem accurate except where

ha: highly fasciated. We have one plant with fasciated stems nearly a full 1 cm wide. Vigorous shoots several feet long are typical of well grown stock.

st: bronze green to reddish-brown, internodes 2-3cm except on fasciated stems.

pet: often very wide (3-6mm), alate (winged), usually curved. The entire petiole margin may be white.

ls: very shallowly 3-5 lobed, generally asymmetrical. Many leaves are broadly ovate. Shape is quite variable

ls: The first sinus depth is typically 2-6mm. On fasciated stems the leaves are sometimes convex and even hooded.

lm: much thickened, slightly crisped to finely undulate.

ll: 2-4cm, largest on more deeply lobed leaves

lw: 2-4cm

la: obtuse, sometimes broadly acute. All lobes are well rounded.

lb: cordate but often cuneate due to the gradually tapering, alate (winged) petiole. One often gets a heart-shaped

lb: base with a the wide petiole originally at a sharp angle from it.

lv: surface often puckered, irregular

lc: medium to grey green, broadly margined creamy white, usually 2-7 mm deep but pleasant variable in depth.

lc: In new growth the margination is very yellow-green and it seems to develop the whitest color more slowly

lc: than most other cultivars. On one fasciated plant the margination is fully 50% of the blade surface but on

lc: most shoots it is perhaps 10-15% of the surface area. The combination of the thick, crisped margin and the

lc: irregular depth of variegation is quite appealing. Very old leaves are frosted green with a thinner yellow-green

lc: margin sometimes with a heavily contorted petiole.

lt: very thick blade, particularly on the margin.

or: mutation of 'Harald' from Heidelberg Germany 1980. One sees occasional leaves lobed much like 'Harold'

id: the alate (winged), curving petiole is quite distinct.

li: Sulgrove, S.M. 1994. *Hedera helix* 'Perle'. *Ivy Journal* 20: 24-31.

photo: [Hedera helix](http://dghk.net) L. 'Perle' (dghk.net)

Hedera helix 'Permanent Wave' = 'Manda's Crested'

Hedera helix 'Persian Carpet'

ha: vigorous, useful for dense ground cover as the name implies

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, somewhat convex (cupped). The photo in Peter Rose's book illustrates

ls: flared, bulging terminal lobes with well-developed secondary veins.

lc: medium green with conspicuous lighter veins

lu: outdoor ground cover.

Hedera helix 'Peter'

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 1.5-2.5cm

ls: 3-lobed with a prominent larger terminal lobe, somewhat like it's parent 'Pittsburgh'

la: terminal lobe acuminate

lc: light green with irregular greenish-yellow central zone. It is quite subtle, being a thinner layer than

lc: the very gold 'Goldheart'.

ll: 4-5cm

lw: 3-6cm

or: Brother Heieck as sport of 'Pittsburgh' in the 1970's

PETER PAN



Hedera helix 'Peter Pan'

ha: miniature

lc: green

ls: small, rounded to 3-lobed, usually cupped upward or downward with a puckered surface

or: fasciated sport of 'Duckfoot'

li: Sulgrove, S. 2000. Ivy Journal 26: 18-22.

Hedera helix 'Peter Q. Rose'

cvg: Variegated + Curly

ls: 5-lobed, margins crimped, undulate, similar to 'Curly Locks' but having some

ls: rugosity as 'Parlsey Crested' but less extreme and less numerous. It is quite

ls: subtle and understated as Curly ivy.

lc: light yellow in sun, petioles reddish-green, also showy, becoming more green.

lb: cordate, lobes often overlapping

ns, in: Ron Whitehouse, Essex, UK, named for the famous Hedera expert and author (1916–1997)



HEDE013 – Hedera helix 'Petrovich', The OROC Registration data follows:

Species and genus name: Hedera helix L.

Cultivar name: 'Petrovich'

Patents or Breeder's Rights? no

Trademarked (registered, unregistered)? no

Originator's name (and affiliation): Andriy V. Yena

Registrant's name (who is submitting this): Andriy V. Yena

Is another nursery introducing it for you?: no

When was it discovered and when is it for sale? discovered in 2014

How did it occur (seedling, sport, controlled cross, wild): sport of Hedera helix 'Minty'

Height: rather slow growing, four-year plant is ca. 50 cm long, not self branching

Leaf shape: heart-shaped

Leaf dimensions (specify inches, cm, mm, etc.): 5,5x5,5 cm (average)

Leaf color (above): limey green with central blotch of yellowish green

Leaf color (below): more pale than above Leaf color (fall): to not changing

Leaf base type: heart shaped

Leaf apex type: obtuse

Genetics/cytology such as tetraploid, triploid, etc: diploid, $2n = 48$ Compare and contrast to one existing cultivar close to it: leaves of 'Petrovich' differs from those of similar cv. 'Limey' with more constant shape of heart and with central yellowish green blotch on them

Why is it unique and special? The only heart-shaped ivy cv with central bright spot

Any other information our readers might like: The cultivar is named for the big friend of originator's family Yuriy Petrovich Bobronnikov.

Li: Yena, Andriy & Ginea, Iñaki. (2019). NEW IVY CULTIVARS – FIRST FROM RUSSIA AND SPAIN. Plant Biology and Horticulture: theory, innovation. 144–154. 10.36305/2019-2-151-144-154.

Hedera helix 'Philosophie'

cv: Birdsfoot

ls: Needlepoint type much like some 'Pedata', 3–5 lobed

lc: dark matte green, very contrasting silver veins, one of the most silver veined birdsfoot types

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1209-HEDERA_helix_'Philosophe', accessed 6.4,2022

Hedera helix 'Pice Lep' = 'Parsley Crested'

Hedera helix 'Pinwheel' AIS Ivy Journal 2012, with color photo

lc: finely mottled white to greyish-white, chimera 25–30% surface

ls: geneally of the Shamrock Group, 5-lobed and deeply lobed, the lobes sprayed out in 3-D, these

ls: lobes curling and twisted at times, usually split to the petiole or close to that, sometimes 3 leaflets

or: Russell Windle 2004 as sport of 'Kleidoscope'

Hedera helix 'Pin Oak' ('Ferney')

ha: ramose, compact, mounded with age. The original clone is "weak"

st: red to reddish-green, internodes 0.5–2.0cm

ls: deeply 3-lobed

lc: light green to yellowish-green

la: acuminate

lb: truncate

ll: 1–2.5cm

lw: 1–2cm

id: the name represents at least two clones and proves variable. 'Green Finger' is somewhat similar in some phases.

eval: 'Pin Oak Improved' is supposedly improved by better vigor and larger blades

or: Henry Faust Nur. of Merion PA USA 1941

Hedera helix 'Pin Oak Improved' **2130**

eval: 'Pin Oak Improved' is supposedly improved by better vigor and larger blades

Hedera helix 'Pin Up' = 'Manda's Crested'

Hedera helix 'Pink 'n Curly' = 'Melanie'

or: Bob Brown of Cotswold Garden Flowers

ns: 'Pink Very Curly' is a more extreme clone. This name is still in us by British

ns: nurseries.

Hedera helix 'Pink 'n Very Curly' = 'Pink Very Curly'

Hedera helix 'Pink Oak' = 'Pin Oak'

ns: apparently a typo for the better known cultivar.

Hedera helix 'Pink Very Curly'

ls: more highly undulate, curled, crisped than 'Pink 'n Curly'

lc: margins, new growth pink tinged

ns: the four word version of this cv. is not permitted under the nomenclature code.

Hedera helix 'Pirouette'

ns: as 'Flamenco' but with larger blades and stronger growth, leaves often encircling the stem

or: Frank Batson of Woodburn OR USA c. 1982 as sport of 'Flamenco'



'Pitimini' is a useful new clone just registered with our OROC project at Cultivar.org. It is generally in the Variegated Birdsfoot Group, a combination of two Pierot classes. In the words of originator Iñaki Garmendia": "a 2021 recent discovery. Marginal white variegated, and bird-foot type leaved (sport of green 'Jacobine', a non bird-foot form) A very commercial, appealing, promising...". At the time of this posting this image and update were just 6 days old. I doubt any other ivy resource gets this posted that quick. If you want fairly quick (no promise of 6 days) posting of your new ivies, look no further than Hatch's Interior Plants to get the word out. And since this Hedera file is also posted in our Cultivars of Woody Plants, your ivy is not just seen by other ivy enthusiasts but by a worldwide range of woody plants gurus, breeders, experts, growers, and designers who use CWP.



'Pittsburgh' is very variable due to millions of plants being propagated and thus clonally shifted over time. This photo represents a fairly average or typical clone, being more deeply lobed than var. *helix* and var. *hibernica*, more contrasty in the pale veins, and most importantly self-branching or readily developing multiple, lateral shoots (ie. *ramose*). There is not much reason to grow it given the literally hundreds of clones derives from it.

15. *H. Helix* var. PITTSBURGH.

Of compact dense habit due to the short internodes and precocious branching; twigs greenish to purplish, internodes 1.0–2.0 cm. long, lateral axillary shoots abundantly produced, especially along the basal half of the twigs with these primary laterals again branching in many instances: leaves 3.0–4.0 cm. long, mostly 5-lobed although in many instances the lateral lobes much larger than the basal lobes and the leaf then seemingly 3-lobed, terminal lobe longer than broad or usually so, apices acute; occasional leaves may be unlobed; the leaves lighter green than typical *H. Helix* and the venation less pronounced and green.

With this plant one is introduced to a group of vernacular-named variants characterized primarily by the precociousness of their branching, inasmuch as lateral shoots appear in most of the leaf-axils of the twigs. They belong to the typical *Helix* complex as is indicated by the general similarity of foliage in many of the clons. Bates has suggested that they be referred to collectively as representing the “*ramosa* complex.” This name, indicative of their much-branched habit, is good but its adoption for the group does not preclude their association and amalgamation with other disjunctive complexes. Because most of the existing members of the *Ramosa* group are closely allied to the typical *Helix* or var. *hibernica* group,

the distinctions between clons are slight, inconstant and, as new variants are introduced, increasingly fugacious.

These variants are bud sports and are highly unstable, even when treated as clons. Bates described and named fourteen sorts and a half dozen others are in the trade. We have been unable to make a key that would separate one clon from another and have accounted only for the more distinct ones in this treatment. Some of them have been patented, one (var. *Meagheri*) has been given a Latin name, and it is suspected that many are not sufficiently distinct from older sports to be worthy of perpetuation. Without doubt the commercial value of the publicity accompanying the introduction of a new clon is partly responsible for the increasing number of names. It is obvious that such names may be relatively short-lived.

It appears that *Hedera Helix* var. Pittsburgh is the first of the *Ramosa* sports to be named and distributed. A description of the clon is provided by Bates (Nat. Hort. Mag. ix, 208; xx, 14), from whom we learn that "sometime prior to 1927 this ivy was introduced by Mr. P. S. Randolph of Verona, Pa." Free (1941) gives a more definite date to its origin, and we quote "according to Mr. Paul S. Randolph, it originated about 1915-20 . . . as a sport of the Large Leaf Old English Ivy." As Free notes, this latter was probably *H. Helix* var. *hibernica* although to us the foliage of Pittsburgh is more suggestive in its texture, outline and color of the var. *gracilis*. Inasmuch as several of these vernacularly named clons are bud sports of this variant, we have described it in some detail and propose briefly to contrast some of the others with it. Our information as to much of their history is taken directly from Bates' summary cited above.

There is a variegated sport of this introduced by R. Manda in 1938 that Bates has named Pittsburgh Variegated; we have not seen a specimen of it.

No authors bring clarity to 'Pittsburgh' in terms of accurate description and history than Lawrence and Schultze (1942) in their *Gentes Herbarum* study. While a student at Cornell I had the honor to examine most of their *Hedera* vouchers, working on behalf of the AIS and Dr. Sulgrove and the breadth of the work still amazes me these 40+ years later. Not all ivy fans know this work as it hides in an academic journal that is hardly known outside the US.



Another good standard image for this clone is Bate's National Horticulture Magazine article with him noting the top is already sport a tiny-bladed thing similar to what is called 'Royal Hustler' and several similar things in the US.

Hedera helix 'Pittsburgh' ('Ramosa', 'Ramosa Complex', Spittsburg' and similar German spellings)

ha: "strong vining and bushy...self-branching..."

ha: one of the cultivars of the ramosa complex" (Graf, EPM, 1974)

ll: "smaller than the English ivy" (Graf 1974)

lc: usually described as a brighter green, yet dark at maturity

lc: "not as black-green, venation less pronounced and

lc: green [compared to English ivy] (Graf 1974)

ch: "quite winter hardy" (Graf 1974) or: US 1915-1920, probably hardy in Pittsburgh PA but

or: perhaps that is a random name as 'Chicago' and other

or: American cities were being used in those days for

or: cultivars. But likely is the story that Paul Randolph of Verona PA introduced it about

or: 1920 and may have been the originated it too. As 'Hahn's

or: Self-branching' is similar and Hahn & Son operated in Pittsburgh,

or: these may have been one original clone. I see reference to

or: 'Hahn's Self-branching' in the Ohio StateNursery Notes of

or: 1947. 'Star', another narrowly-lobed clone is a Hahn creation.

or: It is a diploid and thus from subsp. *helix*.

or: However, Graf's comment (Exotic Plant Manual 1974)

or: about 'Graclis' is sure to have more regional credibility and

or: he clearly says 'Hahn's Self-branching' is a "bushy variant"

or: of 'Pittsburgh'. My theory is that Hahn developed 'Pittsburgh'

or: or was an early-adopter of that local clone and subsequently

or: selected upon it to develop his own stock.

Hedera helix 'Pittsburgh Variegated'

ha: ramosa, compact as with 'Pittsburgh', leaves often overlapping on stems

ls: 5-lobed much like 'Pittsburgh', perhaps more undulate (wavy)

lc: mottled creamy white, often more on one side of the midvein than another. Variegation can be marginal

lc: on some blades unlike 'Fantasia'

id: it has been considered a synonym of 'Fantasia' and vice versa. 'Fantasia' is believed to be a selection of

id: this clone, differing mainly in 1) more white along the primary veins, 2) slightly larger blades, 3)

id: lack of gray central markings, 4) lack of undulate margins as here, and 5) up to 50% of surface non-green

id: in vigorous new growth.

eval: 'Pittsburgh Variegated' is inferior to 'Fantasia' in our opinion. 'Minor Marmorata' is more refined for us.

or: Manda Nursery, c. 1938 as sport of 'Pittsburgh'. Bates says that Manda's stock was sold to Carl

or: Hagenburger of West Los Angeles and Bates tried to ask him what name he intends to use for it

or: with no luck. A lack of response in ivy correspondence is not a rare thing, then or now! Thus

or: Bates put the name as (Pittsburgh Variegated) in parentheses, expecting it to get a name later, I

or: suppose.

li: Bates, A. 1940. The Illusive Ivy-IV. Nat. Hort. Mag. Oct. 1940: 199-220.



NOS Hedera Trials 2001.

Hedera helix 'Pixie' ('Holly' misapplied, 'Margaret', 'Weber Californian' in part)

ha: compact, ramose, true dwarf but sufficiently trailing for small containers or baskets.

st: very thin, purplish-green, internodes 2-3.5cm

ls: deeply 5-lobed, incised, palm-shaped, occasionally 7-lobed, terminal lobe very large. The first sinus

ls: is often raised at the first sinus point

la: acuminate

lc: light to medium green

Hedera helix 'Pixie Dixie' **2136**

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: ramose, densely compact

st: medium green

ls: deeply 5–7 lobed, birdsfoot shape, but somewhat unique in having lobes with obtuse (rounded) apices.

The

ls: raised primary and secondary veins are prominent and give it good texture. The margin is thickened.

lc: glossy light to medium green, tending toward olive green unlike so many birdsfoots which are dark green

ll: 3–4.5cm

lw: 2–3cm

la: broadly acute to slightly obtuse (rounded)

id: from most birdsfoot cvs. it differs in lighter, slightly olive color, raised secondary vein texture, and rounded

id: lobe apices.

eval: a very pleasing indoor plant by reason of gloss, color, texture, and dense form.

in: Exotic Angel Plants to US trade late 1990's

Hedera helix 'Plattensee' AIS Ivy Journal 2013, with color photo

ls: broadly and very shallowly 3-lobed, cordate base

lc: dark green, silvery to grey veins contrast

or: Brother Ingobert Heieck received from K.H. Jurgl, Cologne, Germany as "wild" c. 1982

Hedera helix 'Plume d'Or'

ha: ramose, very compact

ls: narrow lobes

photo: [Hedera helix 'Plum d`Or' \(dghk.net\)](http://dghk.net)

Hedera helix f. *poetarum* (Nyman) McAllister & Rutherford, *Plantsman* 15(2): 118 (1993) (H.h. subsp.)

poetarum Nyman, *H. poetarum* Bertol., *H. poetica* Hort. ex Rev. Hort. 1890 perhaps earlier authors incl.

Bauhin, var. *chrysoarpa* Walsh and also Hibberd, *fructu-lutea hort.*, 'Baccifera Lutea' Hibberd and others,

'Lucida' in part, 'Poetica Aurea' Lawson, *H. poetica baccis luteis*)

cn: "Ivy of the Poets", "Poet's ivy", used to crown poets just as

cn: champions or laureates were crowned in laurel.

frc: dull orange, sometime gold in one age

lc: not as dark in some garden forms, apparently part of it having

lc: less dark pigments in the plant and fruit as a whole, some stock

lc: is rather yellowish-green and quite pale. Some clones glossy and

lc: old garden literature describes this taxon as "shiny" and "varnished"

lc: with some regularity. Hibberd calls it "remarkably glossy" (1869).

lc: While on this this forma vs. "average garden clone" theme I would

lc: good and distinct as well as historically imported clones be given

lc: clonal names and registered with the AIS.

ls: basal lobes often not developed in some garden clones, cut square

ls: and yet this is not true of the wild as a whole entity. It is not

ls: as deeply lobed, especially in the basal pair in many garden

ls: versions of it. Again, good clones for color and leaf form must be

ls: named and not confused with forma as a wild entity.

ll: as cultivated, medium-sized blade, not so large as subsp.

ll: *hibernica* and larger subsp. *helix* clones

id: fruit color is the main thing denoting this as a forma. There are

id: some forms differing in leaf shape and others said to remain hardy

id: on roof lines unharmed and apparently more cold hardy.

or: it is reference by Pliny (before 79 A.D.) as having fruit of "saffron"

or: color and leaves less dark, used by poets in their wreaths.

ns: dark-fruited material in this species (ie. black to blue) is usually

ns: part of subsp. *hibernica* or subsp. *helix* f. *helix*. The rank of form
ns: seems best as it differs mainly in one trait – fruit color. The epithet
ns: *poetorum* has priority in the tertiary or infraspecific level and
ns: *poetica* only has priority (oldest, best, valid name) at the specific
ns: or species level.

geo: in modern times it seems best known from collections in
geo: Italy where it was naturalized in last century or before. It is also
geo: reported by *Flora Europaea* to be naturalized in Italy and France.
geo: The taxon is thought to have been known in Greece and
geo: Rome from older documents. There is a myth that it came
geo: from India and was
geo: offered in early centuries in honor of Bacchus. There was a gold-
geo: fruited ivy from Nepal and is likely that was confused with
geo: *H. helix* in the gold or orange-colored form. Its distribution
geo: in Turkey is also documented.

li: one interesting report from the Reports and Transactions
li: of the Devonshire Assoc. for the Adv. of Science (Vol. 21)
li: talks of "the yellow-fruited variety, found near Plymouth"
li: in 1988 near Crabtree in the Parish of Egg Buckland
li: by T.R. Archer Briggs and not only having yellow fruit
li: but different floral traits, some parts undeveloped as
li: as normal, and nearby plants otherwise of the black fruit,
li: indicating it might be a new sport or seedling of forma
li: not of the same origin as elsewhere in Europe.

ns: A second theory is that the ancient poet's ivy, which in
ns: most literature is only described as a common, evergreen
ns: ivy and no mention of berry color was *Hedera helix*
ns: in general and only later did some variants (ie. *H. poetica*
ns: *baccis luteis*) show this special coloration. How common the
ns: the non-black fruited ivy was in ancient times can only be
ns: a vague theory at best.



f. poetarum 'Poetica Arborea' fruiting up a storm at Juniper Level Botanic Garden in Raleigh, North Carolina. This nice shrub of some 6 feet or more was shown to me by owner Tony Avent, perhaps the leading collector and grower of adult ivies in the US, on a day it was kicking up a storm fest of bees and wasps. This shot some weeks or a month later shows the lovely golden fruit but you need to look closely. It's no gold-berried, showy Ilex for sure.

Hedera helix f. poetarum 'Poetica Arborea'

ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#). We presume it is a tree or
ns: adult phase of f. poetarum. I have seen an adult form of
ns: this golden-orange-fruited at Tony Avent's Juniper Level
ns: Botanic Garden where adult ivies are collected in all known clones.
ns: Cotswold Garden Flowers, a major perennial grower in the
ns: UK uses this name 'Poetica Arborea' in 2010. It is also
ns: referenced in *The Garden* (RHS) on 1992.

Hedera helix var. poetica = f. poetarum

Hedera helix poetica variegata Lawson Nursery Catalog 1871, not described
ns, id: a variegated version of f. poetarum is not known today

Hedera helix 'Pointer' = 'Professor Friedrich Tobler'

Hedera helix 'Pont du Card' a listed name Europe c. 2006

Hedera helix 'Preston Tiny' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Prima Donna'

ls: 3-lobed but obscurely 5-lobed on older leaves, lobes obtuse, very

ls: very shallow, often triangular

lb: cordiform

lm: often undulate

lc: heavily mottled (50% new leaves, 25% mature) in large 0.5-1 cm patches of pure white on glossy, medium

lc: to light green base color. Markings are most heavy in the center of the

lc: blade on young leaves and only along the veins on very old leaves. Outdoor

lc: plants develop pink tints throughout in cool weather.

st: pink to red tinted

pet: often flattened and with channel.

id: 'Calico' appears very similar but may be more white.



'Prince Avenue' is bright, very glossy plant, leaf often folded-rhombic, venation contrasty, and overall a nicer plant than 'Treetop' to me. Raulston Arboretum.



'Prince Avenue' up close, showing the rich gloss to each blade.



'Prince Avenue' at Juniper Level Botanic Garden, this being one of Tony Avent's finest of many shrubby adult ivies on trial. This one is floriferous and fruitful, attracting bees in flower, and humans the rest of the year. This example is darker than most, given the good soil and fertility regime there.

