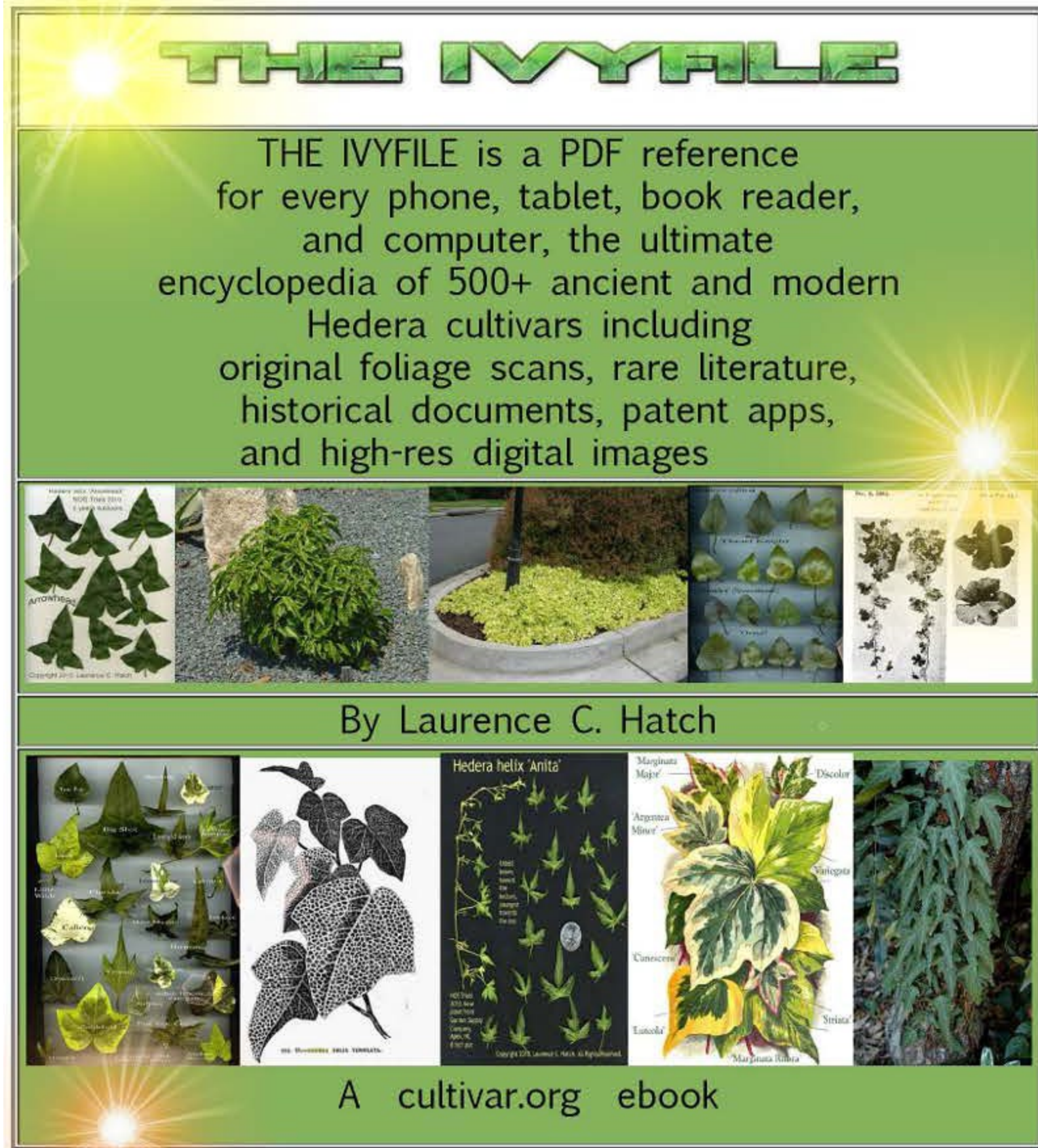


HEDERA HELIX CULTIVARS A - L



formerly sold as a separate ebook from 2001 to 2010 as IVYfile. Below is our November 2020 revision.