Hedera helix 'Prince Avenue'

Hedera helix 'Procumbens' = 'Pittsburgh'
ha: reportedly a synonym of 'Pittsburgh'

Hedera helix 'Professor Friedrich Tobler' ('Dreizehn', 'Pointer', 'Tobler', 'Pedley's Green Finger')

ha: ramosa

st: bronze-red

pet: bronze-red, very short. Each leaflet may have its own petiolule or secondary petiole.

ls: narrowly 3-5 lobed, often appearing as if with 3 linear leaflets. The blades are usually assymetrical with the

ls: division oriented in various planes.

ll: 2-4cm

lc: medium green with lighter veins. Often tinged red near the petiole attachment point.

or: Hans Schmidt of Bockum-Hovel in Germany in 1950's

in: Bundesgarten-Schau Horticultural Show of Cologne Germany in 1957. It is named for the author of

in: monograph Die Gattung Hedera.

photo: *Hedera helix* 'Prof. Friedrich Tobler' (dghk.net)



'Professor Seneta' is something like an irregularly mottled version of var. *hibernica* 'Maculata' and this variability and patchy chimera is somehow a bit appealing even if much less uniform. Image courtesy of Wikicommons and used license.

Hedera helix 'Professor Seneta' (6/2010)

ls: distinctly 5-lobed but lobes very wide and flaring

lc: dark green, finely mottled lime, greenish-cream, ivory,

lc: pale chartreuse, and many green shades, chimera

lc: to 50% in some blades, 25-30% in others.

id: The dark base colors are far darker and more black than 'Luzii'

lc: and many blades are more shallow lobed than that clone.

or: W. Seneta and D. Wyrwicki, both Polish dendrologists

or: in 1996 in a forest near Neitkow

Hedera helix procumbens = 'Pittsburgh'

Hedera helix pumila aurea Hibberd 1872 = 'Luteola'

Hedera helix 'Purpurea' = 'Atropurpurea'

Hedera helix 'Purpurecens' = 'Atropurpurea'



'Pustulata' in Hibberd 1872.

Hedera helix 'Pustulata' (lobata taurica, Taurica Leana, Helix major, Heterophylla in part, not 'Heterophylla' from Channel Islands)

cn: "The blistered ivy"

ha: "a large form..free and robust" (Hibberd 1872)

ls, la: distinctly 5-lobed, deeper lobing than normal thus

ls, la: digitate though not as deeply cut as 'Digitata', lobes tips

ls, la: narrowly acute

lc: surface distinctly rugose, sometimes blistered, raised veins

lc: going through this texture like threads, some of the zones a paler color

lc: and not clearly a chimera but contrasting much.

eval: for Hibberd it was a good outdoor ivy but not showy enough

eval: for indoor pot culture.



'Quail' is a new one for us (Spring 2022) and it came from <https://taylorgreenhouses.com/> of the US. We just obtained this young plant and it's too soon to know how it might develop. Note the spots really are a olive type of green and not a medium nor dark forest green as some maculated clones. According to the website photo, it gets about 50:50 white to green as the leaves mature.

Hedera helix 'Quasar' AIS Ivy Journal 2011, with color photo

ls: much as 'Galaxy', star-like

lc: sectored and suffused gray to silver over matte green, irregularly margined white and

lc: compared by the AIS to 'Helena'

or: Russell Windle as variegated sport of 'Galaxy'

Hedera helix 'Quatermas' listed with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Raleigh Delight'

st: stems dark red

ls: highly divided, crested

ll: smaller than species typical

lc: dark green base with almost 80% of surface white striped.

or: it is unknown in Raleigh, North Carolina. Origin unknown.



'Ralf' is good, durable and dark shallow-lobed clone, hard to describe but many people like it's overall appearance even if not overwhelming.

Hedera helix 'Ralf' ('Ralph')

ha: ramose, very compact

st: reddish-green

pet: reddish-green, 5–8cm long

ls: shallowly 3-lobed, only occasionally with 5 lobes, each lobe obtuse (rounded).

lb: deeply cordate

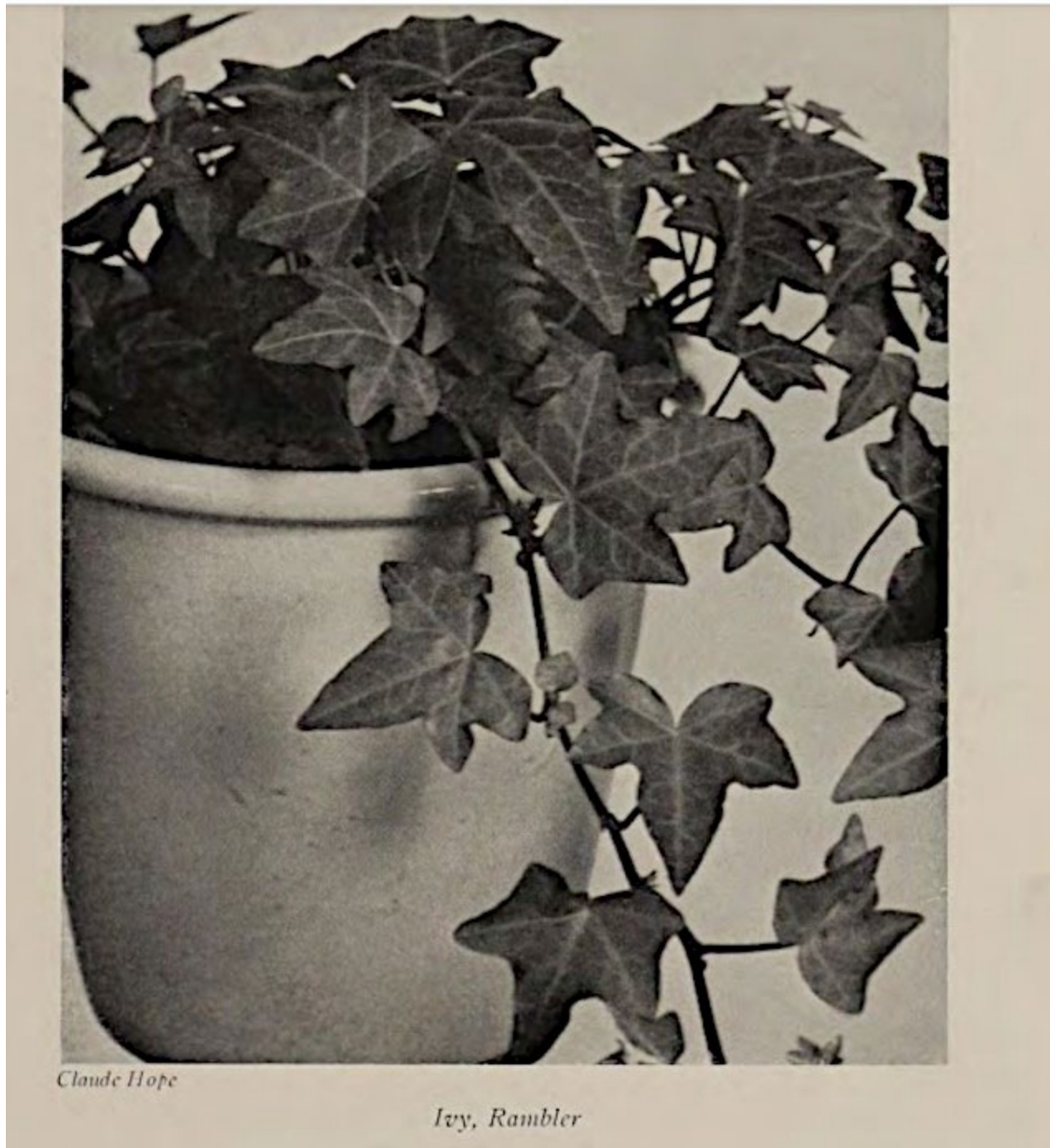
lc: light green, often tinged purple in cold weather or from stress.

or: Gebr. Strauss of Moglingen Germany

aw: Gold Medal Amsterdam Floriade 1974

lu: container plant or ground cover

Hedera helix 'Ralph' = 'Ralf'



Our nomenclatural standard for 'Rambler' is Alfred Bates 1940 article in National Horticulture Magazine from which this scan was lifted. I have used his description to compose mine below. Even in the US one has to scramble to a library to get this article and I'm happy to share his images and insight with you. Note that his image is from Claude Hope, the well known breeder of annual plants who single-handedly created the modern, compact Coleus and the still famous Carefree, oak-leaved sorts. Hope collected much wild material from many genera and used them in his breeding work, also considered the father of the modern Impatiens hybrids in a way they became durable, shade-loving bedding plants and not weak greenhouse gems. His NY Time obit is here for your interest: [Claude Hope, Who Nurtured the Impatiens, Is Dead at 93 - The New York Times \(nytimes.com\)](https://www.nytimes.com/1993/04/04/us/claude-hope-who-nurtured-the-impatiens-is-dead-at-93.html)

Hedera helix 'Rambler'

ha: self-branching, compact as 'Pittsburgh', "spread horizontally instead of climbing upward" (Bates)

lc: "rich green as Pittsburgh Ivy...venation is much more pronounced even in the new growth" (Bates)

ls: as 'Pittsburgh', that is a more deeply 5-lobed clone, central lobe short than 'Pittsburgh' (Bates),

ls: basal lobes more developed than 'Pittsburgh' (Bates), base more cordiform too (Bates)

ns: Rose calls it a "reverted form" of 'Pittsburgh' while Bates called it an "improved Pittsburgh"

ll, lw: fairly smaller compared to some modern, at least outdoor, 'Pittsburgh' with blades easily

ll, lw: 3 inches long x wide. Bates says "normal leaves" (and he admits larger ones occasionally

ll, lw: appear are 1 1/8 inches long x 1.25 inches wide

li: Bates, A. 1940. The Illusive Ivy-IV. Nat. Hort. Mag. Oct. 1940: 199-220.

Hedera helix 'Ramsgate'

ns: a listed name with the [RHS](https://www.rhs.org/)

Hedera helix 'Rauschgold'

ls: 3-5-lobed. Margins undulate (wavy) and slightly rolled under unlike 'Goldstern'

lc: new growth yellowish-green to golden yellow becoming light green over time

or: Neuburg Monastery, Germany 1982
photo: Hedera helix L. 'Rauschgold' (dghk.net)

Hedera helix (Green Ripple Group) 'Ray's Supreme' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina. AIS Journal 2012, with color photo

ha: "somewhat looser than 'Green Ripple' (AIS)

ls: 'Green Ripple' fan type with lobes pointing forward, wider than some 'Green Ripple' clones,

ls: base obtuse

or: Alestake Nursery 1970's

ns, id: my earlier edition comments "a selection of 'Pittsburgh' and perhaps not distinct" are incorrect

ns, id: it is not entirely distinct from 'Green Ripple' either.

Hedera helix 'Red Devil'

st: red

lc: medium green, much red tinged, cream veins

ls: 5-lobed

Hedera helix 'Reef Shell'

ha: ramose, compact, slower than 'Zebra'

ls: mostly unlobed, shell-shaped

lc: medium green striped creamy yellow

ll: 1.5-2.5cm

lw: 1.0-1.5cm

or: Brother Heieck of Germany about 1984 as 'Zebra' sport

Hedera helix 'Regency'

ha: ramose, more compact than parent 'Goldcraft'

ls: as 'Goldcraft'

lc: as 'Goldcraft'

or: Ruby Williams of Trinidad CA USA in 1982 as sport of 'Goldchild'

Hedera helix 'Reimscheid' ('Reimscheid')

lc: purplish in cold weather

or: G. Frahm found at Reimscheid in 1949

in: Timm & Co. Nursery

ns: has been considered a synonym of the similar 'Woernerii' but probably has a different origin.

Hedera helix reticulata means at least two entities:

1. ?H. Helix reticulata aurea Saunders and Macoun, Catalog of the trees and shrubs in the arboretum and botanic garden at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, planted 1895, winter killed) = 'Tesselata'? or as the following name? var. reticulata aurea Hesse 1911 ex Tobler (Die Gattung Hed.) is described as follows when we translated his notes: "evenly 3-lobed to lanceolate triangular leaf shape, dark green with yellow spots and prominent veins"

2. H. Reticulata Wiener Illus. Garten-Zatung 1884: 523, lists "aurea densa" as a syn. and thus must be 'Aureo Variegata', though 'Chrysophylla' would be possible with its gold veins too.

Hedera helix 'Rheingold' (3/2001)

- tusenen Strandwäldern. (*Ver. Beford. Gartenb. Preuss. Monatschr.* XXIII. 221-225. 1880.)
- I. — Wittrock, V. B. Notiser om *Hedera* Helix. (*Bot. Notis.* 1886, pp. 64-65.)
- k. — Kuntze, Otto. [*Hedera* Helix var. *rhombofolia*.] *Hort. Petrop. Act.* X. pt. 1, p. 194. 1887.)
- l.) — Schübeler, F. C. *Hedera* Helix L. (*Norsk Havetid.* III. 83-90, 2 pl. 1887.)
- o. — Gentil, [Ambroise]. [*Hedera* Helix var.] (*Soc. Agric. Sci. Sarthe Bull.* XXXIII. 476. 1891.)
- u.] — Small, J. K. (*Torr. Bot. Club Bull.* XXIV. 488. 1897.)

var. *rhombofolia* in Rehder's Bibliography.

Hedera helix var. *rhombofolia*. Kuntze, Otto. 1887. *Hort. Petrop. Act.* , Pt 1, pg. 194.

Hedera helix (Kolibri Group) 'Richard John'

lc, ls: much as 'Golden Kolibri' but apparently

lc, ls: more variable, yellow colors often on the

lc, ls: extreme margins only. Sort of more marginate type clone with less

lc, ls: scattered colors.

or, ns: apparently named by Fibrex Nurseries but

or, ns: may be the same as 'Golden Caecilia' or a very

or, ns: similar sport.

photo: <https://jardin-florilege.eu/fr/encyclopedie/hedera-helix-richard-john>, accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'Richmond Gem' = 'Minor Marmorata'

Hedera helix 'Ripples' (3/2001)

Hedera helix 'Ritterhaus' = 'Ritterkreuz'?

ns: based on plant obtained under this name for the NOS collection this name appears to be a synonym of

ns: of the previously named cultivar 'Ritterkreuz', meaning 'Maltese Cross'. Our plant was produced by

ns: GardenRich for a local garden center.



Hedera helix 'Ritterkreuz'

Hedera helix 'Road Toad' AIS Ivy Journal 2016

ha, st: fasciated, making it more upright than most

ls: unlobed, very rugose (puckered), concave to convex (or both), suborbicular, base cordate

lc: bright, matte medium green, some lime and gold markings, veins often raised and yellowish,

or: Dr. Jonathan Lehrere, Valley Stream, New York sport of 'Golden Ingot' in 2013, found

or: at SUNY Farmingdale where your editor attended and cultivated his love of ivies in a
or: dorm room on that very campus.

Hedera helix robusta Hibberd = 'Marginata Aurea'

Hedera helix 'Rochester'

ha: self-branching

ls: small, 3-lobed, laterals forward pointing (narrow vein angle), base subcordiform, terminal

ls: lobe up to 2x size of laterals

lc: medium green, veins paler

or: unknown per the AIS, in their reference collection since 1988, likely connected to the horticulturally

or: aware city of Rochester, New York.

Hedera helix 'Roehr's Minima' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina, likely a reference to a plant from Adolph Roehrs Co., a leading US supplier of tropical plants and ivies in particular.

Hedera helix 'Rokoko' = 'Parsley Crested'

ns: this name is still in use in 2001 in some European catalogs.

Hedera helix 'Romanze' ('Romantic')

ha: compact, ramose

pet: very long up to 2.5 times length of blade

ls: highly undulate and curled with 3-dimensional blades

lc: medium green mottled lighter green to yellow-green

eval: in our trials outdoors in Raleigh NC it did not tolerate heat.

or: Neuberger Nur. in 1977



'Rona' is very much an improved 'Maculata', though I like both', more cream and more shades of green in this way, easily 50% surface marked.

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Rona'

ha: vigorous, trailing

ls: 3–5 lobed

lc: new growth marbled cream and green, more so and more boldly so than 'Maculata' (which see)

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* Digitata Group 'Rottingdean'

ha: trailing vine

st: purplish-green, internodes 3–5cm

ls: deeply 5-lobed with lobes cut like digits or fingers. The terminal lobe is the largest. The sinus may be

ls: convoluted or twisted. The depth of the lobing (ie. width of the fingers) is quite variable

lc: dark green

ll: 7–9cm

lw: 7–10cm

or: introduced by G. Jackman & Sons of Woking, Surrey, England in 1964.

ns: Peter Rose postulates that this could be the original 'Digitata' or what is being called the

ns: Digitata Group. The mutaton occurs in the wild and is probably naturalized around England since the

ns: 1800's as well. Since we have no stock traceable to the original 'Digitata' it is a good idea to retain

ns: this name for one documented clone of the Digitata Group. It is certainly the best way to buy it today.

eval: in the US at least, the digitate type foliage is usually handled by the cultivar 'Asterisk'. In our NOS

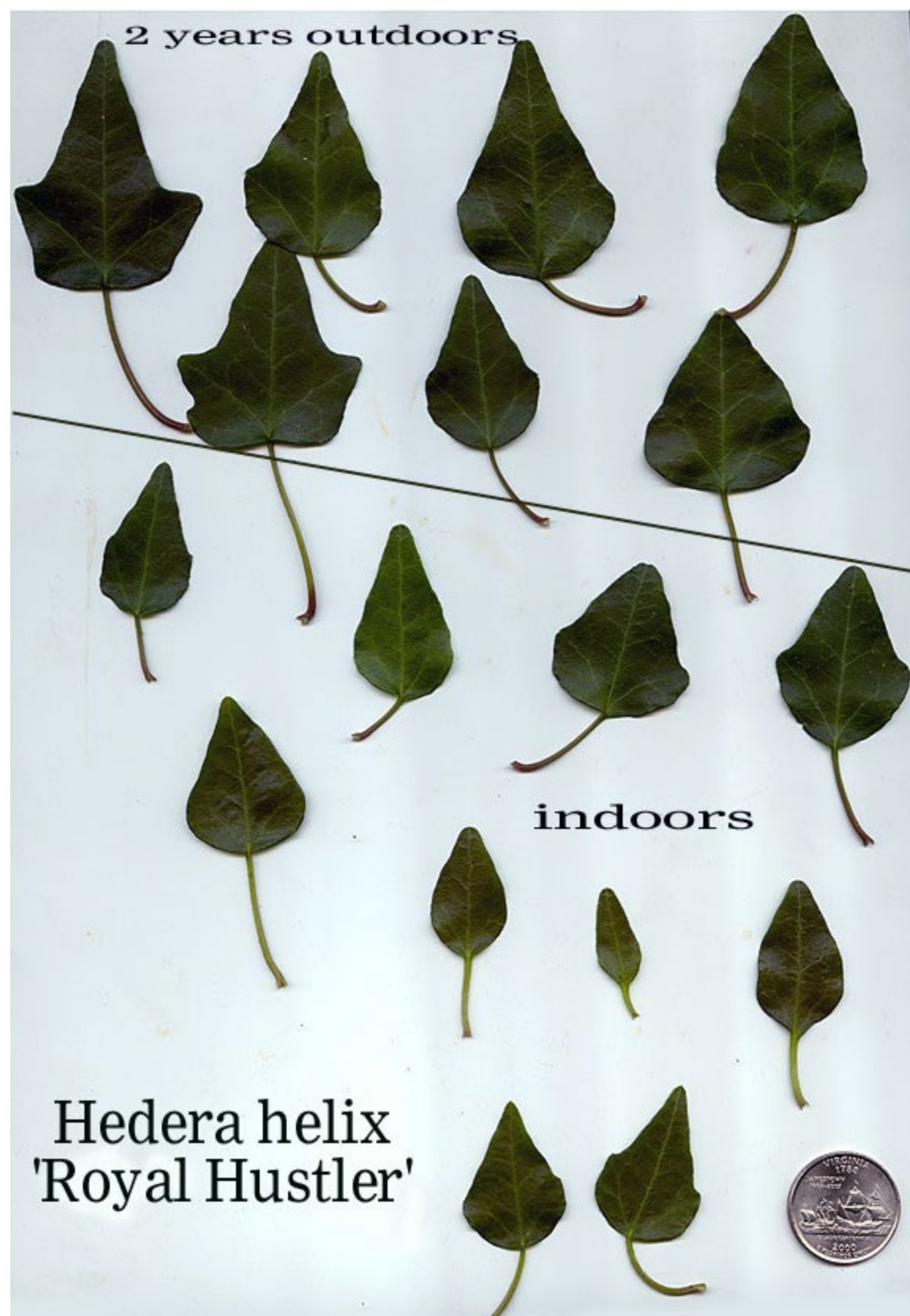
eval: *Hedera* Trials, 'Asterisk' easily reached 8cm wide as can 'Rottingdean' and 'Digitata'.

Hedera helix 'Rotunda' likely invalid, post-1959 Latin name; AIS Ivy Journal 2016

lc: suborbicular to orbicular, distinctly convex, margined irregularly formed, peltate

or: Cliff Coon, Fremont, California as 'Bulgaria' seeding. This type of mutant occurs now and again.

Hedera helix 'Rouge Hivernal' listed name with Patrick Nicolas



NOS Hedera Trials 2000-2001.

Hedera helix 'Royal Hustler'

ha: long, vine, usually unbranched in our trials. Outdoors in containers it may be trailing and lanky.

st: reddish-green, particular at the nodes

pet: reddish-green, mainly near the stem, 1.5-3cm long

ls: very shallowly 3-lobed with sinuses 1-3mm deep to unlobed, frequently rhombic (diamond shaped) in

ls: outline, occasionally cordiform (heart-shaped) to ovate. The cv. name is suggestive of both diamonds

ls: and hearts that a "royal hustler" might hold. Leaves on older plants often show secondary lobes ending

ls: in mucronate (beak-like) points arising from the lateral lobe. These are not true basal lobes since they

ls: arise from a vein that does not touch the petiole attachment point.

lc: medium to dark glossy green, the midvein in particular in lighter green

ll: mainly 2.5-4cm long but in older plants and those outdoors to 5cm

lw: 1.5-3cm but occasionally to 4cm in older plants.

in: Exotic Angel Plants c. 1998

id: As a green, diamond-shaped leaf it has some similarity to 'Alt Heidelberg' but this clone differs in

id: being 1) vigorous, not semi-dwarf, 2) scarcely branching (not very ramose), and 3) petioles 1.5-3.0 cm

id: and 4) blade rarely obovate (widest above the middle).



Hedera helix 'Royal Tee'

ha: compact

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, the first sinus 5-7mm deep, the second sinus 0-2mm deep. The terminal lobe is usually

ls: as wide as long (broadly cuneate). Occasional leaves have a shape like 'Laubfrosch' though most do not.

ls: This is one of the semi-fan ivies with a primary vein angle (PVA) about 30 degrees much like a fan type.

ls: This description is based on 1-year indoor plants and we suspect the characters will change once our

ls: outdoor, North Carolina trial is underway.

la: lobes broadly acute to obtuse, lateral lobes very obtuse.

lc: bright to medium semi-glossy green

ll: 4-5cm (young indoor plants)

lw: 4-5cm (young indoor plants)

in: Exotic Angel Plants of US c. 1998 and perhaps earlier.

ARBORESCENT FORMS OF *HEDERA HELIX*.

47. *MELANOCARPA* is the common European Ivy as met with on towers and ruins where it has ceased to climb, and has become tree-like and fruitful. The habit of growth is much influenced by position; in gardens it is usually long-jointed and wiry, in places much exposed, short, stout, and compact. The leaves are ovate, without lobes, and much prolonged, or broad and oval, sometimes short with a few obscure lobes; the colour deep rich green and glossy. The green flowers appear in September, and give to the tree a most beautiful appearance. They are succeeded by black berries.

Syn. *Arborescens*, *Arborca*, *Baccifera nigra*.

48. *CORRUGATA* is the counterpart of *crenata* and assumably its fruiting form. It is handsome as a garden shrub, and bears fruit plentifully.

Syn. *Palmata digitata*, *Helix incisa*, *Baccifera crenata*.

49. *LATIFOLIA* is a large-leaved fruiting Ivy, the leaves broad ovate, deep green. It is common in the Channel Islands.

Syn. *Baccifera latifolia*.

50. *CHRYSOCARPA* differs but little in leafage from our common *Melanocarpa*, but is less robust in habit, and forms a neater bush. The berries are of a dull yellow colour. This, beyond a doubt, is the Poet's Ivy, and if a fanciful name could be of any use, we would name it "Poetica."

Syn. *Baccifera lutea*, *Arborca flava*.

51. *LEUCOCARPA* is a variety of the foregoing with white berries. I have not seen the fruit.

Syn. *Baccifera alba*.

52. *RUBROCARPA* is a provisional name for the red-berried Ivy M. Andre has reported on. It appears to be the fruiting form of *Cinerea*.

53. *ARGENTEA MAJOR* is a free-growing, handsome, silvery-leaved

'Rubrocarpa'. From "A Catalogue of Garden Ivies" in Journal of horticulture, cottage gardener, and home farmer 1889: 115, a sort of supplement to Hibberd's monograph and the entire article citing him for "the following notes". This red-berried ivy was not listed in his 1872 work nor is known today.

Hedera helix 'Rubrocarpa' (erythrocarpa?) (6/2010)
frc: red or nearly red. The Garden (London) of 1894 refers to
frc: H. helix aurantiaca as the "scarlet-berried ivy" so perhaps
frc: this red-fruited taxa is not distinct from the dark, orange
frc: fruited one known as 'Aurantiaca'. Clearly, I believe, neither
frc: one is a form of f. poetarum which yellow to gold berries.

Hedera helix 'Rubylat' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Rumania' AIS Ivy Journal 2016
ch: more cold hardy
ls: shallowly 3-lobed, cordate base
ns, id: similar to 'Baltica' but more regularly 3-lobed
ls: dark green, contrasting silvery veins

or: said to be a wild clone from Bucharest, Rumania (Romania)

Hedera helix 'Rusche'
ha: vigorous
ls: much divided, lobed overlapping in 3-D, sinuses deep, golded and sometimes broadly undulate,
ls: the lobes generally wedge-shaped and may point out or even downwards
lc: dark green, paler silvery-green veins which usually have medium to high contrast
or: Brother Ingobert Heieck 1968 as 'Tobler' sport

Hedera helix 'Russelliana' possibly an invalid, post-1959 Latin name
ha: erect, candelabra-like, much as 'Erecta' for form, largest and strongest of the erect ivies per AIS
ls: 3-lobed, base cordate, apex slightly acute, blades often undulate and folded
lc: light green

Hedera helix 'Russell's Gold'
ha: trailing vine
st: purplish-green, internodes 2-3cm
ls: shallowly 5-lobed
lc: light yellow-green to golden yellow becoming medium green with age
ll: 3-6cm
lw: 4-7cm
pet: purplish-green
lu: outdoor ground cover or wall covering for accent
id: similar to a small-leaved version of 'Buttercup'
or: L.R. Russell Ltd. of UK c. 1908

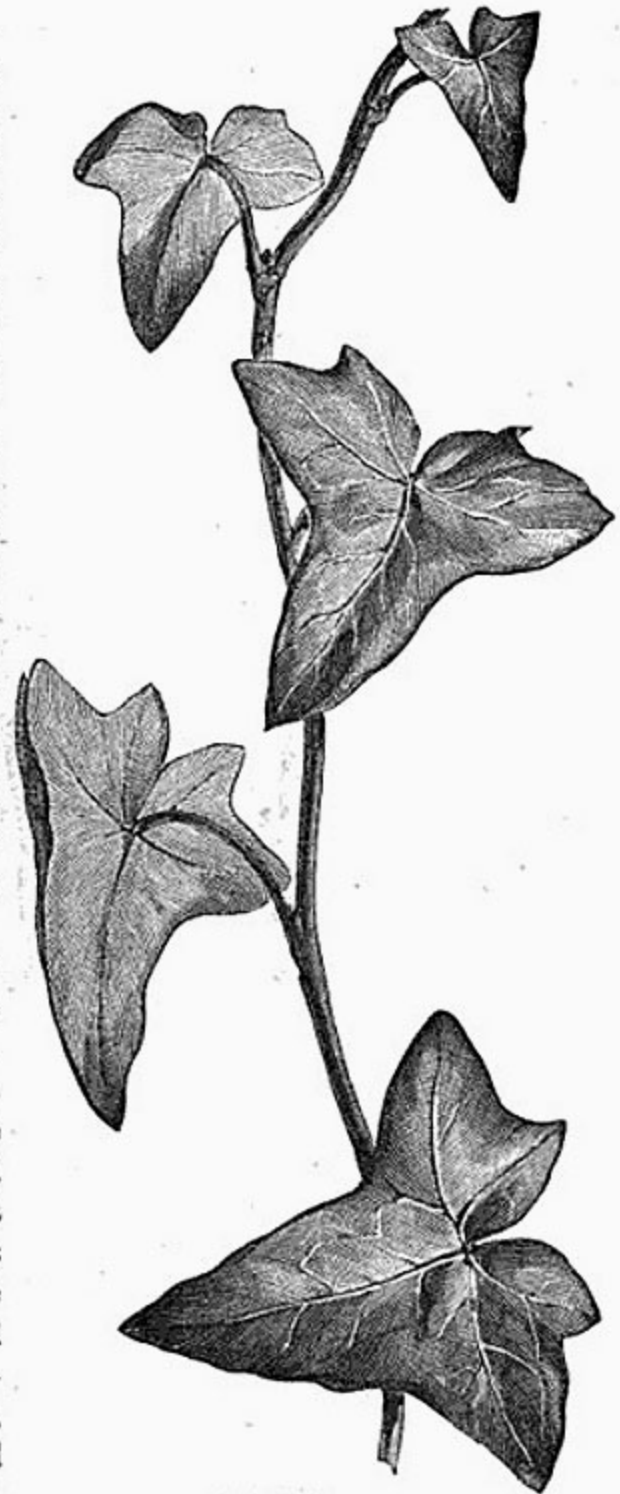
Hedera helix 'Ruth' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Roehr's Minima' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix (Green Ripple Group) 'Sabine'
ls: very variable, 5-7 lobed in some blades, others
ls: highly polymorphic like a larger 'Shamrock' shape,
ls: fan-type, generally of the Green Ripple Group
lc: glossy medium green

but it is a question if it has any peculiar claim to the designation. It is at once the largest and handsomest form of helix. In growth very free and robust, quickly covering a large space, and producing a perfect felt of lateral shoots. The leaves are large, in form mostly deltoid and without lobes, but a few are obscurely three- to five-lobed. A fine specimen pyramid, with the young shoots of the season pendent about it, presents a beautiful appearance, the young shoots being purplish, the young leaves bright grass-green; the older leaves deep holly-green, overspread in winter with fine chocolate or purplish bronzo. This and Tortuosa are the most glossy varieties in this section, and because of its peculiar brightness, "lucida" appears to be an appropriate name for the so-called "Poet's" ivy.

RUGOSA, *The wrinkled-leaved ivy* (syn. *Helix major*, *Jersey helix*).—A distinct but scarcely beautiful variety. It grows freely and produces large leaves, which are various in form, the majority being deltoid with a rounded base. But scattered about the plant will be found two kinds of leaves peculiar to this variety and none other. One of these has five rounded lobes, the front lobe being shield-shaped; the other is three-lobed, the lobes rounded in outline, and the whole surface puckered and blis-



Sagittifolia.

Hibberd's 1872 idea of 'Sagittaeifolia', a much confused taxon but this plate and his description is the gold standard for what it was and should be.

Hedera helix 'Sagittaeifolia'

ns: some if not most stock in the US sold as 'Sagittaeifolia' is quite clearly 'Pedata' or one of its variants.

Hedera helix 'Sagittaeifolia Alba'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ls: as 'Pedata', deeply 3–5 lobed of the Birdsfoot type

lc: Krussman states "resembling 'Sagittaeifolia Variegata' but with the white variegated parts distinctly separate

lc: sometimes making up half the leaf blade, or only on the the margin or the lobe apexes". 'Sagittaeifolia

lc: 'Variegata' is very variable even on a single plant with perhaps not one of 300–500 leaves identical.

Krussman

lc: regards 'Sagittaeifolia Variegata' as "often only densely punctate".

ns: it does not seem that trade nor ivy experts recognize this phase of variegated birdsfoot sufficiently distinct

ns: and stable to recognize. Peter Rose, for example, makes no mention of the name.

Hedera helix 'Sagittifolia Aurea' = 'Angularis Aurea'

Hedera helix 'Sagittaeifolia Variegata' sold as "Variegated Needlepoint". Garden Supply Co. Apex, NC. June 2010.

NOS
Hedera
Trials
2010

2 years
indoors
6 inch pot



Copyright 2010. Laurence C. Hatch. All Rights Reserved.

'Sagittaeifolia Variegata' in a recent American version. As said by Rose and AIS authors over time, it has

nothing to do with 'Sagittaeifolia' but the name stands as the record, valid one for this general group of material. Good clones of course have and will be named. 'Ingrid Liz' for example has a much wider chimera and differs also in the tendency of the terminal lobe to hook or be falcate. Narrowly lobed, marginate ivies will always be popular and among us in valuable, sound forms.

Hedera helix 'Sagittaeifolia Variegata' ('Variegated Birdsfoot', 'Koniger's Variegated' in part)

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: ramose, very compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 0.25–1 cm long

id: it is not a marginated version of 'Sagittaeifolia' but is really as variegated 'Pedata' type clone.

ls: 3-lobed, sometimes barely 5-lobed, terminal lobe often two-thirds of the blade's length. It is somewhat

ls: similar to 'Koniger's Auslese'. The lateral veins are often 60–90 degrees with the midrib.

la: acuminate to narrowly acute in terminal lobe

lb: truncate to broadly rotund, sometimes broadly sagittate if 5-lobed

lc: medium to grey-green margined creamy white to pure white.

lu: ground cover, large container plant.

Hedera helix 'Saffier'

lc: white margined

ns: this originally appeared for what we thought was an error for 'Schaeffer'. Available sales photos show

ns: marginal variegation which the three Schaeffer clones do not display.

Hedera helix 'Saint Agnes' RHS Horticultural Database, accessed 6.4.2022, using 'Golden Ingot' a common name, also an A.G.M. Is this then their preferred name for 'Golden Ingot'?

Hedera helix 'Sally' (clone 1 of this name)

ha: ramose, compact

st: purplish-green, internodes 1–2 cm

ls: 3-lobed with blunted acute lateral lobes

lc: medium green, some leaves all green, others all cream, and other sectored and mottled creamy white.

lc: all white-cream leaves have green veins. Fibrex nursery describes it as lemon yellow spotted green.

ll: 3–5 cm

lw: 4–6 cm

pet: purplish-green

lu: house plant

eval: Peter Rose states it is superior to 'Sinclair Silverleaf' and 'Trinity' due to more variegation and superior

eval: vigor.

or: Whitehouse Nur. of UK c. 1980 and named for Sally Whitehouse, the owner's wife.

Hedera helix 'Sally' (clone 2 of this name) – classically shaped 5-lobed blade, rich gold to bright lemon yellow, liberally and finely spotted and suffused olive green to medium green, this green shade about 30–45% surface or more with maturity. Or: UK 1992, not widely seen until this decade.

Helix helix 'Sarah' (6/2010)

ns, id: recently seen at Home Depot, Cary NC labeled by

ns, id: Exotic Angel, similar to 'Bettina' but perhaps less

ns, id: undulate. Stock was mite infested and thus not

ns, id: purchased on this occasion (June 11, 2010). The

ns, id: photo are their website appears like a Glacier Group clone

photo: <https://costafarms.com/plants/ivy>

Hedera helix 'Salt and Pepper' = 'Minor Marmorata'

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Sark'

ha: trailing vine, often very vigorous

st: green, internodes 2–4cm

ls: very shallowly 3-lobed to broadly deltoid, all lobes generally obtuse (rounded)

ll: 6–10cm

lw: 8–10cm

la: obtuse

lb: strongly cordate, basal lobes often overlapping.

lc: dark glossy green

lu: its vigor makes it suitable for walls

eval: based on Peter Rose's description and photos (we have not seen it) it would appear to be an improved, eval: larger-leaved variant of the 'Scutifolia' and 'Deltoidea' type.

or: from Sark Island by Mr. and Mrs. W. Roxburgh. Introduced by Alison Rutherford.



HEDE005 – *Hedera helix* 'Sasha' – "Leaves 3–5-lobed, entire, slightly convex, 4 cm long x wide, with shallow sinuses and slightly cordate to truncate base, dark green with yellow main veins and the center suffused with a big yellowish green spot mottled dark-green, limey-green, yellow and sometimes white. This variegated zone often reaches tip of terminal lobe. Stem reddish.

In contrast to all yellowish-centred ivy cultivars, 'Sasha' derives from aboriginal Crimean population of *Hedera helix*, not from other cultivars. Yellowish blotch is mottled with yellow, light green and dark green, rare white but never evenly colored as in all similar cultivars, very stable (doesn't darken or depend of light conditions as e.g. in 'Nugget'). Among yellowish centered cultivars of *H. helix*, 'Sasha' is the only hatched additionally white. 'Sasha' also differs from similar 'Peter' with wide-triangular and slightly longer terminal lobe (not narrowly triangular lobes with longer terminal lobe as in 'Peter') and from 'Serenade' (which is very close to 'Nugget') with much more bright central spot. Frost tolerant to -25C (as opposed to similar 'Green Quartz')."

Or: Dr. Andriy V. Yena, Professor and Head of the Dept. of Phytobiology, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, sport found in 1984 in the wild in RF, Crimea, vicinity of Yalta. The previous description written by the originator as well as the following comparative chart. Photo above copyright owned by and courtesy of Dr. Yena.

Li: Yena, Andriy & Ginea, Iñaki. (2019). NEW IVY CULTIVARS – FIRST FROM RUSSIA AND SPAIN. *Plant Biology and Horticulture: theory, innovation.* 144–154. 10.36305/2019-2-151-144-154.

A COMPARISON OF LEAVES OF THREE IVY CULTIVARS

No	'Nugget'	'Peter'	'Sasha'
1	Basal leaf color green	Basal leaf color green	Basal leaf color dark green
2	Leaf blade thin	Leaf blade thin	Leaf blade leathery
3	3-lobed	3-5-lobed	5-lobed
4	Basal lobes absent	Basal lobes small, pronounced	Basal lobes small, slightly pronounced
5	All lobes nearly equal	Terminal lobe 2,5–3 times as long as lateral	Terminal lobe 2 times as long as lateral
6	Venation weak pronounced	Venation weak pronounced	Venation (incl. secondary veins) clearly pronounced, of wild ivy type
7	Basal veins arc-like, ½ times as long as lateral	Basal veins straight, ¾ times as long as lateral	Basal veins straight, ¾ times as long as lateral
8	Central blotch unstable, monochromatic, light green,	Central blotch unstable, monochromatic, light green,	Central blotch stable and mottled with yellow, light green, dark green, rare white
9	Veins within blotch thin, yellowish	Veins within blotch thin, light green	Veins within blotch thick, yellow
10	Self-branching	Self-branching	Not self-branching

Hedera helix 'Schaeffer Four' a listed name with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Schaefer One'

Hedera helix 'Schaefer Three' ('Jerusalem', 'Schaefer III')

ha: compact, ramose vine

st: purplish-green

lc: dark green highly mottled creamy white, often more so near the base. Good contrast in color.

la: acute

lb: weakly cordate.

ls: shallowed 3-lobed. Some leave unlobed and deltoid (triangular)

id: Rose says 'Calico' ('Vick's Variegated') is reportedly similar. The 'Calico' we have seen is however distinct.

id: His statement that 'Schaefer Three' is similar to 'Kolibri' also does not match 'Kolibri' in the US trade, which

id: as a much more irregular, usually submarginal pattern of variegation.

or: Emil Shader of Stuttgart Germany from 'Type Schaeffer II', having better color and more vigor.

Hedera helix 'Schaeffer Two'

Hedera helix 'Schimmer' = 'Shimmer'

† 8. **H. Helix** var. **scutifolia** (Hibb.) Lawr. stat. nov. Fig. 79-C.

H. Helix scutifolia Hibb., *The Ivy*, 71 (1872).

H. Helix lucida Hibb. op. cit., 68.

H. Helix spectabilis aurea Hort. Auth., *pro parte*.

Twigs and petioles green to purplish-red or only flecked purple-red; leaves ovate, mostly 3-lobed, or if 5-lobed the basal lobes of most leaves not prominent, bright dark green with paler green veins; terminal lobe as long as broad or longer and usually, but not always, separated from lateral lobes by a broad shallow obtuse sinus, its sides usually convex and often strongly so; lateral and basal lobes frequently not separated by a sinus or the latter, when present, very shallow and broad; bases cordate, apices acute; margins entire, flat or occasionally undulate.

Typically, the leaves of this clone are 3-lobed and strongly cordate at the base. On most plants, some 5-lobed leaves will be noted. However, it would seem from study of a large number of individuals (about fifty plants in the Cornell collection from half as many sources) that this variant represents a common entity toward which many other clones show distinct trends of variation. It is close to typical *H. Helix* in the 5-lobed character of some leaves, to Emerald Gem in its strongly convex terminal lobe and usually 3-lobed leaf, to var. *minima* in having some leaves possessing long terminal lobes and the occasional purple-red twigs, to var. *triloba* from which it differs in the strongly cordate leaf-bases and brighter green leaves, and to var. *hibernica* in the coloration and outline of many leaves and differing primarily from it in the smaller leaf size. In other words, the occasional presence of characters normally associated with these closely related vari-

'Scutifolia'. What actually it is among the other similar things like 'Deltoidea', 'Sweetheart', 'Ovata' and so on. The very best description and most informed is from Lawrence and Schultze in their 1942 *Gentes Herbarum* study and they define it very clearly.

Hedera helix 'Scutifolia' ('Cordata', 'Lucida' in part)

ha: trailing vine

st: purple, internodes 4–5cm

ls: rounded deltoid (triangular) to shallowly 3-lobed, sometimes shield-shaped to ovate, very rare 5-lobed.

lb: usually very cordate

ll: 4–6cm

lw: 5–7cm, occasionally to 8cm

lc: dark green and usually very glossy.

or: UK before 1872

id: it is widely confused with subsp. *hibernica* 'Deltoidea' but this clone has

1) thinner stems

2) thinner blade particular lacking a thickened margin

3) usually not as purple in leaf in winter

4) mostly lacking overlapping basal lobes

5) diploid rather than tetraploid

6) glossy blade (not dull like the popular "Sweetheart" phase of 'Deltoidea')

7) veins generally green and with limited contrast (often very grey in 'Deltoidea'). I see a good deal of material

in the trade today as 'Scutifolia' with silvery-gray, contrasting veins. The veins if contrasting much at all should be lighter green and not gray to silver.

Hedera helix 'Sea Foam' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Seabreeze'

ls: small blade, 3-5 shallow lobes, mostly twisted and curled, almost a Fan type but lobes more

ls: distinct, folded sinus

lc: dark with some grayish-green sectoring, margins cream at about 15% surface

lc: with some lime tints.

Hedera helix 'Seelisberg' a name listed with Patrick Nicolas

ls: one internet image shows something intermediate between 'Pittsburgh' and 'Needlepoint'

Hedera helix 'Sepia'

ls: broadly ovate, generally not lobed or occasionally 3-lobed in a shallow manner

lc: rich, wide creamy to light yellow edge, often 15-20% surface, a bright thing

or: unknown for AIS Ivy Journal 2013 but they received from Andreas Honemann of the

or: German Ivy Society who got it from Ralf-Peter Strauss of Moglingen, Germany

photo: [Hedera helix 'Sepia' \(dghk.net\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Serenade'

ha: compact

lc: marked or lightly zoned yellow-green to yellow near the center.

id: similar to 'Green Quartz' but more compact and with smaller blades.

or: US in 1978 as 'Pittsburgh Variegated' sport.

Hedera helix 'Shannon'

cvg: Shamrock Group

ls: as 'Shamrock' but lobes wider.

or: listed by Pierot in her 1974 book. Presumably of American origin.

Hedera helix 'Shannon Variegated'

photo: [Hedera helix 'Shannon Variegata' \(dghk.net\)](#)



July 13, 1954

W. S. HAHN
Ivy Plant

Plant Pat. 1,290

Filed Aug. 11, 1953



INVENTOR
Walter S. Hahn
By Orville H. Kila
plant patent agt.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,290

IVY PLANT

Walter S. Hahn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Application August 11, 1953, Serial No. 373,782

1 Claim. (Cl. 47-59)

1

My present discovery pertains to a new and useful variety of *Hedra-helix* suitable particularly for potted ornamental use and having readily distinguishable features of growth, especially its unique lobed or folded-over leaves more specifically described below.

This new variety is a sport or mutation of Hahn's Maple Queen, subject of United States Plant Patent No. 429. It was discovered by me in an extensive collection of ivies grown in greenhouses of which I am co-owner, in the suburbs of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where I maintain vigilant watch for new and promising varieties of *Hedra-helix*. This new variety has been reproduced asexually by me from cuttings, in these greenhouses near Pittsburgh and I have amply demonstrated over a period of several years that it reproduces true to type.

The accompanying color photographic illustration shows in four-fifth true size (in the original) and as nearly true colors as the color photographer could make it, a potted plant of this new variety at the age of about five months. The end of one of the branches has been clipped so as to fit within the space available. The black-and-white small diagrammatic illustration shows (slightly enlarged) the shape and form of a single mature leaf, and accompanying leaflets, which constitute the most unique features of the new variety. While the leaf shapes and arrangement on the stem as well as the coloration are typical for a five-month-old plant, it must be understood that there will be some variations as between individual specimens of the variety.