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INTRODUCTION

In 1999, the New Ornamentals Society launched a project of cultivar trials in the genus *Hedera* for purposes of discerning cultivar distinctions for taxonomic purposes and also for general landscape recommendation. All of plant descriptions and findings we put online in a new encyclopedias of ivies called The IvyFile. From 1999–2006, the IvyFile was amongst the most popular for vines of any genus on the website, topping search positions for *Hedera* worldwide, and reaching a peak of 87,000 visitors from over 183 countries during one 12 month period. In 2001, we pioneered the "live herbarium" using high resolution, graphics design shop-quality flatbed scanners to present flat ivy cultivars images in true colors and very close to real shapes. We received encouragement to expand that documentation work to other genera; something which continues in earnest at the NOS today with our portable taxonomy lab.

Later in the decade when I went to publish the comprehensive woody plant reference CULTIVARS OF WOODY PLANTS my publisher persuaded me to remove the free ivy stuff and most other free genera files to encourage book sales. It worked very well but I felt our communication to the world audience who could not or would not afford large, comprehensive reference books, was lost. Today in 2010 I have elected to reinstate The IvyFile as a free resource and the NOS has agreed to expanding our ivy trials in the next three years with an ambitious project combining phyllometric (leaf measuring) taxonomy and historical research on this important but still confused genus. I hope you will enjoy these files, now much expanded and that it leads to select responsible, non-invasive, quality ivies for every good gardening purpose.

My interest in *Hedera* began in the late 1970's when as plant collecting kid going for more than 500 different plants of all kinds in my parent's New York yard, I discovered the enjoyment of indoor plants for those long winter months, which is about eight of them in Syracuse. We grew 'Green Ripple' and some 'Ivalace' but that was it. Of all the small, tidy indoor stuff I could grow in much diversity were *Hedera helix*. I had a few dozen of them before long. My mom took me to the local Onondaga County Library and I learned much more about them from Ms. Pierot's amazing book on the subject. Later on Long Island I traveled about collecting cuttings here and there and from many of that area's great nurseries. I had a full 35 cultivars in one windowsill alone.

Later I joined the Ivy Society and while a student at Cornell I go to study from an old copy of Hibberd in the rare book room. With the vast ivy herbarium from the work of Drs. Bailey and Lawrence at the Bailey Hortorium, I did some extracurricular work and wrote some things for the Ivy Journal on variegated clones with the assistance of Dr. Sabina Sulgrove. I also delved into the thousands of nursery catalogs there and the very wonderful files of Miss Ethel Zoe Bailey. In years since then I studied more and came upon a wonderful collection of ivies at the greenhouses at North Carolina State University created by Mr. Taylor. Those 60 cultivars later were outplanted at what is now the J.C. Raulston Arboretum. The first thing I remember on meeting legendary plantswoman Elizabeth Lawrence at her Charlotte home was her warm smile. The second thing was a prominent copy of Hibberd's *The Ivy* (1872); her idea of a coffee table book. She invited a group of us and had asked about what plants we like. The book was in my honor. For all her sophisticated taste in rare plants, Ms. Lawrence's Raleigh garden was full of *Hedera* when we went to save some plants years after her move.

In 2000 as Director of the New Ornamentals Society, I pulled some vining strings and we allocated some funds and ground for a trial of the new ivy cultivars. The the idea was to delimit/describe them in rich detail, comparing them to the ancient stuff, and do "live herbarium vouchers" via some of best available flatbed, color scanning technology. We have evaluated (I hate the fake word "trialed") 223 cultivars over the years to 2005 and I still have a few favorites around for sharing with collectors and society members. 'Manda Yellow' is a keeper for one. During a period of years, we made the IvyFile available free to everyone in the public interest. When the society realigned our free, public files to genera A to C only, the website went back to private, members only status.

HEDERA HELIX SUBSP. HELIX AND SUBSP. HIBERNICA (H. HIBERNICA)

For more than two decades, arguments are made on both sides of the Atlantic that the case for *Hedera hibernica* as a true separate species. The overwhelmingly consensus on the European side and with the American Ivy Society resides on the specific status. Many of us who have spent long hours studying ivy morphology feel than subspecies *hibernica* is more than a taxa enough and in fact there are a good deal many intermediates. I must confess to all that I have not

seen a single wild Irish ivy and in that respect I have no qualifications to speak a single second about wild taxa. I do know the Irish Ivy so widely naturalized and cultivated in the US and the many clones that supposedly belong to this magically new species.

So why do I protest still? Here is my case and I think a very strong one:

- The Irish Ivy is a tetraploid (subsp. helix is diploid) but different ploid levels ROUTINELY reside within a single species taxon and surely is fitting for a subspecies.
- All the trichome stuff is surely linked to ploidy level as is leaf size, leaf thickness, stem width, vigor, and so on. THEY ARE NOT SEPARATE TRAITS. Inflate them if you will but a simple knowledge of polyploid genetics tells us they are related distinctions, all fitting under a single point from a single causation. Perhaps I'm being harsh having had three graduate level courses in genetics at North Carolina State and a very good Plant Breeding course at Cornell. But anyone making pronouncements about a tetraploid taxa should get themselves informed on what simple doublings do to plant morphology – and IT'S ALL ONE TRAIT.
- Geographic separation of two very similar taxa with different ploidy levels on the same small continent are very often given subspecies rank. Why is this a different case? I've waited 21 years for an direct answer.
- Not one ivy expert anywhere is sure which garden clones belong to *H. hibernica* or *H. helix* on any given day. They are a bit less foggy on the big, fat, bold examples or those collected near Ireland but field identification on everything else is another thing, even a thing not wanted to be discussed at all costs. Give us all a luxuriant greenhouse or field full of diverse ivy clones. We should be able to sort one out from the other by field identification. IF YOU CANNOT FIELD IDENTIFY A SPECIES IT IS HARDLY A GOOD OR VALID SPECIES MY DEAR FRIENDS! A subspecies has a much lower standard for field identification and without knowing origins, one cannot always pin them down in gardens. Does specific (species level) determination demand a fancy lab and cytological screen? Are species only real and obvious and absolute when a Ph.D. pours out bottled stains, whips out \$8000 worth of cytological tools, and over many days with technologists and grad students assisting, pronounces over their crushed tissues? God help us if anyone answers in the affirmative!
- I dare any taxonomist to sort out the mixed populations in Europe or naturalized in the US, where the two "species" often intertwine among the same trees. We will surely get different opinions from such a test! Let's call them all *Hedera helix*, assign them to a subspecies when and if possible, name some useful cool ones, and move on. If you need a million dollar laboratory, chemical or DNA analysis to determine a species and it cannot be done at the cultivar level in the field....lousy, fraudulent species without a doubt.
- European taxonomists like most others find political correctness very convenient as I must admit we do on other continents. It seems to some that the Hibernica Subspecies Scenario is appalling, racist even, xenophobic at the very least, perhaps just insensitive. They figure it's all historically demeaning that an "Irish anything" be a subserviant, lowly subspecies of an "English anything else". Our Irish stuff MUST get all their own species and all is right with the emerald isle or so some hope. The response is: let's give 'em the gravy, an easy, harmless nod in naming terms, a bit of taxonomic favoritism, science and common sense be damned. Battles of a similar sort now occur with Mexican and American species and subspecies concepts and other handy, non-offensive perceptions. Ditto for eastern Europe and the sometimes old, odd stuff of Russian botanists. As a human with a full dose of robust, glossy, tri-lobed, lively Irish genes myself, I would be happy about a clearly delimited Irish Ivy species if the biology agreed. It does not. Let's grow up, stand tall, get over it, and put real science above political ease. There are no nomenclatural reparations on account of human history, real and alledged.

TREATMENT OF THE CULTIVARS

Hedera helix – Taxonomy

ns: All cultivars below are thought to be cvs. of *Hedera helix* subsp. *helix* unless otherwise stated.

Hedera helix 'Aalsmeer'

ns: Rose considers it a synonym of 'Fantasia' (which it resembles) but may have a different origin.

Hedera helix 'Abundance'



Source:
Violet Barn
November 2020

Hedera helix 'Abundance'

ha: miniature to dwarf, internodes 0.5–1.3mm long,

ha: "slow trailer and busy" (Graf 1974)

ls, la: shallowly to deeply 3-lobed, distinct for subobtuse apex unlike most birdsfoot types, lateral lobes

ls, la: even more obtuse, can have 4,5, and even 7 lobes now

ls, la: and again. Graf (1974) says 2-pointed apices occur.

lc: dark matte green, midrib and lateral veins often silvery-green to grayish in a suffused wide way. This

lc: silvery zoning is a solid identification tip.

or: derived from 'California'

Hedera helix 'Acerifolia' esveld.nl, slide inventory, name only for Batsford location, accessed 11.14.2020, very likely an invalid, post-1959 Latin name. There is a valid cultivar called 'Maple Leaf'.