In the following detailed description of this new variety, ordinary dictionary terms are used except where color plates are cited. Such plate references are to Ridgway's Color Standards and Nomenclature.

Growth: Like other Hahn self-branching ivies, this new variety makes a compact and rapid growth. The short inter-nodes and multiple leaves or leaflets from each node give the plant an appearance of density and profusion of foliage, very desirable in a small potted plant.

Leaves:

Shape:—Notably different from other self-branching varieties, in that the leaves of this new variety are completely (or in some cases almost completely) dissected into three separate lobes. The two basal lobes, such as A and B on the diagram, have sinuses extending to the midrib and to a junction on the leaf blade slightly above the petiole. The basal portion of the terminal lobe, marked C, disappears underneath the two basal lobes, A and B, which must be turned back to disclose fully that there are in fact three separate

2

lobes. Such disclosure may be seen in the photograph at the points marked D.

From the moment the leaf emerges from the bud stage the two basal lobes position themselves over-top of the terminal lobe and with the apex of the leaflets pointing in the same general direction as the apex of the terminal lobe.

This folding-over or over-topping effect of the two basal lobes in relation to the terminal lobe gives a general shape to the leaf entirely different from anything known to me in ivies. The apparent effect is as though the terminal lobe was winged, the two basal lobes forming the wings. The two basal lobes of the leaf are themselves indented or lobed, varying from a slight or moderate indentation to one-half the distance from margin to midrib. This secondary lobing also produces an interesting and unusual leaf appearance.

The leaf when viewed as a whole from above has a narrowed lanceolate shape, rounded at the apex, usually cordate at the base. The central or terminal lobe also is lanceolate in shape, rounded at the apex, and with a cuneate base. The two basal lobes are roughly lanceolate with apices more rounded and bases odd-cuneate due to dissection.

Position:—The principal petioles and leaves emerge one from each node, but much smaller leaflets also emerge from the axil between the main petiole and the main stem. Although these leaflets remain comparatively small they give the effect of dense foliage and well-covered stems.

Size:—On young plants, leaf-blades average about one and one-half inches in length and from one-half to one inch broad.

Substance:—Substantial, with raised and prominent veins.

Color:—Leaves are a dark, lustrous green above—a little darker than Forest Green (Pl. XVII)—and a lighter green beneath, approximately Bice Green (Pl. XVII). The new growth at tips of branches is considerably lighter green, approaching Yellow Green (Pl. VI).

Having thus disclosed my discovery, I claim: The new and distinct variety of ivy (*Hedra-helix*) plant of the self-branching type, substantially as herein shown and described, characterized particularly by its plentiful, dark-green, lanceolate-shaped leaves having deeply dissected lobes arranged and super-imposed in such a way as to give a winged effect.

No references cited.

'Shamrock' in the original US Patent app. I doubt most ivy experts and collectors have read this. Since it's a variable cultivar group now, the original description and images deserve our attention.

Hedera helix 'Shamrock' ('Cloverleaf')

cvg: Shamrock

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green to medium green, internodes 1-3cm

ls: deeply 3-5 lobed with an ovate-lanceolate to rhombic (diamond-shaped) terminal lobe and very broad

ls: lateral lobes as well. It has no clover (*Oxalis*) shape whatsoever but from a distance has a compound

ls: leaf appearance. The lateral lobes may be held overlapping the terminal lobe and form a 3-dimensional

ls: blade. In outdoor culture the leaves widen greatly (see far left leaf in photo link below) and after three

ls: years in our trials appear like a very different entity.

la: acute, sometimes broadly so.

lb: truncate to broadly sagittate.

ll: 3-6cm, largest outdoor

lw: 2-5cm but 2-3cm indoors.

lc: glossy dark green - part of its popular appeal

or: sport of 'Green Feather' from the US before 1954

lu: outdoor container plant or indoor pot plants. Popularly sold for St Patrick's Day in the US and elsewhere.

lu: it is widely used for indoor topiary.

id: there are many selected variants, named and not with dwarfer growth, variegation, and yellow pigments.

Hedera helix 'Sheen Silver'

ns: a listed name with the RHS. Rose thinks this 1909 plant may be the original 'Tricolor'.

Hedera helix 'Shimmer' ('Schimmer')

lc: dark bluish-green mottled white

or: Brother Heieck from 'Shaeffer One' in 1980

photo:[Hedera helix L. 'Schimmer'](http://dghk.net) (dghk.net)

Hedera helix 'Sicelia' = 'Caecilia'

Hedera helix 'Sicilian' = 'Caecilia'

Hedera helix 'Silbermove' ('Silver Chalice')

ls: 3 wide lobes, shallowly lobed.

lb: cordiform

lc: light green sheened in grey, irregular cream margin, some cream streaks

Hedera helix 'Silicia' = 'Caecilia'

Hedera helix 'Silver Bells' (clone A - greyer)



Copyright 2008.
Laurence Hatch.

'Silver Bells' Clone A from Exotic Angel and shown in shops about 2008 is like this example, a curiously grey-sectored, asymmetrical leaf that looks clipped by invisible angles and in this respect is naturally from the meristem naturally deformed. Clone B from same nursery shown this same year is darker, lacking the thin

grey surface sectors, a glossy green with a very thin white marginal line. Both these names are based on labels from Exotic Angel and I cannot associate one or the other with another clone they offer or offered at that time. We can say for certain this firm labels some plants (and I cannot believe a half dozen or more plants all had labels put from somewhere else) in a tentative manner and later sorts the culturing out. 'Dark Pittsburgh' was first offered (many plants seen by me with such a tag) with curious white brushstrokes and something very close to this was later called 'Design'.

Hedera helix 'Silver Butterfly' AIS Journal 2011 ('Silver Butterflies' of Fibrex Nurseries?)

ls: 3–5 lobed, linear stalked lobes, giving a butterfly wing effect

lc: medium green with silvery white margins

or: Denmark 1997 as sport of 'Ingelise'

Hedera helix 'Silver Cascade' (6/2010)

ls: broadly 5–lobed, semi–curly, sinus much fluted and

ls: folded, some shoots more shallowly 3–lobed

lc: dark green lightly sectored and suffused gray over

lc: the surface, often near the midrib and along lateral veins,

lc: other white to greyish–white sectors at random, a much

lc: diffused and dispersed chimera and one very unique and

lc: appealing, some blades more highly margined than others.

Hedera helix 'Silver Dollar'



NOS Hedera Trials 2001.

Hedera helix 'Silver Dollar' (2/01)

ha: compact, ramose but long-trailing in baskets. The young leaves from the axils often contrast in size with the more mature foliage adjacent to them.

st: medium green to reddish-green, particularly at the nodes, internodes 2-5cm. Even on our old baskets the stems are thin, rarely more than 2mm thick after 2 years of growth. This makes it very supple and graceful in baskets compared to thicker-stemmed cultivars.

pet: thin, averaging 1.5mm thick, generally rounded in cross section. Often densely rusty to silver-brown

pet: tomentose on new growth

ls: mostly 3-lobed but occasionally with 5-lobes, the basal ones being much reduced. The primary vein angle (pva)

ls: is usually small compared to 'Glacier' and 'Eva', being 30-40 degrees. It is similar to a slightly larger leaved

ls: version of 'Adam'. The first sinus is about 5-9mm deep. The second sinus is generally only 1-2mm deep and

ls: frequently "squared off". The lateral vein is sometimes bowed 1-3mm

la: terminal lobe acute but often slightly rounded at the very apex and often mucronate (with a beak-like tip).

la: secondary lobes are most distinctly round or slightly obtuse

lb: very broadly cuneate to rotund to very shallowly cordate

lc: medium-dark semi-glossy green, irregularly margined creamy white to a depth of 2-6mm. Some leaves

are

lc: scarcely margined in the sinus. Primary veins are usually white or grey, 1–2mm wide in the color. The contrast

lc: of variegation is high but not quite as much as with 'Angel Snow'. There is abundant grey sectoring in the middle

lc: of the blade, frequently extending near the primary veins and connecting to the margins. The sectors seem more

lc: along the veins than in some other cultivars and usually only 5–20% of the surface. Sometimes large portions of

lc: basal lobes will be entirely grey–sectored.

ll: 3–5.5cm – roughly the dimensions of a silver dollar in fact

lw: 3–4.5cm

ld: from 'Adam' it differs in having many leaves 5cm or longer. From 'Glacier', 'Eva', and the majority of white

ld: marginates it differs in narrower primary vein angle. The very pubescent petiole in young shoots is also notable.

ld: the primary veins seem more white to grey than a number of popular cultivars.

in: our plants all trace Exotic Angel growers since 2000.

Hedera helix 'Silver Emblem'

Hedera helix 'Silver Ferny' ('Silver Ferny' per RHS)

ha: compact, dense

ls: near Birdsfoot, long narrow terminal, small blade

ls: overall

lc: grayish–green margined and marked cream

Hedera helix 'Silver John'

ha: dense, ramose, some stems appear torulose (zig–zagged).

ls: narrowly 3–lobed, somewhat similar to what we grow as 'Mini Adam'. The terminal lobe is prominent

lb: cuneate

la: terminal lobe narrowly acute

lc: broadly white margined with white sectors into the blade. Many leaves are 24–30% white.



NOS Hedera Trials 2002 showing a sport from 'Silver Kolibri'. It was not stable, reverting to mostly green, and was not introduced.

Hedera helix 'Silver Kolibri' ('White Kolibri?')

lc: more heavily submargined in white, being much more white than most 'Kolibri'. The sections of lc: variegation are less dispersed and the zones of color are more uniform. 'Kolibri' is more irregularly mottled lc: over the surface while 'Silver Kolibri' concentrates the color on the in the submarginal zone.

ns: Peter Rose says it should be referred to 'White Knight' but also states it was re-selected and refined by ns: Whitehouse Nurseries in 1989, making it presumably a distinct clone. We are retaining us of this name ns: as the trade uses it for a very specific clone and in the US we have nothing of 'White Knight' to even ns: know how it has been "improved". 'White Knight' is certainly much rarer if the distinction is even valid. ns: Rose's comments that "series names" (ie. Kolibri, Golden Kolibri, Silver Kolibri) are not allowed is ns: in fact not correct and two cultivar registars have confirmed this to us. Photos we have seen of 'White ns: Kolibri' are very similar but we do not know if a separate origin exists.

eval: very beautiful and colorful.

ph: The image above showing original leaves and a curious mutation of it. The mutation has foliage ph: very much like subsp. hibernica (thick, 5-lobed blades and very thick stems) but many of the leaves are ph: half white. Others have just a faint hint of a yellow surface chimera. This might suggest that the Kolibri ph: Group of clones is derived from subsp. hibernica – but this could also be a tetraploid mutant of what is ph: thought to be a diploid cultivar. The mutant was found in a nursery among a large block of plants and ph: and was very apparent for its greater vigor and odd colors.

Hedera helix 'Simone'

ha: compact

ls: narrowly rhomboid, narrower than typical 'Arborescens'
lc: dark glossy green
inf: umbels more compact than typical 'Arborescens'
ch: perhaps better than typical 'Arborescens' (Netherlands)
or: W. Bealde of Boskoop, Netherlands 1996
eval: under evaluation at the Research Station for Nursery Stock at Boskoop
li: Dendroflora

Hedera helix 'Sinclair Silverleaf'

ha: ramose, compact

pet: very short

st: pink to purplish-green, internodes 0.25–1.5cm

ls: shallow 3-lobed, sometimes similar to parent 'Merion Beauty' with a large cuneate, terminal lobe

lc: light creamy yellow becoming lighter green or cream mottled green or with a silvery sheen. Veins are

lc: usually cream to lighter green but not contrasting much. Color is quite variable but is very seldom what

lc: one would describe as "silver". Color is variable on a single plant

ll: 1.5–3cm

lw: 2–3cm

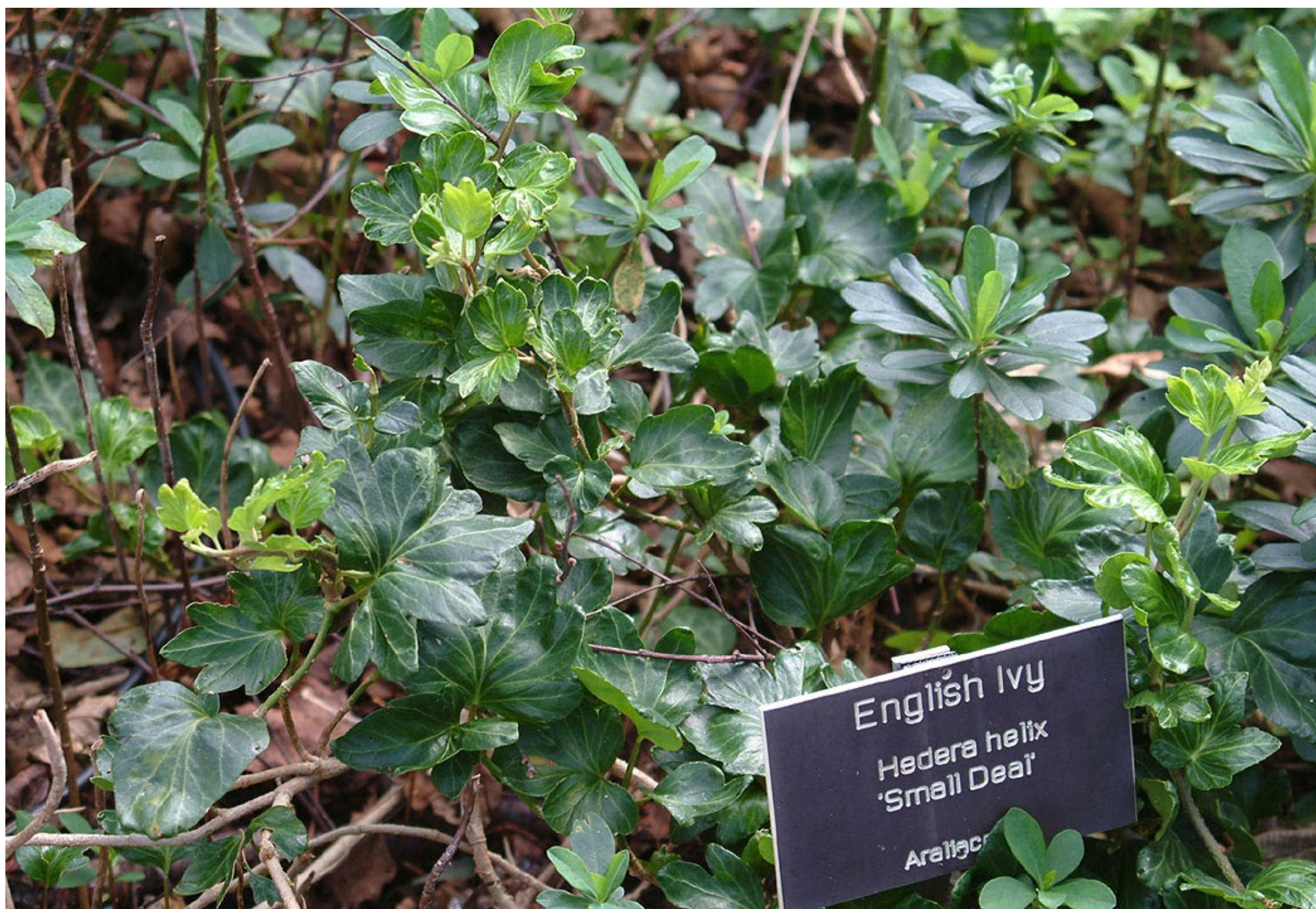
la: acute

lb: truncate to shallowly cordate

Hedera helix 'Sjoelle'

ls: tiny birdsfoot type, 3–5 lobed

lc: all green



'Small Deal'

Hedera helix 'Small Deal'

ha: slower, irregular

ls, lm: irregularly formed, no two leaves the same, curiously fasciated in many

ls, lm: blades, 5–11 lobed but these lobes very asymmetrical, new growth often concave

ls, lm: (cupped upwards), some blades almost like a 5-lobed, leaf shaped

ls, lm: serving dish in miniature, many lobes reduced and enlarged and

ls, lm: oddly shaped or deformed. There is often no clear midrib and some

ls, lm: leaves may be 4–5 lobed on one side and stunted 2–5 lobed on the other.

ls, lm: Some blades may be concave and convex at once while others are fluted

ls, lm: with overlapping concave lobes which eventually flatten out.

la: lobes commonly obtuse, very often concave (cupped) when young.

Hedera helix 'Smaragda' (smaragdina, 'Hibberd's Emerald')

ha: "of rapid growth, usually with long, green footstalks" (Hibberd 1889)

ls: "nearly triangular, with three lobes that have rounded outlines"

ls: (Hibberd 1889)

lc: "distinctly veined...of rich deep green, glossy, and with a bluish

lc: tone distinct from other green ivies in a certain 'freshness' of

lc: colour that suggests the emerald." (Hibberd 1889)

ns, id: from Hibberd's 1889 RHS study this "is the finest green ivy

ns, id: of the Helix series"

Hedera helix 'Smithii' has various taxa, concepts, and discussions:

1. Peter Rose (1996) cites Brother Heieck quoting Nannenga–Bremekamp (1970) as relating this to the old 'Baccifera' aka "leaves with long lobes, pale green and with pale green nerves". This all misses the point of the literal epithet "baccifera" meaning berry-bearing or without any doubt an adult form. From many old references to "baccifera" in literature I have found, 'Baccifera' is clearly a name indented to be our modern 'Arborescens' in the broadest sense and used a synonym for it.

2. The great Alfred Byrd Graf in his 1974 Exotic Plant Manual (still one of the finest interior plant guides ever published) describes 'Smithii' as "medium size, star like ['Star' being a cultivar entry that follows this one], 5-lobed, thin leathery leaves, medium to dark leaves, with lobes somewhat fluted and tips curving downward". Now to the 1000 word picture. His plate compares it to 'Minima' (not the one of Hibberd but like a widerbladed, bright veined 'Star') and also 'Denticulata'. In Graf's visual presentation the blades are star-like but wider than both 'Star' and his 'Minima' and never with a 90 degree angle of the lateral veins as in 'Pedata'. Once again, whether his plant was true or not, her is fixed stamp of what the US trade had under that name in Graf's era.

3. Meredith Kirton in An Hour in the garden (2006) shows what is clearly a birdsfoot, describing the "miniatureleaved ivy...delicate leaves of the five-lobed English ivy (*Hedera helix* 'Smithii')". The blades seem much too small for Graf's taxon and approach the known miniatures under their various names.

4. see AIS Journal 2012, with color photo, could be 'Baccifer'?

Hedera helix 'Snow Cup' (6/2010)

ls: deeply 3-lobed, the midrib and lateral veins often near

ls: 90 deg. but in other blade shallowly 3-lobed with a

ls: much elongated terminal lobes to 70% length

lc: bright to medium green, heavily margino-maculated

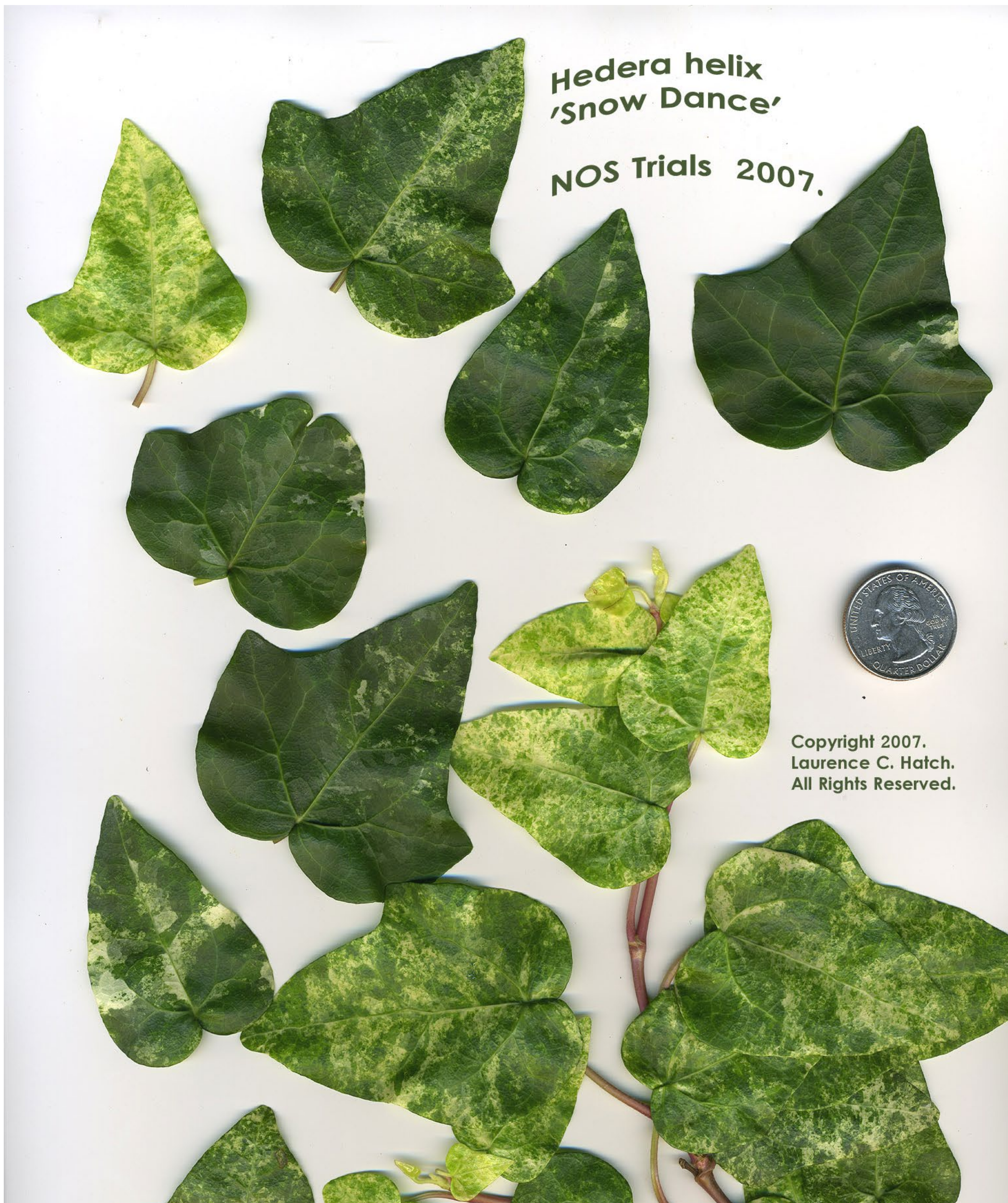
lc: at 30–50%, the green most irregular and with spotted lc: and sectored edges to the chimera.