Hedera helix 'Adam'

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green

ls: 3-lobed with large terminal lobe

lc: white margined on glossy green base, slightly olive tinged.

lb: cuneate (wedge-shaped)

pet: reddish-green to green

lu: indoor or outdoor in warmer climates

id: many plants in US trade are now 'Mini Adam', a more compact version. Differs from 'Eva' which often has

id: 5 lobes, cordate or truncate base (cuneate in 'Adam'), and less leaf gloss.



Hedera helix 'Adams Choice' ('Mini Adam?') (3/2001)

ns: as marketed by Exotic Angel plants this name is applied to a compact, smaller-leaved, very glossy version of

ns: 'Adam'. Plants we have seen recently (Feb. 2000) are substantially the same as stock previous offered under

ns: the name 'Mini Adam' (click for photo). Refer to the Exotic Angel site below for an additional image.

Hedera helix 'Ahorn'

ls: maple-shaped

or: Gebr Strauss of Moglingen Germany 1974

ns: The name means "maple" in German. It is similar to the well known and much older 'Maple Leaf' but

ns: presumably having a different origin should be regarded as a disitnct entity.

Hedera helix 'Alaska'

ls: 5-lobed with small basal lobes

ch: much more cold hardy, perhaps to USDA 3

ns: it is similar to 'Thorndale'

Hedera helix 'Albany' ('Dankeri')

ha: ramose, compact, often more erect than 'Pittsburgh'

st: purplish-green, sometimes fasciated and flattened, internodes 2-3cm

ls: mostly 5-lobed, sometimes 3-lobed, sometimes with adventitious leaflets on the midrib

la: acute

lb: cordate

lc: medium green with lighter green primary veins. The veins are often raised.

or: Fred Danker of Albany NY USA as 'Pittsburgh' sport before 1931

Hedera helix 'Alpha' ('Alpha Carolinian')

ha: dense, compact

st: stems dark red

pet: very long, usually 1.5-2 times longer than the blade

ls: 5-lobed, suborbicular (nearly rounded) in overall outline, second sinus very shallow. Blades expand very

ls: rapidly compared to typical cultivars.

lb: truncate to very slightly cordate or rotund (rounded)

ll: 4-6 cm

lw: 5-8cm

lc: dark green with conspicuous lighter green veins

It: blades thicker than species typical
or: Willie Freeland found at the University of Sout Carolina USA

Hedera helix 'Alt Heidelberg' ('Heidelberg')
ha: ramose, dense, semi-dwarf, leaves often on a single plane
st: reddish-brown to red, internodes 3–12mm
pet: very reduced, 0–5mm long, often twisted.
ls: mostly narrowly rhombic (diamond-shaped) sometimes undulate
ls: (wavy) and lanceolate. One sometimes sees
ls: secondary lobes arising from the midrib (see photo in Rose) to give the impression of 3 traditional lobes.
ls: Heieck's description of it as being oak-like (*Quercus x schochiana*) is quite apt. It does have that thick, undulate,
ls: slightly cupped look of growth on many oak species.
la: obtuse to broadly acute
lb: narrowly cuneate with little or no petiole. What might be termed a petiole runs continuously into the stem.
ll: 2–3cm
lw: 1.2cm
lc: medium to dark green
or: Brother Heieck of Germany as sport of 'Chicago' in 1972

Hedera helix 'Alten Brucken'
ha: trailing vine
st: purplish-green, internodes 1–2cm
ls: mostly shallowly 3-lobed, occasionally 5-lobed, sometimes appearing unlobed. Terminal lobe largest.
ll: 3–6cm
lw: 4–6cm
la: acute
lb: cordate
lc: dark green sometimes finely mottled white or faintly suffused white. Some leaves are all green.
id: it is similar in some respects to 'Minor Marmorata' but is faster growing and more green.
or: Brother Heieck found on bridge near the Neckar River