Hedera helix 'Snowcap' ('Hivid Mein Hertz')

ha: partly self-branching, dense as cultivated in trade

ls: 3-lobed, terminal one very dominant, shallowly lobed,

ls: a few blades narrowly ovate, not lobed
lc: margined and margined-spotted white to 25% or more,
lc: base color very dark green
or: Henning Nicolaisen, Denmark c. 1986



**Hedera helix
'Snow Dance'**

NOS Trials 2007.



**Copyright 2007.
Laurence C. Hatch.
All Rights Reserved.**



'Snow Dance' is be a bold cream to white mottled sport of 'Big Shot', amongst the most stablized, highly marked clones of this leaf shape.

Hedera helix 'Snow Dance'

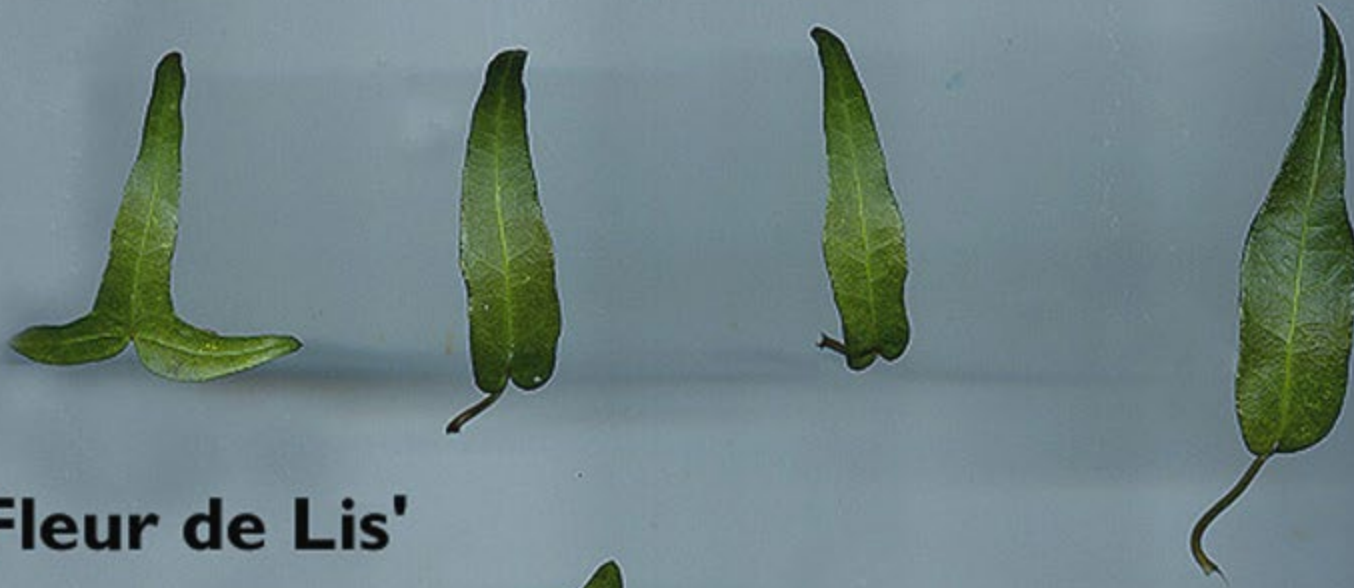
Hedera helix 'Sophien'

photo, source: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1250-HEDERA_helix_'Sophien', accessed 6.5.2022



Hedera helix 'Southern Cross' is clearly in the Kolibri Group of cultivars, something like 'Silver Kolibri' but the white central zones are perhaps larger and more uniform even if still a very irregular, variable thing.

'Spearpoint'



'Fleur de Lis'



'Tess'



'Knobby'



Copyright 2002. Laurence Hatch. All Rights Reserved.

Hedera helix 'Spear Point' ('Green Spear' in part, 'Pencil Point')

ha: ramose, usually very compact

st: reddish-green to medium green, internodes 1.0–2.0cm

ls: mostly 3-lobed with the terminal lobe much larger and spear-like. The two lateral lobes may be absent

ls: in perhaps 20–50% of blades so they are lanceolate to sometimes linear. The terminal lobe is often 2–4x

ls: times as long (measured by the veins) as lateral lobes. One occasionally sees 5-lobed leaves but they are

ls: no more than 1–5% at best. The primary vein angle is small, usually being 30–40 degrees. The veins of

ls: lateral lobes are sometimes bowed so the lateral lobe arches outward in a graceful fashion. The terminal

ls: lobe may have a single secondary lobe but more often has a bulge or undulate where a secondary vein

ls: arches outward. While the lateral lobes are often of the same size and length on some blades they are

ls: of unequal dimensions.

la: acuminate

lb: narrowly cuneate, occasionally rotund (rounded)

ll: 4–6cm

lw: 1.5–3.5cm

lc: medium, slightly glossy green. Primary veins often contrasting well.

id: 'Mini Spearpoint' is an extreme dwarf variant with internodes as small as 1–2mm and mostly linear leaves.

id: this clone is very variable and careful selection should be used to maintain it's traits.

or: known from the Morris Arboretum since 1960. It is thought by some to be an improved clone of 'Long Point'

or: named by Manda of South Orange NJ USA sometime in the 30's.

Hedera helix (Green Ripple Group) 'Spectre'

ls: highly variable, most blades of the 3–5 lobed 'Green Ripple' shape, that is long, forward–

ls: pointing blades but some are more typical var. *helix* shape and others quite asymmetrical and

ls: irregularly formed.

lc: dark green speckled and mottled in cream to off white, essentially a maculated 'Green Ripple'





'Spetchley' ('Gnome')

Hedera helix 'Spetchley' ('Gnome')

Hedera helix 'Spinosa' = 'Spinozia'?



NOS Hedera Trials 2001. The cultivar has an odd texture, upper veins raised, the color very olive in color, and not glossy at all.

Hedera helix 'Spinozia' ('Spinosa?', 'Spinoza')

ha: ramose, slightly erect, often semi-dwarf and shrubby

st: purplish-green, internodes 0.5–2.0cm, often very thick (even on young plants). Sometimes the stems are

st: flattened and swollen near the node, merging into the wide petiole base. On one of our evaluation plants

st: there are two U-shaped "crotches" much like a larger woody plant. It would very interesting to due an

st: anatomical study of these stems since they differ from most others in the genus.

ls: unlobed but with older leaves often developing to be , 3-lobed, extremely variable in shape. Variations

ls: include a fan-shaped form. It resembles 'Alt Heidelberg' according to Peter Rose but frankly we do not see it.

ls: Some of the younger leaves will be obovate and ovoid. Some but not most of the 3-lobed leaves will have a

ls: raised cleft . The surface is often rugose but some leaves are remarkably smooth.

la: acute

lb: cuneate

ll: 2.0–5cm – the 2.0 cm max cited by Rose is incorrect

lw: 2.0.5.0cm

lc: light green, usually a dull matt finish, with distinctly raised veins. The leaves can remind one of

lc: *Hibiscus moscheutos* for their color, vein texture, and shape though considerably smaller.

pet: often very thickened at the base, often channeled along the length but sometimes round. On some

pet: blades the petiole base is much thickened or swollen up to 6mm around. It often produces a leaf scar

pet: like many trees if the blade is carefully removed. See photo link below.

or: US before 1974

id: the petiole base and thick, shrubby stems are very distinct.

ns: we are using Peter Rose's established spelling of the name. Not all growers use it.

Hedera helix 'Spiriusa'

ha: stiffly erect, spike-like in parts

ls: narrowly 3-lobed

lc: dark green

Hedera helix 'Spitzberg', 'Spitsbergen' = 'Pittsburgh'

Hedera helix 'Splashes' ('Variegated California')

ls, lt: as 'California' but slightly more irregular due to chimera

lc: heavily mottled white to cream, some lime too, chimera 30-50%,

lc: more blotches and streaks gray with age, not as

lc: gold in chimera as 'California Gold'

or: Vine Acres, Clarcona, FL USA c. 1997 as sport of

or: 'California', sold early on as 'Variegated California'

li: Sulgrove, S.M. 2001. 2001 New Registrations. Ivy Journal 27: 18-20

Hedera helix 'Spring Shamrock'

ns: this yellow-green margined plant appeared in a large pot of typical 'Shamrock' obtained

ns: at a local Raleigh NC

ns: grocery store. It's source could not be determined. It appeared to be a mutation of same. Upon further

ns: study of the literature it seems similar to 'Ursula' and has been temporarily withdrawn pending

comparison

ns: of the two clones.

Hedera helix 'Springtime Snow' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Staghorn' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina



Hedera helix 'Star'

Hedera helix 'Stare' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Roehr's Minima' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina



'Star Dust' in a maturing if not already, semi-adult phase at Juniper Level Botanic Garden in Raleigh, North Carolina. While it is highly variable, these tree-covering sections are mostly strong in the terminal lobe, sharply acute to acuminate in many lobes, margination greyish-silver and often melting into the internal greyish-silver sectors on the blade and the similar colored veins. Those of you who know ivies will find this a rather distinct and different thing, at least in this phase.

Hedera helix 'Star Dust'
photo: *Hedera helix* L. 'Stardust' (dghk.net)



NOS Hedera Trials 2001.

Hedera helix 'Starling'

cvg: Birdsfoot

eval: this is regarded as an improved variant of the old 'Needlepoint' subgroup

Hedera helix 'Steffi'

ls: narrowly elliptic, unlobed or barely 3-lobed, reminding

ls: me some of a smaller 'Hermania' or 'Green Point'

ph: http://www.vireo.eu/producten_product.php?id=622

Hedera helix 'Steinweiler'

photo: [Hedera helix 'Steinweiler' \(dghk.net\)](http://www.dghk.net)

Hedera helix 'Stella'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1260-HEDERA_helix_'Stella', accessed 6.5.2022

Hedera helix (Glacier Group) 'Sterling Silver'

ha: vigorous, strong.

ls, lc: as 'Glacier' but a clonal variation with less all green or

ls, lc: or low-chimera leaves. Wider margins than some Glacier

ls, lc: Group clones, these often 3–8mm wide.

or: Ingobert Heieck, Neuberg Nursery bef. 1992, known

or: as 'Glacier Improved' prior to AIS registration

Hedera helix 'Sterntaler' ('Goldstern Mutant 2')

ha: slightly ramose but not usually compact

ls: 5-lobed, much wider lobes than parent 'Goldstern', with a terminal lobe broadly flared and about 1.5x tall

ls: as wide. Shape is close to 'Pittsburgh'.

la: narrowly acute

lb: deeply cordate, the basal lobes often overlapping

lc: greenish-yellow to chartreuse yellow becoming darker with age. Primary veins are lighter.

or: Brother Heieck as sport of 'Goldstern' in 1980

ns: the name literally means something like 'star dollar' or 'star coin'.

eval: purely a collector's item. Not particularly ornamental in our opinion.

li: Sulgrove, S. 1983. New Registrations 1983. Ivy Journal 9(3): 26–30

Hedera helix 'Stevenage'

ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)

Hedera helix 'Stift Neuberg'

ha: ramose, compact, often slow

st: pink to reddish-purple, rather showy in contrast, often rigidly erect

ls: appearing orbicular (rounded) and quite undulate but shallowly 5-lobed upon close examination. The surface

ls: is often very rugose

lc: bright green with 45–70% of the blade's center white. Veins are lighter. Sometimes pinkish in winter outdoors.

la: obtuse

lb: cordata

ll: 2–3cm

lw: 4–5cm

eval: it is prone to mite damage and the large white zones make it slow growing for the lack of chlorophyll.

eval: Yet it is uniquely beautiful among white-centered ivies. One is inclined to recommend 'Calico' in it's

eval: place though it is not so undulate or lovely when both are well grown. It can be grown outdoors but

eval: is slow and in our experience (like 'Romanze') very heat sensitive. A simple blemish on a green ivy

eval: due to some stress is more noticeable here for all the clean white tissue. Being also slow it does not

eval: quickly recover from environmental pressure.

or: Brother Ingobert Heieck of Heidelberg Germany in 1962 as sport of 'Bruder Ingobert'

photo: [Hedera helix L. 'Stift Neuburg' \(dghk.net\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Stiftpark' a listed name with the RHS

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Strand'

ls: 3-lobed but often shallowly 5-lobed, more

ls: deep lobing than the common "four square"

ls: clones in the US, terminal lobe about 50% length

lc: dark green

pet: dark red

in, reg: AIS 1982



Hibberd's 'Striata' (1872) is a striped adult form or what he considered a syn. of *Hedera arborea latifolia striata*... "bold and handsome...stout broad leaves which vary in form from ovate to cordate to bluntly three-lobed...the prevailing colour is a bright cheerful green, sparingly striped and patched with creamy or yellowish variegated variegation". This occurs on some other adult forms we have today. See 'Peppermint' above for one. 'Striata' as such as not known today.

Hedera helix 'Student Prince' listed with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Stuttgart'

ha: compact, dense

ls: 5-lobed with undulating margins

lm: curl downwards unlike 'Ivalace' which usually curls up

lc: glossy medium green

ll: 1.5-2 x length of parent clone 'Ivalace', essentially a larger version of that famous clone.

or: sport of 'Ivalace' is Stauss Bros. Nur. of Moglingen Germany in 1972

closely related. *Sub-lutea*, the counterpart in a climbing form of *sulphurea* in section *B*. *Aurea*, a splendid variety, with rich golden variegation, counterpart in a climbing form of *chrysophylla* in section *B*.

HEDERA GRANDIFOLIA (Hibberd), the large-leaved African ivy. *H. Canariensis*, of Willdenow, *H. Hibernica*, of gardens. The pedicels and calyx are covered with white stellate hairs, which have from thirteen to fifteen rays each.

A. Scandent green-leaved forms of *H. GRANDIFOLIA*.—*Grandifolia*, the common

While most ivy enthusiasts are familiar with Hibberd's 1872 monograph, it was his 1869 Floral World article (scan above) with much shorter descriptions that put some cultivars on the map in terms of first, legal publication.

Hedera helix 'Sublutea' (Hibberd, Floral World 1869: 369)

ns: "the counterpart in a climbing form of *sulphurea* in section *B*."

ns: Thus this is the best name for adult form of subsp. *hibernica*

ns: 'Sulphurea'

leaf with yellow variegation. *Marginata grandis*, *Marginata major*, *Marginata media*, *Marginata minor*, *Marginata rubra*, a group of five distinct and beautiful varieties, the leaves of which are margined with creamy variegation. The last in the group acquires a deep red tint in winter. The names by which these five are severally described in garden catalogues are sufficient in number to serve for fifty varieties, and sufficiently ridiculous to be unfit for any. "*Hedera helix minor marginata Cullisii*," the garden name of the variety now designated "*marginata rubra*," affords an example of the necessity of a thorough revision of the names. *Submarginata*, the last in this section, is characterized by a line-like whitish margin. The five constituting the *marginata* group proper, have broad band-like margins.

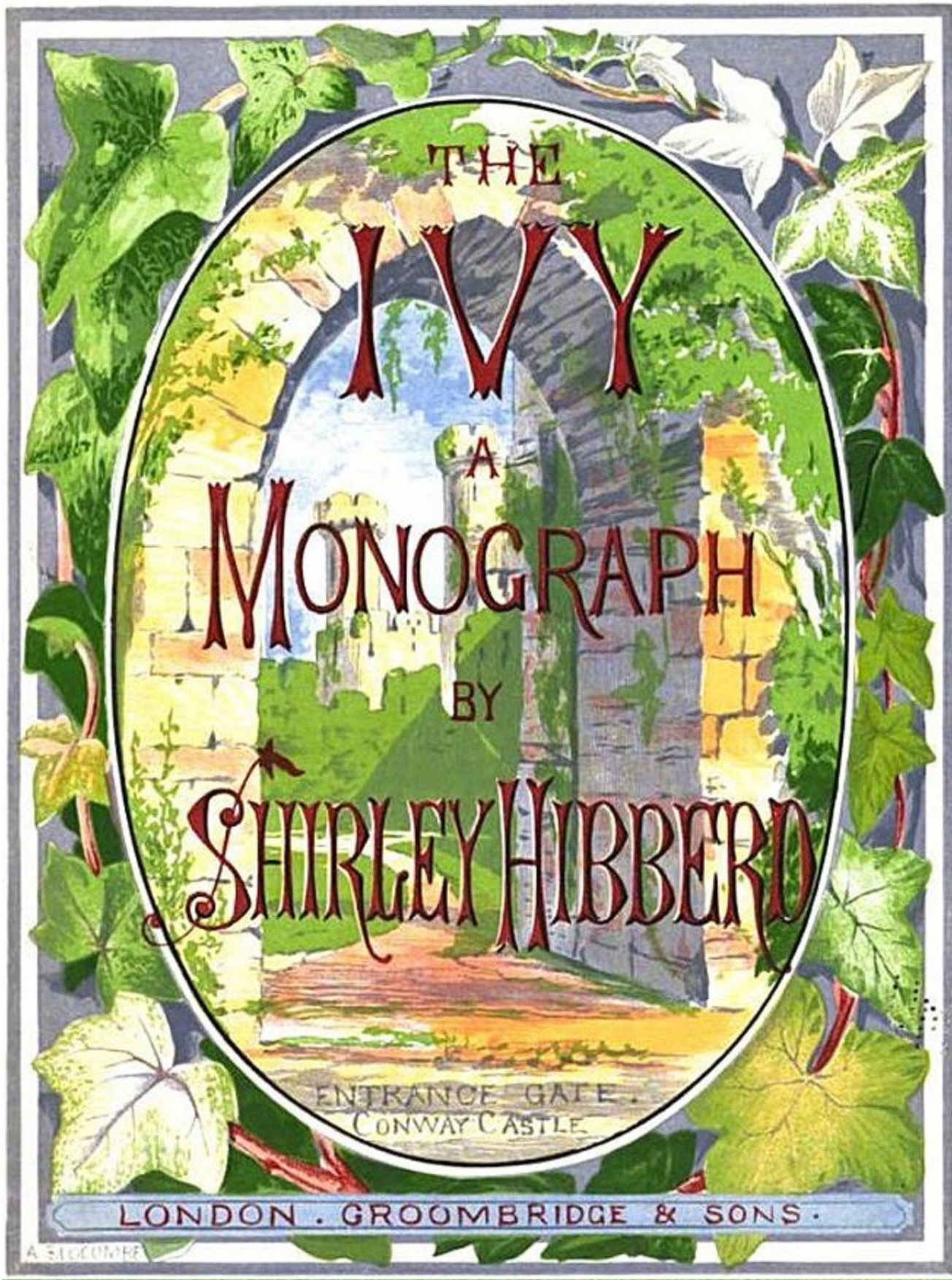
C. Arborescent green-leaved varieties of *H. HELIX*.—*Baccifera nigra*, the common fruiting form of *H. helix*. *Baccifera nigra crenata*, a wrinkled-leaved

Floral World article again.

Hedera helix 'Submarginata' (Hibberd, Floral World 1869: 368)

lc: "line-like whitish margin. The five contrasting *marginata* group

lc: proper, have broad band-like margins".



'Succinata'. The highly ornamental and artful title page from from Mr. Shirley Hibberd's stunning 1872 study. The names and arrows are my annotations.

Hedera helix 'Succinata' Hibberd 1872: 86

cn: "The amber-tinted ivy"

ha: "delicate" (Hibberd 1872), "small growth, wiry, neat" (Hibberd in

ha: RHS Journal 1890, "Report on the varieties of ivies in the

ha: Society's garden at Chiswick")

ls: "bluntly sagittate" (Hibberd 1872)

lc: "dark green when mature, but when young brilliant carmine

lc: or coral red...richly mottled with amber and pale green" (Hibberd 1872)

lc: Hibberd's plate appears to me to be a gold becoming white

lc: central maculation of colors to 50-70% of surface

or: W.B. Dunnett, Dedham, Essex, England (Hibberd 1872),

or: contributed to Chiswick RHS Trials by Mr. Turner (Hibberd 1890)



var. *hibernica* 'Sulphurea' is a very old variegate and like the tetraploid variety (some say species for no taxonomic reason whatsoever!) the blades and stems are very thick. This clone tends to have very irregular, variable leaves, often concave (cupped) and what might be called deformed. It is pretty in a big sweep outdoors but had no merit I could determine as a houseplant. There are much better gold-margined things for indoors.

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Sulphurea' ('Spetchley Variegated', *marginata canescens* at least in part)

ha: trailing vine

st: purplish-green, internodes 2.5–4cm

ls: shallowly 3–5 lobed but sometimes irregular, unlobed, and asymmetrical. The surface is very often rugose

ls: or puckered. Blades can be concave or convex.

lc: margined cream to yellow, along with grey sectors. Some yellow sectors appear at the margins too but it

lc: never so highly sectored as subsp. *hibernica* 'Variegata'. It does not revert like 'Variegata' either.

la: acute to obtuse

lb: truncate to shallow cordate, often with an ear-like (auriculate) lobe, often asymmetrical.

ll: 4–7cm

lw: 6–9cm

or: named by Hibberd in 1872. It was lost after WWI and found at Spetchley House in England. They

or: introduced it under 'Spetchley Variegated' until its original identity was found.

ns, id: it's adult form was called 'Sublutea' by Hibberd

Hedera helix 'Sunrise'

ls: 5-lobed, typical species shape in some plants, more

ls: shallow in some examples seem

lc: bright golden yellow, more richly toned than 'Buttercup'

photo: <https://www.fibrex.co.uk/collections/hederas/products/sunrise?sub=Helix&variant=8885025283>

Hedera helix 'Surprise' <https://costafarms.com/plants/ivy>, accessed 6.5.2022

Hedera helix 'Susan Gibles' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Susanne'

ls: 5-lobed, semi-star type, moderately to deeply lobed

lc: medium thin white margins

Hedera helix 'Susie Q'

ls: "extremely curly, undulated, and convoluted" (patent app.)

pat, or: US# 6630 on Feb. 28, 1989 to Paul and

pat, or: Lindi Apgar, Vista, CA as sport of "Holly ivy"

Hedera helix 'Sylvan Beauty' = 'Sylvanian'



INVENTOR
Sylvan Hahn
By *Orville M. Kile*
Plant Patent Agent

Patented Oct. 15, 1940

Plant Pat. 430

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

430

IVY PLANT

Sylvan Hahn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Application February 12, 1940, Serial No. 318,577

1 Claim. (Cl. 47-59)

My new variety was discovered by me as a sport-
ing branch growing from a plant of the variety
Hahn's Self-branching Ivy and has been repro-
duced by means of cuttings for several years.

5 The accompanying illustration shows a month-
old specimen of this variety in a pot, a three-
month specimen in which the self-branching
habit is very noticeable and a third plant which
is about five months old and shows the pendulous
10 habit of this variety which prevails after it has
reached the height of eight or ten inches.

The most outstanding characteristic of this new
variety is its compactness of growth, its natural
growth being much more compact and dense than
15 that of any other known ivy of the large-leaf
class.