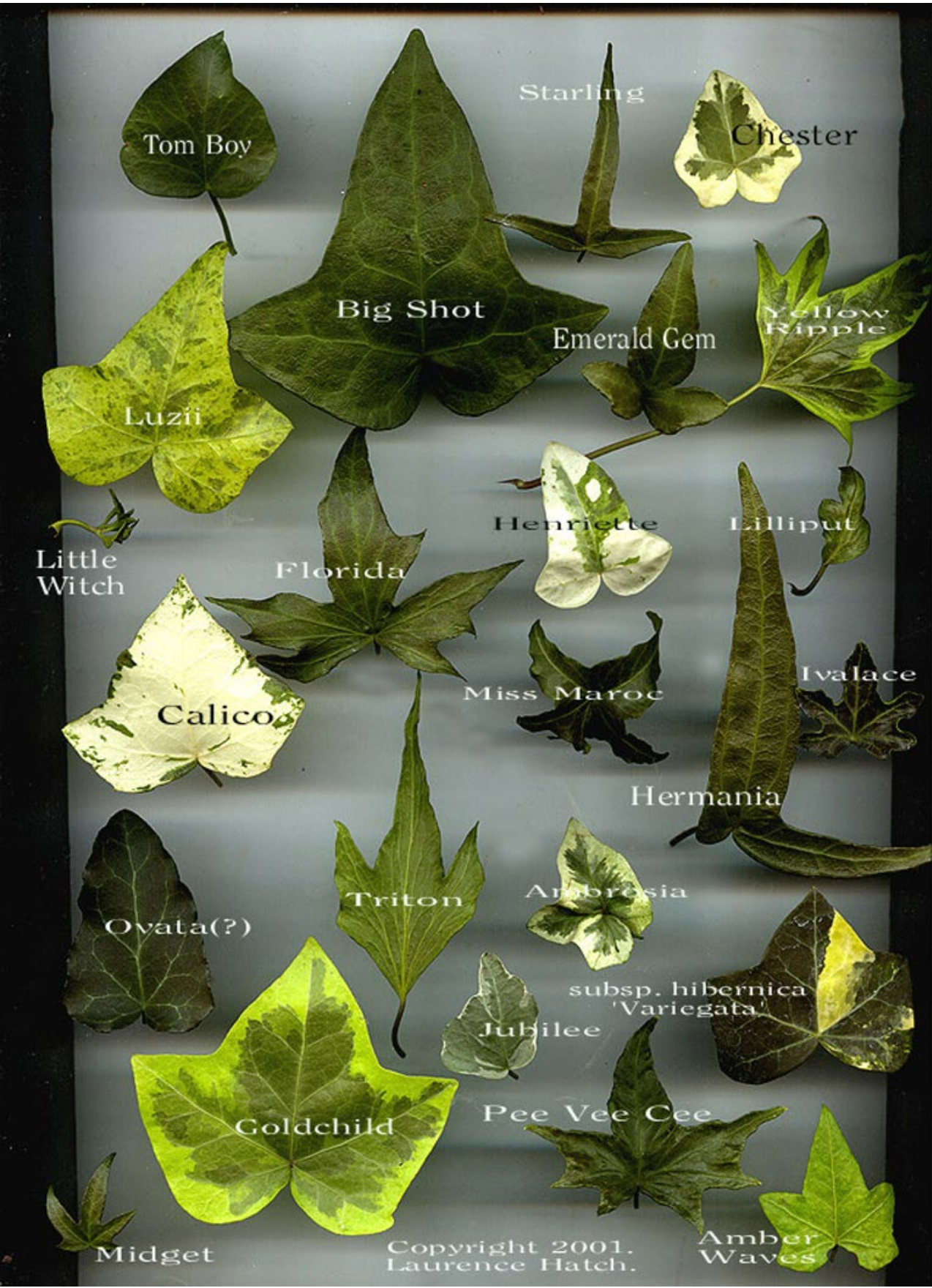


'Amber Waves'. Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, Richmond, VA USA. June 2006. Obviously this is not amber-colored but as a pale yellow or blanché chartreuse, it still has a distinct appeal.