The variety is a very rapid grower and is freely
self-branching. Without trimming or cutting it
produces a large number of side shoots or
20 branches and this tends to make a dense growth.
The variety is able to produce salable plants in a
much shorter time than any other varieties of ivy
now on the market.

Most of the leaves of this variety are somewhat
25 hastate in shape, with three lobes—a long center
lobe sloping down to the side lobes with a very
slight indentation, and with a rounded base.
However, sometimes the variety has some leaves
that are somewhat heartshaped and without lobes
30 or indentations. The leaves vary in size accord-

ing to growing conditions. The usual size is 2¼
to 2½ inches in length by 1¾ to 2¼ inches in
width from lobe to lobe. The color of the leaves
is ordinarily darker than most ivy varieties but
varies according to the stage of growth or the kind
and quantity of plant food used. The surface of
the leaves is somewhat waxy and their veining is
prominent. The matured leaves are leathery and
of excellent substance.

The nodes are very short, allowing the leaves
10 to be set close together on the stems and to over-
lap one another. Because of the short petioles or
leaf stems, the leaves are set close to the main
stem. Both of these features increase the com-
pactness of growth of the variety.

This variety has an upright habit of growth
until it has attained a height of four or five
inches, then it develops a pendulous habit of
growth and can be grown to an indefinite length.

Having thus disclosed my discovery, I claim:

A new and distinct variety of ivy plant char-
acterized particularly by its intense compactness
and density of growth; its close-set, overlapping
leaves of distinctive shape as described; its habit
25 of growing first upright and later pendulous; and
its rapidity of growth and freedom of self-branch-
ing which enable it to produce salable plants in
an unusually short time.

SYLVAN HAHN. 30

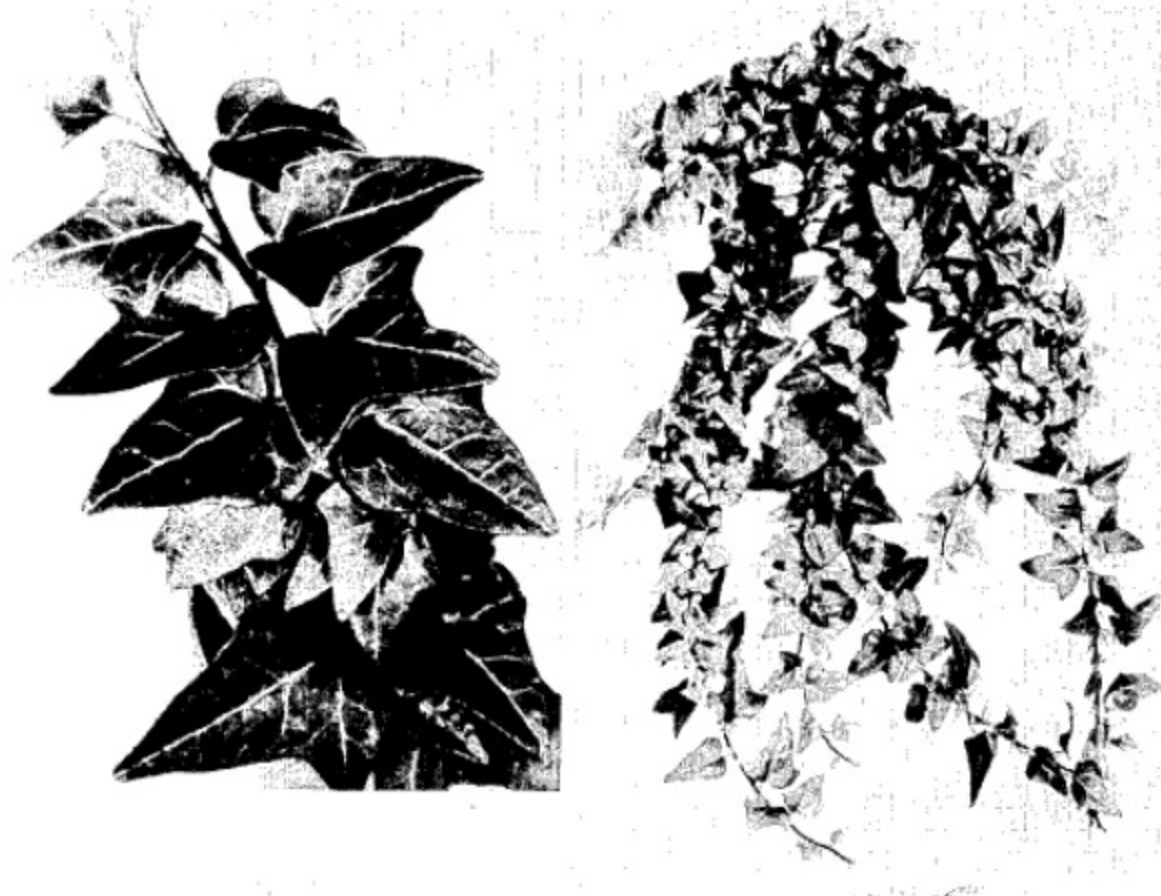
Oct. 15, 1940.

S. HAHN

Plant Pat. 430

IVY PLANT

Filed Feb. 12, 1940



Hedera helix 'Sylvanian'. Hahn's patent, showing it came from 'Hahn's Self-branching'. The clone was known in Holland about 1935 and was imported from the US, likely from the Hahn firm or one of their vendors. It was patented here in 1940, first known we believe as 'Sylvan Beauty' and later becoming 'Sylvanian'. It is clearly an honorary name to Mr. Sylvan Hahn, likely by his family later only. There is no connection to the clone 'Pennsylvanian' or 'Pennsylvanica' except The clone was reported in some American literature in 1942, namely Parks and Recreation from the American Institute of Park Executives and Bulletin of the Morris Arboretum - "improperly designated as 'Sylvan Beauty'", the later paper favoring 'Sylvanian'. Just recently I found a reference in 1940 Ohio Nursery Notes from OSU which lists both 'Sylvan Beauty' and 'Hahn's Self-branching' among their outdoor trials of 'Baltica' and 'Gracilis'. By the way, Hahn's first name was Sylvan.

Hedera helix 'Sylvine'

ns: listed name with Patrick Nicolas

Hedera helix 'Symmetry'

ha: ramoso vine

st: purplish-green, internodes 2-3cm

ls: symmetrical, shallowly 5-lobed, slightly undulate in the sinuses

la: acuminate to acute. The terminal lobe is often sharper

lb: cordate

lm: new growth often finely toothed

lc: medium green often tinged bronze in cool weather

lu: ground cover

or: Whitehouse Nur. of UK 1989 from 'Pittsburgh'

Hedera helix 'Tamara' (4/7)

ls: 3-lobed to irregularly lobed, tiny leaf and plant

lc: white margined

Hedera helix 'Tango'

ns: according to Rose it is similar to 'Parasol'
or: Germany

Hedera helix 'Tanja'

ha: vigorous

ls: sagittate (arrow-shaped)

lb: cordiform

lc: dark green with distinct lighter veining

ch: has proven very cold hardy due to origin

or: Brookside Gardens 1986 collected from Caucasus Mts.

OROC HEDE006 - Hedera helix 'Tattoo Ripple' – a new 'Yellow Ripple'-like cultivar with 5-cm leaves of notable dark-green thin edges and triangles in sinuses. Of particular interest is its special yellow color with blue reflex.

In: <http://www.floricode.com/Portals/0/Downloads/Productcoderingen/svsB1602040.pdf?ver=2016-02-29-123928-137>, accessed 01.04.2017. Thanks to Dr. Yena for providing this data and the following two named Hedera clones.

Hedera helix taurica leana = 'Pustulata'

Hedera helix 'Teardrop'

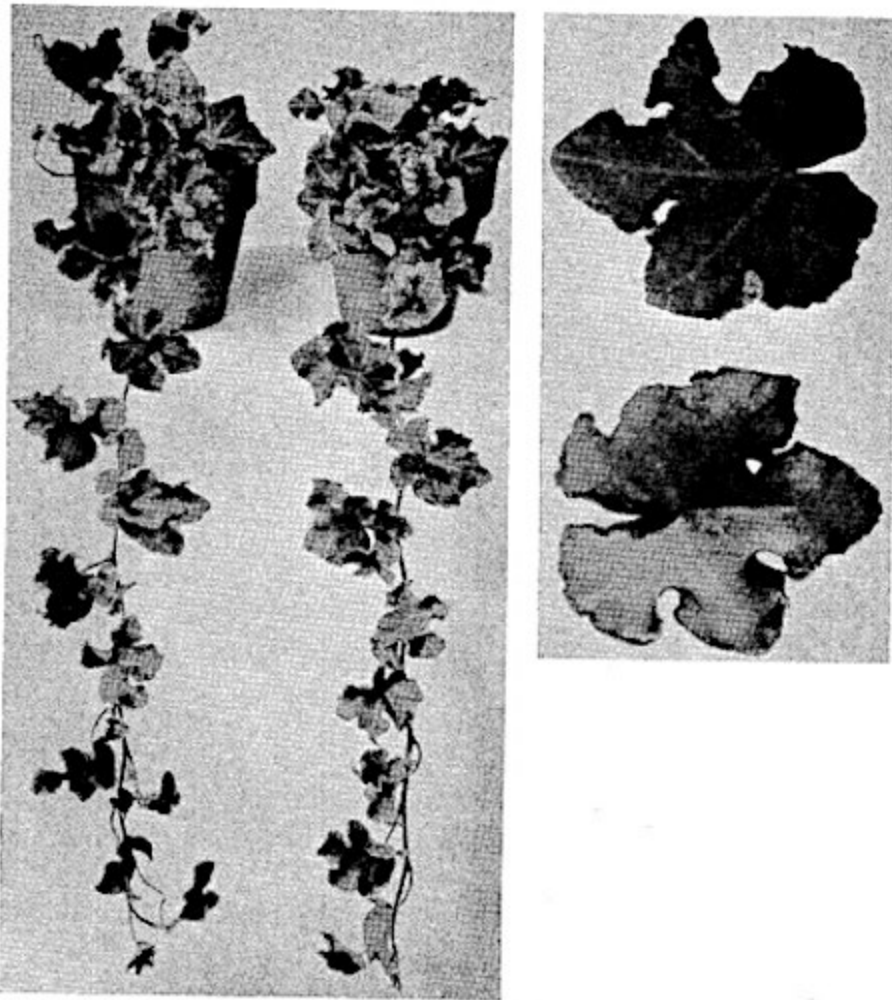
ns: similar to 'Natashja' but a much older name dating to Shippy in 1955. There is some reason to believe

ns: based on photos the modern 'Natashja' is improved by reason of strong vigor and numerous radiating veins.

Hedera helix 'Teena' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina



'Telecurl' is an older curly type generally 3-5 lobed though the lateral sinus is often very shallow and ruffled. The base of the major veins is often purple or red pigmented and the primary sinus is often rolled, folded, and raised.



Inventor
 Myron T. Barcafer
 by Staley & Welch
 Attorneys

493

IVY PLANT

Myron T. Barcafer, Springfield, Ohio

Application June 23, 1941, Serial No. 399,293

1 Claim. (Cl. 47-59)

This invention or discovery relates to ivy plants, asexually reproduced, it particularly relating to a new and distinct variety of ivy plant (*Hedera helix*), the leaves of which have a formation which imparts to the same a new and distinct appearance.

The plant is a sport grown from a cutting originally produced from the variety of ivy plant known as Marion Beauty. The plant is of the pendulum form having self-branching characteristics and a rapid growth. The leaves are in color substantially of the usual ivy green or evergreen, the leaves having usually five lobes. The dimensions of the leaves vary substantially from 1½" x 1½" for the smaller leaves to 2" x 2" for the larger leaves, the illustrations of the single leaves being slightly enlarged.

The accompanying illustration at the left shows two ivy plants having the new and distinct characteristics of the invention or discovery. The upper illustration at the right hand side of the sheet is a view of one of the leaves, while the illustration immediately beneath it is a view of the same leaf looking at the reverse side

thereof. The view at the bottom of the sheet is in perspective of another one of the leaves of the plant looking at the under side of the leaf and the edges of the lobes.

5 The novel characteristic resides in the formation of the leaves. The edges of the lobes of the leaves have a crimped appearance and roll underneath so as to impart to the edges a rolled or beaded effect. The growth of the beads or rolls between the lobes causes an expansion of the edges of those portions of the lobes, causing the leaf to buckle and present a wavy appearance.

10 Having thus described my invention or discovery, I claim:

15 A new and distinct variety of ivy characterized by leaves each having a plurality of lobes, the edges of the lobes presenting a crimped appearance on the upper side of the leaf and having a rolled or beaded effect on the reverse side of the leaf, the leaves after reaching maturity each presenting a wave-like appearance.

MYRON T. BARCAFER.

This ivy in this US Patent is not named in the patent application but it reminds me of 'Telecurl'. Mr. Barcafer is also known as the originator of 'Pixie'. Here's the clue. Bess Shippy wrote in 1950 that 'Telecurl' was introduced by florist Keith Williams of Springfield, Ohio. Guess what? Mr. Myron T. Barcafer is also from Springfield, OH and that is what I call a meaningful convergence of facts. Two similar curled ivies showing up in this little town around the same time. Not so likely.

Hedera helix 'Temptation'

ls: 5-lobed (rarely 6), terminal lobe divided

lc: irregular cream margin, mottled grey to cream

or: Holland as 'Willie' – a later homonym for an existing clone

id: similar to 'Gertrud Strauss' and often sports to 'Anne Marie'

li: Sulgrove, S.M. 1996. *Hedera helix* 'Maureana', 'Anita', 'Mary Eggins',

li: 'William Eggins'. *Ivy Journal* 22: 22-47.



Hedera helix 'Tenerife'

ha: trailing vine

st: reddish-green, rather pubescent in our plants, giving a greyish-red appearance in some stems. Internodes

st: 1-3cm

pet: usually very red, providing nice contrast with the variegation.

ls: shallowly and broadly 3-lobed with the first sinus just 2-4mm deep, and many leaves appearing deltoid

ls: triangular from a distance.

ll: 2-3cm

lw: 2-3cm

la: broadly acute, occasionally obtuse

lb: truncate, occasionally slightly cordate

lc: dark dull green broadly margined creamy white, sometimes tinged pink in cool weather. The center has

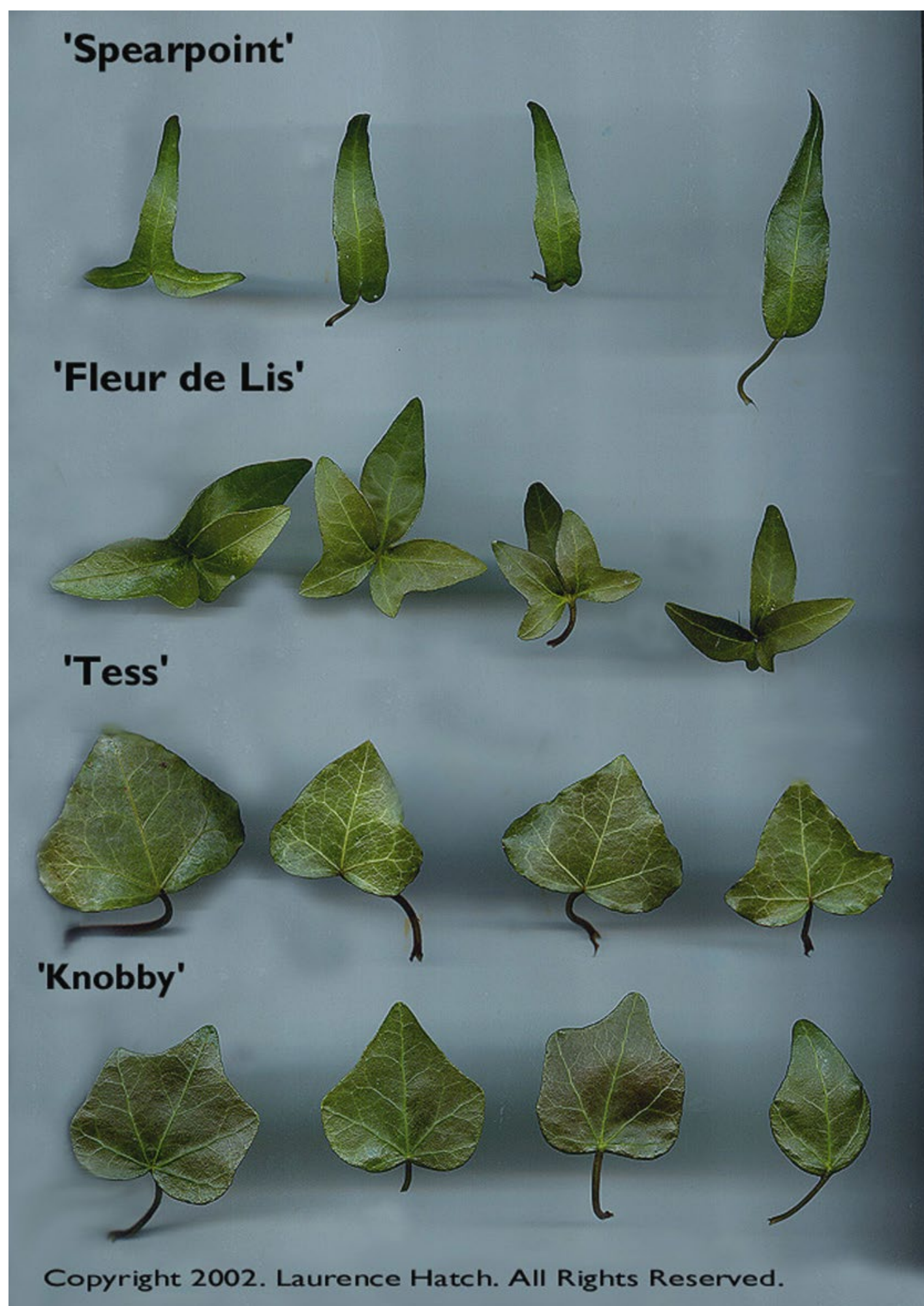
lc: some grey sectors but not so many as to diminish the dark-white contrast. The margin is very wide, making

lc: up 30% of the surface on many blades and is often spotted dark green spots 1-2mm wide in small patches.

lc: it has almost the look and charm of a variegated Bougainvillea. The finish is generally dull.

or: "discovered" by Terry Jones in 1968 in Tenerife and thereafter introduced by Stephen Taffler. It is thought or: to be an old clone known in Germany since 1862 and to some identical to 'Microphylla Picta'. ns: it seems rather risky to assign this clone to the older, poorly document name of 'Microphylla Picta'. Based ns: on the available evidence we would prefer to retain use of this name for a highly valuable and stunning ns: plant.

eval: a simply stunning ivy perfect in it's shape and coloration. It simply looks "right" to the eye in its all eval: its tones and form. From a distance the leaves give the illusion of great uniformity; which cannot be eval: of very many white margined ivies today.



Hedera helix 'Tess'

ha: vigorous, trailing vine, non-ramose

st: purplish-brown

ls: shallow 3-lobed

la: broadly acute

lb: more or less cordate

lc: dark green with contrasting white to yellow veins on younger leaves. Veins are not distinct in deep shade or on older leaves. Thus new growth should be encouraged in container plants.

or: Steven Taffler of UK from a superior clone of 'Tessalata' found in Southern France. It was apparently or: named 'Tess' by Whitehouse Nur. of the UK.

ns: Some plants under 'Tesslata' are this clone but they did not match the original description and herbarium
ns: vouchers. These plants may be referred to this clarified name.
lu: ground cover



'Tesselata' from Hibberd 1872.

TRITOMA OSIRIS—A very distinct addition to this genus. The flowers and buds were of a pale yellow, without any trace of orange or scarlet, the growth apparently rather tall. Messrs. Paul and Son, Cheshunt.

PHLOX ETNA.—A very bright salmon coloured variety with dense spikes and a dwarf habit. Messrs. Paul and Son.

HEDERA HELIX VAR. TESSELLATA.—A distinctly marked form of the common Ivy, with veinings after the manner of the variegated Japanese Honeysuckle, but not so distinct. From Miss Browning, Algiers.

CROTON MADAME ERNEST BERGMAN.—A promising addition to an already large family; the growth medium, the foliage broad, the colour rich golden orange, with dark olive green. Mr. Bause.

DRACENA ALEXANDER LAING.—Best described

Doing a bit of "digital digging" in old literature as I am prone to do, I found this description in the The Garden (RHS) of 1893. The reference to Miss Browning is not about origins but the source of the plant put on show for the RHS and nothing more.

Hedera helix 'Tesselata'

ls: 5-lobed, about typical of subsp. helix though

ls: more often with 3-lobed leaves.

lc: green with distinct pale yellowish to cream veins.
lc: 'Tess' seems to be a weak modern version of it and
lc: not so bold. The photo in the Ivy Journal 36: 28 as
lc: H. hibernica 'Tesselata' are apparently something different
lc: it it has yellow intervenal spaces and green veins – the
lc: very reverse pattern. The Kew Hand-list compares the
lc: original clone to Lonicera japonica 'Aureoreticulata' which
lc: confirms that the veins must be yellow and not the
lc: reverse. Hibberd's illustration clearly shows the veins being
lc: pale. One must also beware of nutrient-starved plants for
lc: aureoreticulations occur from purely physiological states too.
lc: There are genetic mutations in many genera for aureoreticulation
lc: and these occur widely among Crocodile type Pelargonium where
lc: the trait is much prized and many clones are named.

Hedera helix 'Theri' (7/2007)

ls, lm: much as 'Green Ripple' but perhaps less undulate overall

Hedera helix 'Tidal Wave' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina



NOS Hedera Trials 2003.

Hedera helix 'Tiger Eyes' ('Dragon's Eye')

cvg: Birdsfoot

lc: dark glossy green centered yellow-green to yellow. It may be nearly pure green in older leaves. Some leaves

lc: may be yellowish only along the larger veins without a large central zone. The colorful zone is often

lc: assymetrical, being more on one side than the other.

ls: narrowly 5-lobed, very similar to 'Star'. Primary Vein Angle is often 90 degrees. There is a slight folding or keeling along the midrib of the terminal lobe.

or: Ken Frieling of Glasshouse Works OH in 1980 as sport of 'Plume d'Or'. It looks more like a mutant

or: of 'Star' or a similar clone.

in: Country Hills Greenhouse of Corning OH in 1982. Glasshouse Works catalog since 1984 under the errant

in: name of 'Dragon's Eye'.

eval: since only the new growth is colorful it may be poor unless new growth tips are maintained.

Hedera helix 'Tilsley'

cvg: Birdsfoot

lc: medium to dark green, veins very silver

ls: deeply 5-lobed of the birdsfoot type. Primary Vein Angle is often greater than 90 degrees. _

Hedera helix 'Tiny Feather' (4/2021) – leaves unlobed and broadly lanceolate or shallow 3-lobed, usually asymmetrical, light green broadly edged in cream. Or: Suda Masanao, Japan before 2007.

Hedera helix 'Tiny Huster' www.glasshouseworks.com, accessed 6.5.2022
ns,id: looks like 'Hustler' to be, which is already tiny and dwarf. We have, however, not grown their stock

Hedera helix 'Tony' ('Tonny?')

ls: small, 3-lobed

lb: deeply cordate

lc: white margined, often broadly so

Hedera helix 'Tonny'

ls: 5-lobed, wide blade, rounded basal lobes

lc: white-margined, basal lobes often mostly white

Hedera helix 'Tribairn' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Tricolor' = 'Marginata Rubra' in part, RHS uses this name for a clone of their (Elegantissima Group) which references var. marginata elegantissima of early authors.

Hedera helix 'Tortuosa' = 'Glymii'



NOS Hedera Trials 2001. Compared to plastic-like cousin 'Pee Vee Cee'

Hedera helix 'Touch of Class'

ha: dense, ramose

st: reddish-green, internodes 1-2cm

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, blades much thickened much like 'Pee Vee Cee' with 3-dimensional orientation. The

ls: margins are thickened and lightly crisped.

lc: medium green

ll: 2-2.5cm

lw: 2-2.5cm

id: much like a smaller-leaved, less glossy version of 'Pee Vee Cee' with greater uniformity of the blades. See

id: the photo link below for a comparison of these two clones.

Hedera helix 'Transit Road' = 'Walthamensis'



Hedera helix 'Treetop' in dense oak shade at the Raulston Arboretum.



'Treetop', same group of plants as above but showing a bit of winter bronzing. Venation is more pale in winter as the blade darkens around it.

Hedera helix 'Treetop'

ha: shrubby, erect, an adult clone

ls: unlobed, elliptic to ovate by original

ls: description but the Raulston Arboretum

ls: examples show some shallow lobing.

la: acute

lb: truncate to weakly cuneate

ll: 5–6cm

lw: 4–6cm

lc: medium green

fq: flowers often numerous on young plants

or: found on a pine tree on North Carolina State Univ. of Raleigh NC by Mr. Davis of Johnson Nur. of Willard NC in 1990's

ns: Rose states that this name would be invalid since all arborescent variants of subsp. helix are under

ns: 'Arborescens'. This would be untrue since anyone is free to discover and name distinct clones of

ns: BOTH adult and juvenile phases. Otherwise we would have just two or three named juvenile phases!

ns: Adult clones differ as much as juvenile ones and many adult clones

ns: of subsp. helix could and have been named with complete taxonomic and commercial reason. He states

ns: that Dr. Sulgrove considers it an adult form of 'Pittsburgh' which is nowhere evident on that campus and

ns: indeed is very heat vulnerable in that region. It is almost certainly a variant of 'Hahn's Self-branching'

ns: (which Rose and others erroneously confuse with 'Pittsburgh') which is abundant in that area

ns: of campus from which many adult forms have developed in dozens of trees. Elsewhere on campus subsp.

ns: hibernica is abundant and produces many adult variations are well.

Hedera helix 'Tres Coupe'

ha: ramose, compact

pet: very short, purplish-green, internodes 0.5–1cm long

ls: 3-lobed, extremely variable, deeply incised, occasionally with 5 lobes, the terminal lobe about twice the length of

ls: lateral ones.

la: acuminate

lb: truncate

lc: medium to dark green with paler main veins

lu: topiary, small area ground cover, container plant.

or: France before 1960.

in: Noted by Maurice Mason and Roger de Vilmorin in France in 60's, John Russel in Great Britain about 1968

Hedera helix tricolor some = 'Marginata Rubra' or more likely 'Cullisii' in one clone

ns, id: the RHS accept this name as (Elegantissima Group) 'Tricolor'

photo: <https://www.esveld.nl/html/diaen/h/hehtri.htm>

† 26. **H. Helix var. triloba** (Hibb.) Lawr. stat. nov.

H. Helix triloba Hibb., *The Ivy*, 72 (1872).

H. Helix cuspidata minor Nichols., *Ill. Dict. Gard.* ii, 121 (1885).

Twigs reddish-purple, densely gray-stellate-hairy toward tips, internodes 2–4 cm. long; leaves dark green with white raised veins and on the older leaves the veins bordered by a narrow grayish zone, 2.5–5.5 cm. long; almost all leaves of a given plant 3-lobed, or rarely a few leaves with small basal lobes, the terminal lobe usually triangular (i.e. deltoid) and slightly longer than wide and some leaves with terminal lobes narrowly lanceolate and 3–4 times as long as wide; basal lobes mostly absent, the 3-lobed leaves possessing terminal and lateral lobes only; apices acute; bases generally subtruncate or shallowly cordate; margins undulate; petioles 2–4 cm. long, usually reddish-purple along basal third.

This clon blends almost imperceptibly with var. *minima* and there is considerable question in our minds as to whether it is worthy of separation.

Lawrence and Schultze (1942) have the best description of taxonomic value around and it's worth adding here.

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Triloba'

ha: trailing vine

st: purplish-green, internodes 4cm

ls: more deeply 3-lobed, lobes being cuneate or wedge-shaped

la: most acute but sometimes obtuse

lb: cordate

lc: dark green

ll: 3–6cm

lw: 5–9cm

or: named by Hibberd in 1872

ns: Rose considers the clones noted by Lawrence & Schulze, Graf, and Pierot to be different than Hibberd's

ns: concept. We defer to Rose's description based on old garden plants in England rather than on imports

ns: to America.

Hedera helix 'Trinity'

ha: very slow

lc: marbled medium green, lighter green, and rich cream. Highly variable colorations.

Hedera helix 'Tripod'

ls: 3-lobed, narrow with long central lobes, lateral lobes

ls: set at right angles, looking like an inverted letter T

lc: medium green

Hedera helix 'Tristam'

ls: 3-lobed, lobes pointed

lc: grey green with cream overlaw, white margin

source (UK only), reference: ([Fibrex Nurseries](#))



NOS Hedera Trials 2001. The 'Triton' is near the lower left.

Hedera helix 'Triton' ('Trident', 'Green Spear', 'Macbeth', 'Green Feather' misapplied)

ha: ramose, trailing, not climbing according to Peter Rose

st: purplish-green, internodes 1–2cm

ls: deeply incised with 5 narrowly acuminate, twisted lobes, and numerous radiating veins. Like a cutleaf

ls: version of 'Green Ripple'. To some it resembles a plant made up of long, claw-like hands.

lc: bright green to deep green

ll: 5–8cm

lw: 3–5cm

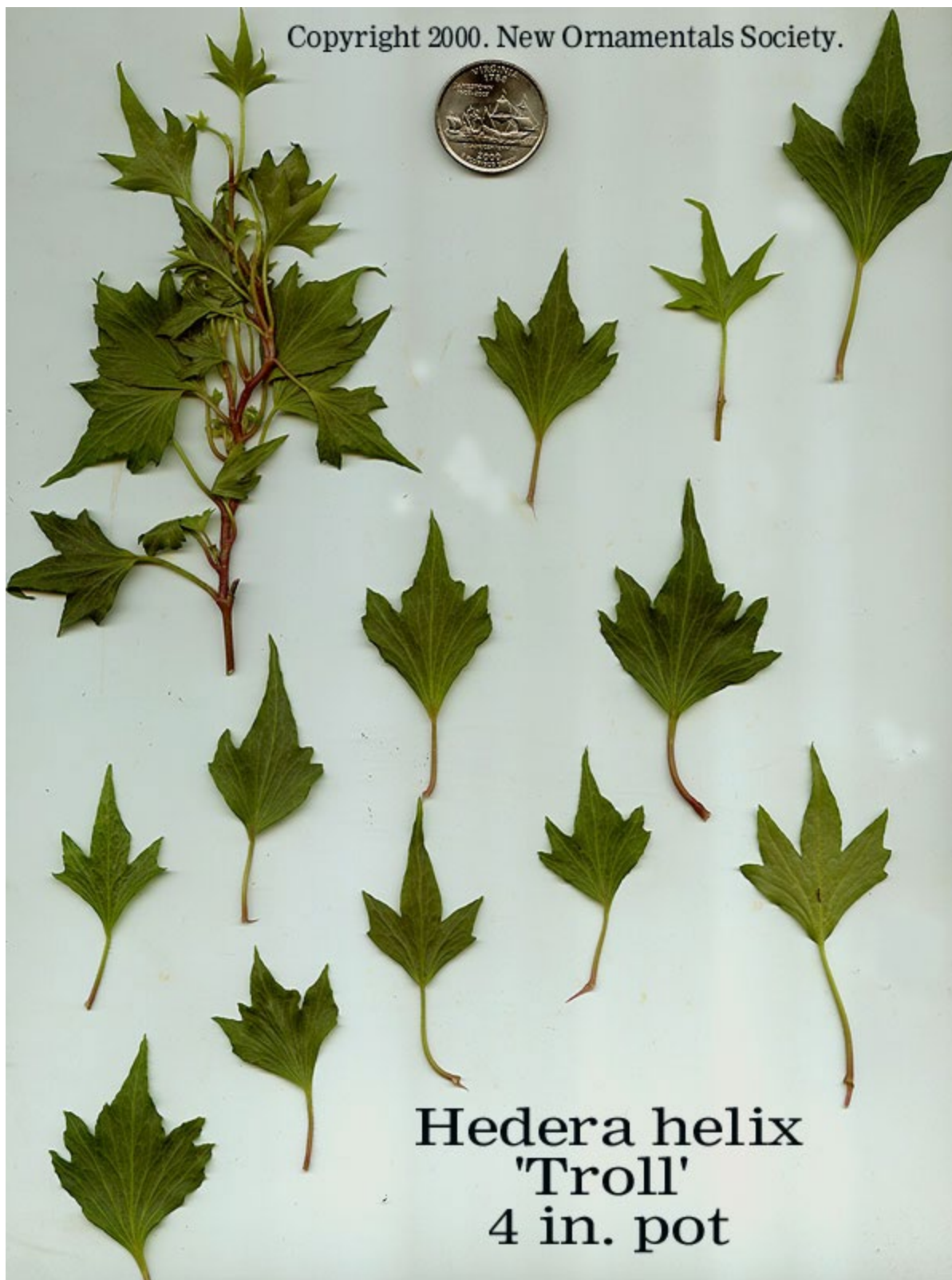
pet: red to reddish-green, often torulose

lu: groundcover, hanging basket.

or: US c. 1960 almost certainly as a 'Green Ripple' sport

in: Holland before 1965(?)

Copyright 2000. New Ornamentals Society.



Hedera helix
'Troll'
4 in. pot

NOS Hedera Trials 2000.

Hedera helix 'Troll'

cvg: Green Ripple

ha: compact, self-branching, semi-dwarf, erect as young plants

st: reddish-green to medium green.

ls: 3-5-lobed, sometimes appearing 7-9 lobed. Similar to a smaller 'Triton' with a very long terminal lobe.

ls: Secondary lobes are very numerous and one is very hard pressed to determine which of the lobes are

ls: primary and which are secondary since the veins are so closely spaced near the petiole. It is not nearly

ls: so twisted as 'Triton' but most leaves have a raised first sinus point and slight undulations.

lc: light to medium green, often yellowish-green even under good fertilization. It is much less glossy than

lc: other 'Green Ripple' type cultivars. Numerous closely spaced veins are lighter and contrast well, giving

lc: it beautiful texture.

la: acuminate, often narrowly so

lb: cuneate

ll: 2.5-4.5cm

lw: 2-3cm

eval: this is a highly appealing, semi-dwarf ivy that provides all the charm of the Green Ripple type leaf but

eval: none of the excessive vigor that limits its use indoors. It is also a refreshing change from the ultra dark,

eval: ultra glossy cultivars that seem to dominate the trade today. Like some of the better ivies ('Yellow

Ripple')

eval: it shares much of the classic appeal of a Japanese Maple type leaf.



HEDE018 – *Hedera helix* 'Troll Panaché'. OROC Registration data follows:

Species and genus name: *Hedera helix* L.

Cultivar name: 'Troll Panaché'

Patents or Breeder's Rights? no

Trademarked (registered, unregistered)? no

Originator's name (and affiliation): Iñaki Garmendia Ginea

Registrant's name (who is submitting this): Iñaki Garmendia Ginea

Is another nursery introducing it for you?: Pepiniere of Olivier Arcelus (France), and collection of Andreas Hönemann (Germany)

When was it discovered and when is it for sale? Discovered in 2004

How did it occur (seedling, sport, controlled cross, wild): Sport of 'Troll'

If found in the wild, name the general region, country, province, etc: Aretxabaleta village, Gipuzkoa province, Spain, climatic zone 9

Height: cm tall x cm wide in years 15-year outdoor plant is of 0.50 m in height

Leaf shape: deep palmately dissected into 5 long lanceolate, sometimes falcate and contorted lobes with undulate margins

Leaf dimensions 5 cm long x 5 cm wide (average)

Leaf color (above): green with cream tracery, hatches and freckles that fade to grayish

Leaf color (below): similar to leaf color above

Leaf color (fall): not changing

Leaf base type: truncate to cuneate

Leaf apex type: attenuate

Any special pest or disease resistance: no

Genetics/cytology such as tetraploid, triploid, etc: diploid, $2n = 48$

Compare and contrast to one existing cultivar close to it: It looks unlike just a variegated form of 'Troll' due to contorted and twisted leaves with edges slightly rolled downwards. Differs from 'Spectre' and 'Kaleidoscope' with leaves dissected to petiole and with more miniature and disheveled habit

Why is it unique and special? Unique combination of twisted ripple-like leaves and picturesque cream coloration Internet link to learn more about it:

Any other information our readers might like: Slow growing and self-branching.

Li: Yena, Andriy & Ginea, Iñaki. (2019). NEW IVY CULTIVARS – FIRST FROM RUSSIA AND SPAIN. Plant Biology and Horticulture: theory, innovation. 144–154. 10.36305/2019-2-151-144-154.

TOPAZOLITE



Source:
Violet Barn, Naples, NY
November 2020

24ColorCard CameraCray.com

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

MADE IN CHINA

STAINLESS STEEL

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

Hedera helix 'Topazolite' (frequently 'Tropazolite')

ha: miniature

ls: 3–5 lobed, birdsfoot type, terminal lobe nearly 2x long as lateral

ls: lobes, like 'Midget'

lc: yellow to chartreuse mottled and streaked green and grey

or: sport of 'Needlepoint' from 1994

Hedera helix 'Tropical Blizzard' = *H. canariensis* cultivar

Hedera helix 'Trustee'

ha: vigorous, climbing

st: purplish–green, internodes 5–7cm long

ls: unlobed, similar to Hibberd's 'Scutfolia' per Freeland

la: acute

lb: cordate

lc: light to medium green

ll: 9–13cm

lw: 9–13 cm

pet: purplish–green

lu: outdoor use only.

or: Wally (Willy?) Freeland of Columbia SC found in Trustee's Garden of Savannah GA c. 1971. This very

or: old garden, an early experimental station, may be traced to 19th century introductions from Europe.



NOS Hedera Trials 2000.

Hedera helix 'Tussie Mussie'

ha: ramosa, compact when young

ls: as 'Shamrock' being deeply divided, mostly with 3 rounded lobes. The surface is more rugose and puckered

ls: than typical 'Shamrock'. It is not quite so deeply divided in our young plants

lc: heavily mottled white so as to appear white mottled green up to 90% of the surface of new growth. Leaves

lc: become most 50% white. Very old leaves are very deformed, much blistered (though still attractive) with

lc: greyish, frosty green appearance and less clear mottling. This cultivar needs much new growth to look best.

lc: While most of the blade is a fusion of small spots occasionally white sectors 5–10mm wide occur.

lc: Rarely are leaves mottled only near the margin or on just on side or top of the blade. The color distribution

lc: while variable is usually uniform enough for it to be appealing.

eval: this is a very distinct and lovely ivy but perhaps more for the collector than mass market. It absolutely

eval: requires an abundance of new growth for best color. Trials as an outdoor container plant will begin

eval: spring 2001 at the NOS collection.

Hedera helix (Kolibri Group) '24 Karats' AIS Ivy Journal 2012

ls: 5-lobed, much as 'Kolibri' type but not too much deformed

lc: of the Kolibri type but very large light yellow to cream central variegation, similar to

lc: 'Fool's Gold' but the margin is a bright green and gold tones richer. Older leaves are mostly white marked.

Hedera helix 'Twilight' AIS Journal 2011

cvg: Birdsfoot + Variegated

ls: 3-lobed

lc: white with greenish veins, becoming more mottled, then more green,

lc: the variegated not entirely marginal as 'Eva' or 'Variegated Needlepoint' but suffused as

lc: minute spots over the entire surface but most numerous in the outer half of each side,

lc: the midrib and secondary veins are remaining quite green.

or: John Laursen, New Zealand bef. 1984

Hedera helix 'Typ. Schafer I' = 'Schafer I'

Hedera helix 'Ursula'

ls: deeply divided much like 'Shamrock'

lc: yellow green, often with the margins most yellow green

source (UK only), reference: ([Fibrex Nurseries](#))

Hedera helix 'Ustler'

ls: similar to 'Boskoop' in being swirled, curled, and somewhat frilled. It is less curled than 'Boskoop'.

lc: dark glossy green

or: presumably from 'Green Ripple' or a similar clone.

eval: really of no interest. Many people grow it's variegated sport 'Lemon Swirl' and that clone has

eva: enough of its look in it's less colorful green foliage.

Hedera helix 'Ustler Variegated' = 'Lemon Swirl'

Hedera helix 'Vanderhof' Meyer et. al. 1994. A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the southeastern United States. National Arboretum Contribution No. 7, name only from a "private garden" in Columbia, South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Variegata' = means a dozen things, mostly particularly var. hibernica 'Variegata' described below.

ls: as var. hibernica but sometimes less deeply lobed, semi-adult to adult forms are known

lc: blotched white to cream at 4–95%, variable in that regard, some sectors or half white or cream, others

lc: are more accurately described as most light yellow to cream speckled in green, sometimes striped cream

lc: to light yellow but not in uniform spots like 'Maculata'.

ns, id: this may be what Hibberd called 'Pallida' (see above) but I think his plant was more gold or yellow.

ns, id: 'Hibernica Aurea' may be a synonym of 'Variegata' here or 'Pallida' or both. From 'Maculata' it ns, id: differs in having large sectors, zones, and bars in the chimera as opposed to fine, distributed ns, id: speckling, although some leaves on both may appear generally and evenly maculated. 'Maculata' ns, id: can have some pale sectors may only with some rarity. These are exceeding variable and often ns, id: unstable sports but as a whole one can sort out 'Maculata' from 'Variegata' from each other and ns, id: and gold-margined 'Sulphurea' without too much practice. There is a lot of lumping going on ns id: and Tobler in fact put a lot of the marginata clones with his concept of "var. hibernica (variegata)" ns,id: and that does not fit out model of naming specific clones today.

photo: I am linking some good examples of 'Variegata' below to speed the learning process:

1. http://bambooweb.online.fr/ivies/nn/efeu_sorten/h-hib-var/index_d.htm
2. <https://www.jardinsdujoncquoy.fr/produit/hedera-hibernica-variegata/>

id: this key is useful for sorting out the variegated var. hibernica:

1. Chimera throughout blade, mottled and speckled, not marginal in concentration..... 2.

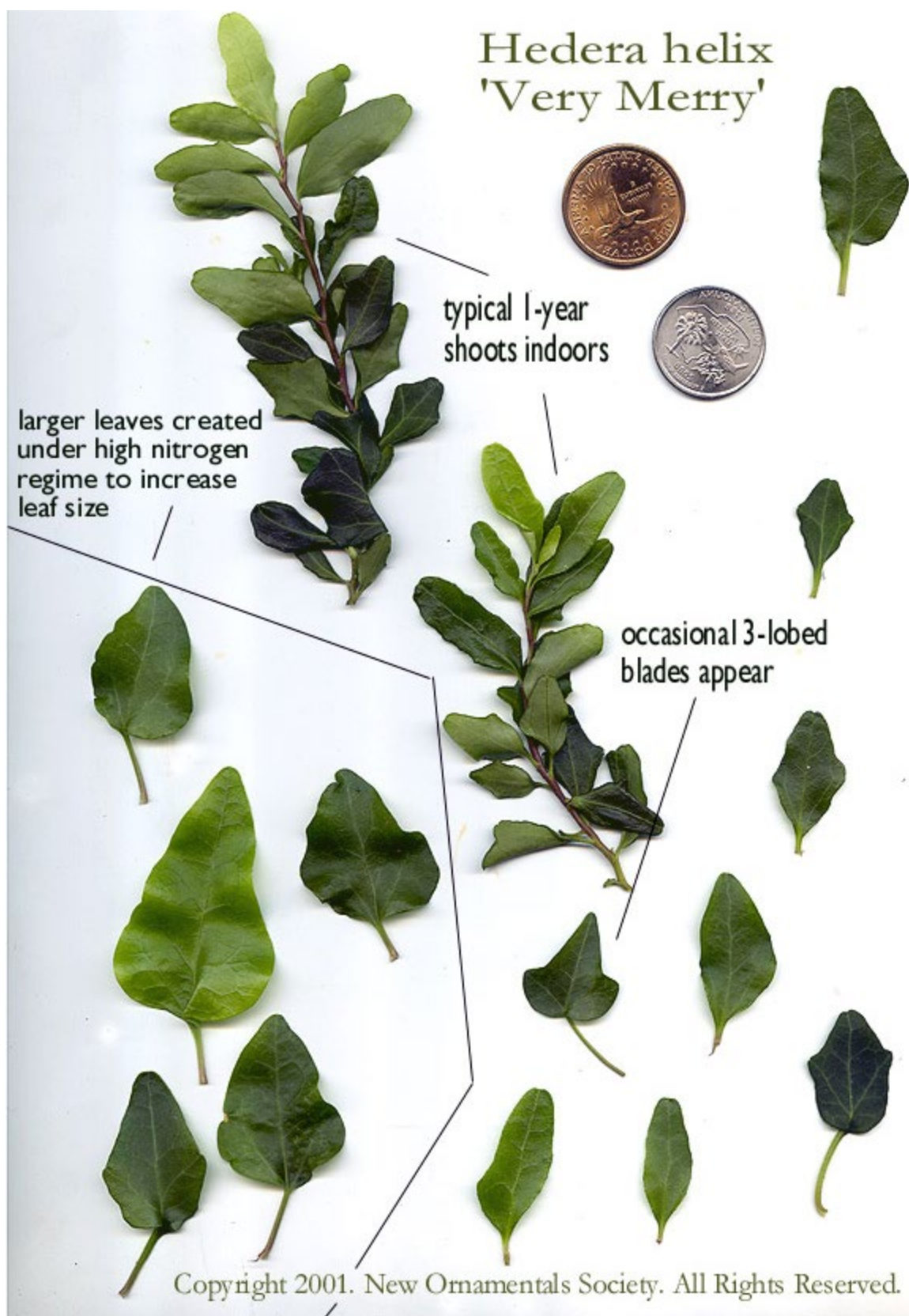
1. Chimera mostly marginal, some sectors into main blade but not distributed as specklings or mottlings over entire blade.....
'Sulphurea'

2. Color mostly white to cream, fairly pale if yellow, fine to medium specklings, some large sectors but very few.....
'Maculata' (20-50% of surface) or 'Rona' more highly colored at 50-85% surface.