Hedera helix 'Amber Waves'
ha: self-branching, compact, overlapping shoots

ls: 3–5 lobed, often 5-lobed, sometimes square in outline. The "waves" are not really there in terms of
ls: undulations or curls. But "Amber Flat & Square" doesn't sound as good.
lc: chartreuse to yellow – often coloring well in light shade. Fades
lc: to light green with age. Red tints in cool weather. Indoors under lights it is lime to chartreuse. Like most
lc: yellow ivies it needs some real sun to color best. But even under lights it makes a good contrast with
lc: something very dark green.
or: Russell Windle of US c. 1989 from a half green–half yellow sport than mutated to all yellow
li: Windle, R.A. 1996. Hedera helix 'Amber Waves'. Ivy Journal 22: 48–51

Hedera helix 'Amberside'
ha: vigorous
ls: 5-lobed
lc: lime green



Hedera helix 'Ambrosia' ('Ambrose')
ha: ramose, self-branching type, very compact. It often grows very slowly (semi-dwarf) as young plants.
st: purplish-green
ls: shallowed 5-lobed with obtuse lobes, often highly undulate, especially near the terminal lobe. May be
ls: unlobed in some blades.
lc: light, bright green, very wide yellow-cream margin up to 1 cm wide. Sometimes purplish near the base
lc: under lighted conditions. The lighter colored veins also radiate nicely and make for a good effect as
lc: the leaf spirals and twists.
ll: 1.5–2 cm
lw: 1.1.5 cm
pet: purplish-green, under 1 cm long
lu: rather slow for outdoor or commercial pot culture. But the wide margin and nice wavy surface is
lu: attractive. 'Nena' (though less colorful) is more suitable in our society trails outdoors in NC.
eval: if you asked an ivy to be designed by an artist it might look like this. It has wow for color, graceful twists,

eval: elegant tufts of dense foliage, and some really remarkably stunning leaves. That said, it was not
eval: designed by a nursery manager because all these dense twists make it very prone to mites and other
eval: assorted nasties which resist any spraying.
or: Neuberg Monastery Nur. of Heidelberg in 1980 as sport of 'Gertrud Strauss'.

Hedera helix 'Amite' RHS Plant Finder 2005, not since

Hedera helix 'Anaborgh'

ls: 5-lobed, lateral and basal lobes very rounded. The Primary Vein Angle is small

ls: (40–45 degrees) on some leaves.

la: terminal lobe acute, other lobes near rotund

lb: deeply cordate

lc: light to medium green irregularly margined light yellow cream, sectors often intruding into the blade. The

lc: variegation is whiter with age. One basal lobe is often highly sectored. Grey-green zones appear on the blade

lc: as with many variegated ivies.

ns: this could be a version of the name 'Anna Borch'

Hedera helix 'Anchor' ('Ancor?')

ls: a clone of 'Koniger' with an anchor-shaped blade, generally 5-lobed with the lateral lobes

ls: wide and spreading, much diverged like an anchor's arms

lc: dark green, veins slightly paler

or: derived from 'Koniger', said to come from

or: the garden at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington DC

or: c. 1973 but this is not confirmed



HEDE009 – Hedera helix 'Andreas'

Species and genus name: Hedera helix L.
Cultivar name: 'Andreas'
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 2015
How did it occur (seedling, sport, controlled cross, wild): sport of Hedera helix ‘Masquerade’
Height: fast growing, one–year shoot runs 50–60 cm long; not self branching
Leaf shape: “ivy ivy”, palmately lobed but with central lobe curved down
Leaf dimensions (specify inches, cm, mm, etc.): 7x6 cm (average)
Leaf color (above): dark 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: acute
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: 'Andreas' differs from similar cv. ‘Nugget’ with 3D, not flat leaf shape, deeply lobed, bigger size of blade and fast growing
Why is it unique and special? Unusual 3D shape of leaves
Any other information our readers might like: The cultivar is named for Andreas Hönemann, in recognition of his outstanding achievements in study of ivy cultivars as the Head of German Ivy Society.



Hedera helix 'Angel Snow'
Is: somewhat shallowly 3–lobed with all lobes rounded, the lateral ones often quite rotund.
Ic: dark glossy green with wide creamy white margins. New leaves are often blackish–green with pure (ie. Ic: angelic snow) white margins.
eval: one of the best cvs. for contrast between the margin and center. Very promising for outdoor trials. By
eval: the second year our outdoor plants in containers have a very elegant layered, cascading look unlike some
eval: marginates which are less elegant. Both the color and form are perfect. Unfortunately the dark green makes
eval: even the least amount of mite damage show up in strong contrast. But with regular insecticidal soap spray
eval: it has endured both 100 degree summers and 20 degree winters.
in: Exotic Angel Plants



'Angularis' displayed as 'Emerald Gem'.



'Angularis' under the name 'Emerald Gem'. I believe this is from Lewis Ginter but my records were lost.