2. Color mostly cream to light yellow to cream, medium to coarse mottlings, often with large sectors covering a quarter, third, or half of some blades.....
'Variegata' ('Pallida')

Hedera helix 'Verity' accepted name with the RHS, no further internet record

Hedera helix subsp. hibernica 'Vert Clair'
ns: listed name with [Patrick Nicolas](#)



NOS Hedera Trials 2000–2002.

Hedera helix 'Very Merry'

ha: compact, upright, not always vigorous.

ls: oval to elliptic to oblong, often resemble Buxus with a terminal notch. Older leaves can be more ovoid or

ls: rhombic (see photo link below). We deliberately overfed one plant with nitrogen and it shows the limit's

ls: of the genetics to produce larger blades. We believe the name may originate from its resemblance to

ls: some forms of mistletoe (ie. Very Merry Christmas). Obovoid leaves are not uncommon. Some blades

ls: will have 3 small lobes with the lateral veins developing what is diamond-shaped or narrow rhombic shape.

lc: dark glossy green, again boxwood-like, but new growth is often bright light green.

ll: 2.0–3.0cm with occasional leaves to 5cm

lw: 0.75–2cm with occasional leaves to 3.5cm

lm: thickened, often slightly rolled under.

eval: a beautiful and distinct plant and probably best suited for indoor containers. All our plants seem too

eval: small to trial outdoors even after a year of good feeding. Since it so "un-ivy-like" and many other plants

eval: (including boxwood, euonymus, myrtle, etc) give this look, there seems no reason to try it outdoors

eval: in containers.

Hedera helix 'Vick's Hybrid' = 'Calico'

Hedera helix 'Vick's Variegated' ('Vick's Hybrid') = 'Calico'

Hedera helix 'Victoria'

ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)

Hedera helix 'Vinklive' (8/01)

ns: a listed name from Europe.



'Viridis' of Hibberd (1872) seems at first to be var. helix typical. In those days, green or typical, non-variegated forms were often called verde, viridis, etc. in contrast to other forms. We do not use "typical" names for cultivars today. Studying his text more he has "syn. algeriensis" under his var. viridis and that settles that.

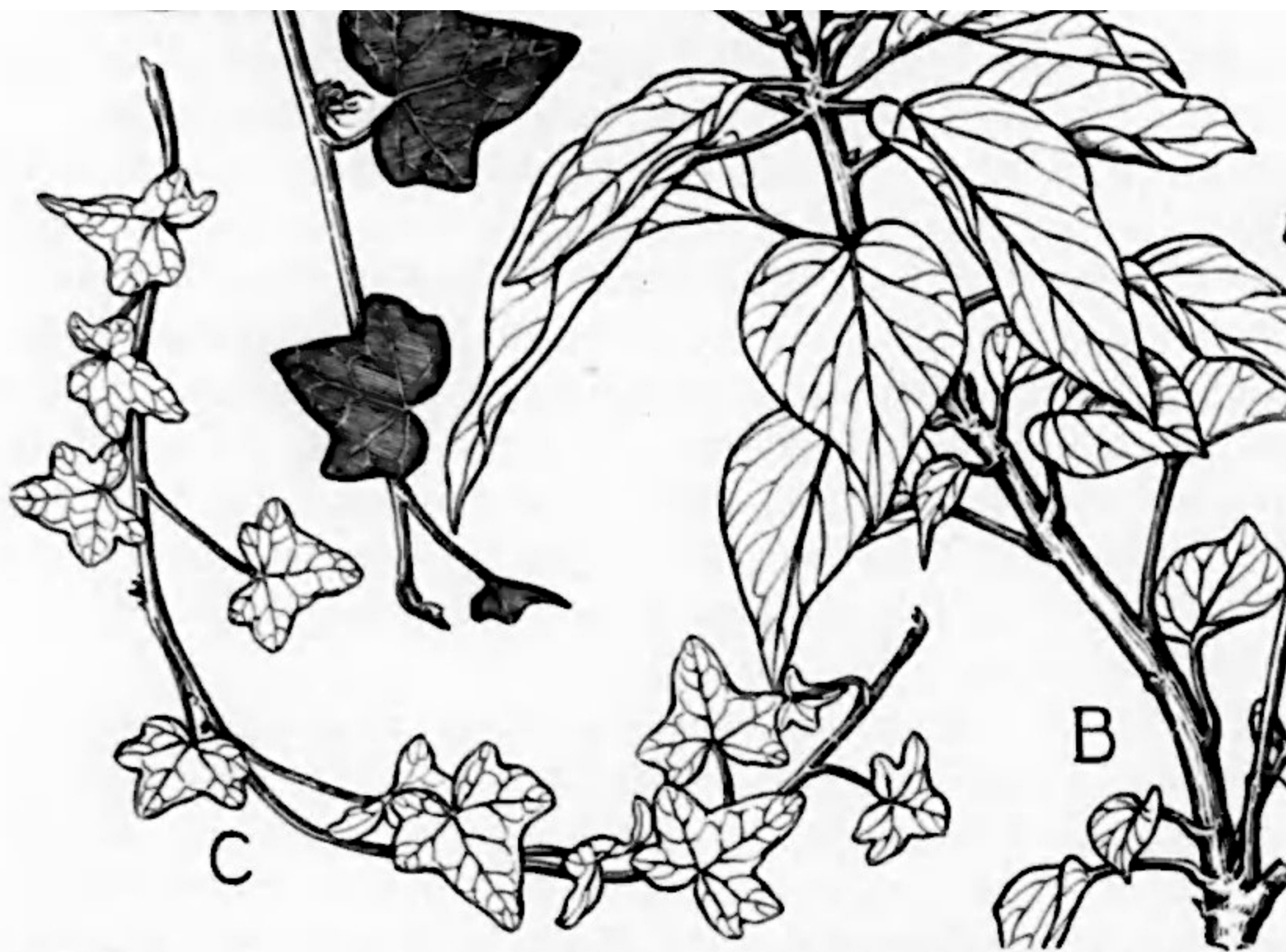
Hedera helix 'Vitifolia'

Hedera helix 'Vitifolia Arborescens' likely a post1959, invalid Latinized name
ns, id: adult phase of 'Vitifolia'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/160-HEDERA_helix_'Vitifolia_Arborescens', accessed 6.4.2022

Hedera helix 'Vitis' disallowed name as referencing another genus, needs renaming

photo: [Hedera helix L. 'Vitis' \(dghk.net\)](http://www.dghk.net)



78. *HEDERA HELIX*. A, juvenile foliage of typical element; B, adult foliage of typical element; C, var. *walthamensis*; D, var. *gracilis*.

'Walthamensis' from a plate in Lawrence and Schultz (1942) and their good description below.

3. *H. Helix* var. *walthamensis* Paul, in Gard. Chron., 1867, p. 1215.
Fig. 78-C.

Twigs and petiole bases light reddish-brown or greenish, stellate-hairy; leaves 3-5-lobed, mostly 1.5-3.0 cm. long and rarely to 4 cm. long, about as wide as long with the terminal lobe about as wide as long; sinuses mostly acute, lobes rounded or sharp-pointed, veins raised and whitish.

This is the smallest-leaved variant in the so-called typica-complex. The foliage in texture, outline, color and venation closely resembles that of typical *H. Helix* although in some specimens the green coloration may be definitely lighter and the lobes more rounded. It is not at all common in

Hedera helix 'Walthamensis' ('Transit Road', 'Peacock')

ha: trailing, vine, usually requiring some pruning to keep it small. Less vigorous than species. It makes a nice

ha: small ground cover under 4-6 in. but is easily swallowed up by other cultivars or vines if not checked.

ha: It would not be a mistake to call it semi-dwarf though it is never a miniature.

st: purplish-green, internodes 2-5cm, usually very thin and wiry.

ls: shallowly 3-lobed, occasionally 5-lobed, sometimes looking like a miniature leaf of the species. Blades may

ls: appear triangular from a distance.

lc: dark slightly glossy green with very distinct light grey veins, giving a lovely accent. The venation has

lc: been called "white threaded" and a slightly more generous "silver veined". It is no *Heuchera* to be sure!

la: broadly acute

lb: truncate to shallowly cordate

or: discussed by William Paul in 1867 in his catalog. It is thought to have been named for Waltham Cross

or: England where his nursery was located.

eval: probably best as a low ground cover on flat land. The wiry stems do not let it trail well in containers

eval: in our trials. One needs to see it up close to appreciate the venation and from a distance it would be eval: boring except for the finer texture.

Hedera helix 'Weber's California' = 'California'

Hedera helix 'Weber's Fan' = 'Fan'

Hedera helix 'Wellenspiel'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1290-HEDERA_helix_'Wellenspiel', accessed 6.5.2022

Hedera helix 'Weissenburg'

photo: [Hedera helix 'Weissenburg' \(dghk.net\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Wichtel'

cvg: Shamrock Group

ls: as 'Shamrock' but more asymmetrical.

or: Brother Heieck c. 1982

Hedera helix 'White Knight' ('Silver Kolibri')

ha: ramose, compact

st: pinkish-green, internodes 1.5–2cm

ls: 3-lobed, rarely unlobed, blade often rugose (puckered) as with 'Kolibri' parent

lc: medium green with large central markings of pure white, being more colorful than 'Kolibri'

ll: 3–4cm

lw: 4–5cm

la: acute

lb: cordate.

pet: pinkish-green

or: Whitehouse Nur. of UK in 1989 by recurrent selection from 'Kolibri'.

ns: rejection of the original trade name 'Silver Kolibri' is dubious. It does not violate the nomenclatural

ns: codes in the opinion of two registrars and one taxonomist we have consulted. The name may be

ns: reinstated in the near future.

rai: may be regarded as an improvement of older 'Kolibri'

Hedera helix 'White Kolibri' = 'Silver Kolibri'?

ns: photos under this name are a more white version of 'Kolibri' which 'Silver Kolibri' is also.



Hedera helix 'White Mein Herz' is a lovely cordiform thing with a huge, bright chimera and lots of charming variability, a times moddles like a Kolibri Group, others times more uniform in the margin, sometimes twisted and mixing green and cream shades, and also very white with a mottled green tree in the center. The main green shade is a bright grass green to dark lime green. The blades are usually asymmetrical and the big cordate or sagittate basal lobes sometimes overlap. I grew the above plant out for some time and tried to scanned the full diversity of leaf shapes and colors on my plant. This is presumably a sport of 'Mein Herz' and not 'My Heart' which is usually a clone of 'Deltoidea', 'Ovata' or 'Scutifolia' or even 'Natasha'.

Hedera helix 'White Ripple'

cvg: Green Ripple

ls: narrowly 5–7 lobed much like 'Yellow Ripple'

lc: medium green broadly margined in white.

eval: much like a white version of the more popular 'Yellow Ripple'

WHITE WONDER



'White Wonder' from our cultivar.org trials. It did not thrive and was lost.

Hedera helix 'White Wonder'

ha: ramose, very compact

ls: shallowly 3–5 lobed

lc: very wide pure white margin, often much deeper near the sinus. _

Hedera helix 'William Eggins'

ls: deltoid to cordate – adult form of 'Angularis'

lc: medium glossy green

or: selected as green sport of 'Mary Eggins' in 1970.

li: Sulgrove, S.M. 1996. *Hedera helix* 'Maureana', 'Anita', 'Mary Eggins',

li: 'William Eggins'. *Ivy Journal* 22: 22–47.



'William Kennedy' is a refined variegate, always well thought off and but widely seen in the retail US market, though for many yeas available as a mailorder treat. It's more shallowly lobed, richer in habit, and more dusky gray than typical 'Glacier' clones.

Hedera helix 'William Kennedy'

ha: ramose, self-branching, rather compact, even semi-dwarf. Numerous secondary shoots of 1–3cm long
 ha: appear from axils, assuring its density over time. Rose cites these shoots as trailing and giving a "fern-like
 ha: appearance" over time.

st: purplish-green, internodes 1.0–1.5cm

ls: 3-lobed, often with rounded lobes well separated by a wide angle. Many leaves are unlobed, asymmetrical,
 ls: and leaves with 2 or 5 lobes do occur.

lc: thinny margined creamy white with grey and white sectors in the blade. Like 'Jubilee' the margination in
 often

lc: broken or discontinuous. The depth of the margination is quite variable.

ll: 1.5–3.0cm

lw: 1.0–2.5cm

la: usually obtuse but often acute as well, quite variable on one plant.

lb: truncate to shallowly cordate

id: it can be confused with 'Jubilee' but that clone rarely has the rounded 3-lobed blades and almost never

id: an acute apex of any kind. It is slower and more compact than it's parent 'Little Diamond'.

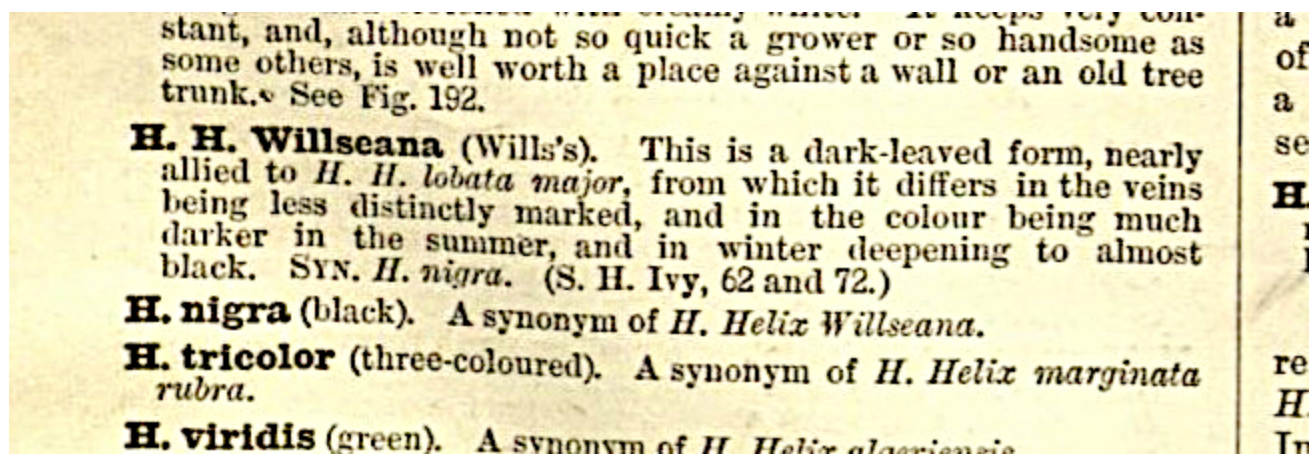
or: Charles Bond of Brent Parks and Gardens, London about 1965 from 'Little Diamond'.

ns: It was registered by Stephen Taffler and named by him for Fred Kennedy's son who had acquired a

ns: plant from the originator. William Kennedy died from Leukemia and the cultivar honors his memory.

Hedera helix 'Willow' <https://taylorgreenhouses.com/>, accessed 6.4.2022

lc, ls: shallowly 3-lobed, medium green becoming very dark, generally cordiform look. Odd with
lc, ls: all the willow-leaved (linear-lanceolate) ivies this one has very wide blades!



'Willsiana' = 'Nigra'. I just wanted to close the loop on the name, scanning Nicholson's 1885 Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening where the two are clearly equated, cited Hibberd but not accepting his name. If he had some basis in old literature or catalogs to use 'Willsiana' we have no record of that. Hibberd did rename a lot of things and ignoring their established and valid trade names. Is this yet another example?

Hedera helix willsiana = 'Nigra' Wills ex Hibberd

Hedera helix 'Willy'

ns: a listed name c. 2006.

Hedera helix 'Wingerstsberg'

ha: trailing vine, often very vigorous

st: purplish green, internodes 2-3cm

ls: 5-lobed, usually with very reduced basal lobes

la: broadly acute

ll: 3-5cm

lw: 4-5cm

lc: dark green becoming purplish-green to purple in cold weather but less so than 'Atropurpurea'

or: Heieck found in 1980 in woods near Neuburg Monastery, Germany



'Woerner' is essentially an ordinary 3-lobed ivy except it can boast 1) greater vigor, 2) superior winter hardiness, and 3) interesting purple winter leaf colors. It's distinctive in this combination of ordinary traits, notable for being a "utility ivy" that is neither unique overall nor oddly mutated in a clear way.

Hedera helix 'Woerner' ('Woerner', 'Ramscheid')

ha: trailing vine

st: purplish-green, internodes 4–5cm but can be longer, narrow section, usually wiry and vigorous.

ls: very shallowly 3-lobed with a cuneate terminal lobe

ll: 3–5cm

lw: 5–6cm

la: acute to mucronate

ch: very cold hardy, exceeding subsp. *hibernica* in one trial.

lc: dark green becoming a showy purple in cold weather. Veins are paler green in summer.

Hedera helix 'Wonder'

ls: 3-lobed, each lobe obtuse with a sinus cleft (first sinus point) downward

ns: appears similar to 'Wonderful' (see below) except for the sinus cleft position. _



WONDERFUL
(9 in. basket)

'Wonderful' is well named for the symmetry and roundness of the leaf suits my eye and brain to perfection. It's easy to comprehend, downright pretty at times, neat, and almost artificial when commercially raised. This scanned plant had some leaf gloss applied by the local nursery so do not expect this much luster.

Hedera helix 'Wonderful'

ha: ramose, very compact

st: reddish-green, particularly at the nodes, internodes 2–3cm

pet: slightly flattened, often canaliculate or grooved. There is sometimes a minor alation

pet: (wing) 1.0–1.5mm wide

pet: near the petiole attachment point

ls: shallowly 3-lobed, occasionally with minute basal lobes. Sinus is generally 2–5mm deep but occasionally

ls: to 7mm in much older leaves. The obtuse or rounded apex of all lobes is very distinct. One unusual feature

ls: is that the midvein and lateral veins often fork prior to touching the margin so there is rarely a tip or tooth.

ls: On a 2-year plant we found some shoots which are barely lobed with new growth nearly ovate – this accounts

ls: for less than 5% of shoots and seems to be a distinct phase.

la: lobes highly obtuse

lb: truncate and often uniformly so

ll: 2.5–4.5

lw: 3–4cm

lm: often rolled under and most noticeably so at the base.

lc: glossy dark green. primary and secondary veins often lighter green and contrasting nicely.

in: Exotic Angel Plants to US trade c. 1998

lu: hanging basket or indoor container

eval: very superb for its glossy, dense foliage with high uniformity and interesting rounded shape. The mass

eval: of foliage with neatly contrasting veins is very impressive. One could hardly wish for a more beautiful

eval: round-lobed ivy.

Hedera helix 'Yab-Yum'

ls, ll: small blades, oddly shaped, suborbicular to shallowly

ls, ll: lobed, sometimes oddly reniform, often concave

lc: centered yellow to chartreuse, dark on the edge,

lc: contrasting reducing with leaf age and older

lc: leaves mostly dark.



HEDE002 – *Hedera helix* 'Yarik' – Habit very slow, self-branching, dwarf, miniature class. Leaves lanceolate to narrowly three-lobed, lateral lobes 1–2, rarely absent, these lobes very small, reduced at times to large teeth or wide undulations of the margin, sometimes their upper surface at a right angle to the margin above, dark green, 2.5 cm long x 1.0 cm wide (average), base cunate, apex bluntly obtuse. Considered resistant to *Xanthomonas hortorum* pv. *hederae*. The originator states it differs from 'Arguta' with its greenish, not whitish veins, ribbed midrib [raised line], and more rounded apex. Or: Yaroslav A. Yena, as sport of 'Anake' in 2014, courtesy to originator for use of this photo and description.

Hedera helix 'Yellow Frisian'

ls: broadly 7-lobed, much wider than long. Secondary lobes are common in the terminal lobe.

lc: very wide yellow margin. There is often a yellow sector coming from the sinus to the center of the blade and

lc: occasional leaves are a third yellow.

eval: alternative to 'Goldchild' ('Gold Baby') for its wider blade.



'Yellow Ripple' is perhaps the ivy of the last half a century in terms of its commercial success and popularity as a houseplant. 'Green Ripple' is a stunning, glossy thing but this takes it and adds colors and truckloads of charm to that already artistic leaf. Be vigilant as it sometimes reverts to a regular-bladed entity that is very similar to 'Gold Child', also good but not as great. Image courtesy of provenwinners.com. How the ivy greats of old from 1860 to 1960 would have loved such a cheerful charmer!

Hedera helix 'Yellow Ripple'

ls: similar to 'Green Ripple' but inclining to its sport 'Triton' in the long, acuminate, forward pointing lobes.

ls: trade plants under this name often produce a reversion or unfasciated phase similar to 'Goldchild'

ls: but with a greenish-yellow, more irregular edge. The true clone has very long, narrow lobes and an

ls: maple-like shape overall with closely spaced, raised veins. 'Green Ripple' certainly produces such

ls: unfasciated, wide lobed phases so it is not surprising this sport of it does too.

lc: richly margined bright yellow on a medium green leaf color. Overall a mature outdoor plant resembles

lc: a creeping Japanese maple and is utterly stunning.

st: bronze to bright red in sun, contrasting wonderfully with leaf colors.

rai: this is easily one of the Top Five most beautiful variegated ivies introduced. We would venture to say

rai: it may even rank among one's all time favorite variegated plants of any genus – even if one is informed about

rai: hundreds of them.

ns, id: this cultivars goes in and out of phases, the most common being very similar if not identical

ns, id: to 'Gold Child'. You will see nursery lots under this name and some shoots are the regular-bladed

ns, id: material with no sharp points, some shoots reverted and perhaps others not.

Hedera helix 'Yellow Sagittate'

ls: sagittate (ie. arrowhead-shaped)

lc: yellow green

web: [Cotswold Garden Flowers](#)

Hedera helix 'Yumin'

photo: [Hedera helix L. 'Yumin' \(dghk.net\)](#)



Hedera helix 'Zebra' is a sport of 'Harold' from German, known to the AIS since 1988. It can be zebra-striped but not so on all blades. The chimera can be very variable and not all plants I have seen are heavily marked.

Hedera helix 'Zorgvlied'

ha: compact compared to 'Arborescens'

lt: adult phase foliage

or: named for the Dutch city of origin.

eval: under evaluation at the Research Station for Nursery Stock at Boskoop