Hedera helix 'Angularis' ('Emerald Gem')

ha: strong vine

st: purplish-green, sometimes wiry, internodes 3–4cm

ls: shallowly 3-lobed with a prominent, broadly triangular to cuneate terminal lobe. The lateral lobes often

ls: have flat sides – hence the cultivar name referring to angles. Occasionally 5-lobed with very small basal

ls: lobes in what Peter Rose aptly called a "stepped lead outline".

ll: 4–5cm

lw: 5–7cm

lc: bright, somewhat glossy green. We expect this kind of color and gloss in modern clones but this

lc: something quite special in the 1800's.

id: an adult phase is called 'William Eggins'

or: Hibberd states it is known from Jersey England since the late 1800's

li: Hibberd, S. 1872. The Ivy.

Hedera helix 'Angularis Aurea'

ha: strong vine.

st: dark, often emerald green, less purple than 'Angularis' if purple at all, internodes 1.5–2.5cm

ls: identical to 'Angularis'

lc: bright, dark glossy green with some leaves tinged golden yellow towards the margins, often showing

lc: a net of dark green veins. Blades very from about 50% to 4% yellow with older blades often being

lc: entirely green or with scattered gold blotches between the veins. Plants we received from greenhouse

lc: culture were entirely green, suggesting full sun is needed for the phenotype to come out.

id: an adult phase is named 'Mary Eggins'. It is easily confused with 'Chrysophylla' but proves distinct.

or: UK in the late 1800's, presumably as a sport of 'Angularis'

photo: <https://www.esveld.nl/htmlidia/h/hehaau.htm>



'Anita' is a smaller birdsfoot type, not as small as 'Midget' or 'Feen Finger'. I suspect there is more than one clone, the one above lacking sublobes and the one below like a small-bladed 'Ritterkreuz' with abundant, small secondary lobes and even "interlobes" that much reduced from normal laterals.

Hedera helix 'Anita'



Hedera helix 'Anita'

ha: compact, highly ramose, can be slow at first

ls: arrowhead to birdsfoot shape, slightly folded along midrib. Fibrex Nur. says it resembles a miniature

ls: 'Ritterkreuz' but not all plants have such sublobes or cross-like shapes. The largest, most unusual

ls: leaves are very much like parent 'Needlepoint' though the majority are much smaller. Secondary lobes 1-3

ls: per side, often sharp, even needle-like or like tiny hooks than twist and bend.

lc: medium to dark green

or: found among 'Needlepoint' in 1983

Hedera helix ANKE®

ls: 3-5-lobed, lobes elongated with a distinctly

ls: round apex, reminding me of a wider-lobed 'Pixie'

ns: this is name is listed with CPVO as registered on 4/23/98 by Hedera Beheer BV of the Netherlands.

Hedera helix 'Anna Lisa' (5/2001)

so: Costa Verde Imports

photo: <https://www.flowermedia.com/stock-photo/hedera-helix-anna-lisa-ivy-110293-19307.html>



'Anna Marie' . NOS Hedera Trials. 2001. This is from a fresh-branch pressed scan, clearly superior to most herbarium vouchers.

Hedera helix 'Anna Marie' ('Ann', 'Ann Marie', 'Anne Marie')

ha: ramose, compact

ls: shallowly 5-lobed with a terminal lobe about one half the length. Some leaves are barely lobed. Others have

ls: a sinus about 7–10mm deep. The lateral and basal lobes may form a straight, box-shaped outline. There can

ls: be very slight undulations in the cleft or first sinus point.

la: broadly acute to rotund

lb: cordate and often deeply so with basal lobes overlapping.

ll: 3–4cm

lw: 5–6cm – much wider than 'Glacier' type clones

lc: medium to grey green margined cream. Paler green marginations and vein netting may occur unlike

lc: the majority of modern white marginates. The depth of margination varies from several millimeters

lc: (Peter Rose's 1996 book) to over 1cm (Ivy Journal March 1982). New growth in the AIS collection is

lc: said to be overlaid in chartreuse.

eval: as it proves so variable in books and collections, seeking out it's improved clones such as 'Ann Borch'

eval: and 'Brightstone' seem justified.

or: Denmark c. 1960's probably derived from 'Harald'

Hedera helix 'Anne Borch' ('Ann Borch')

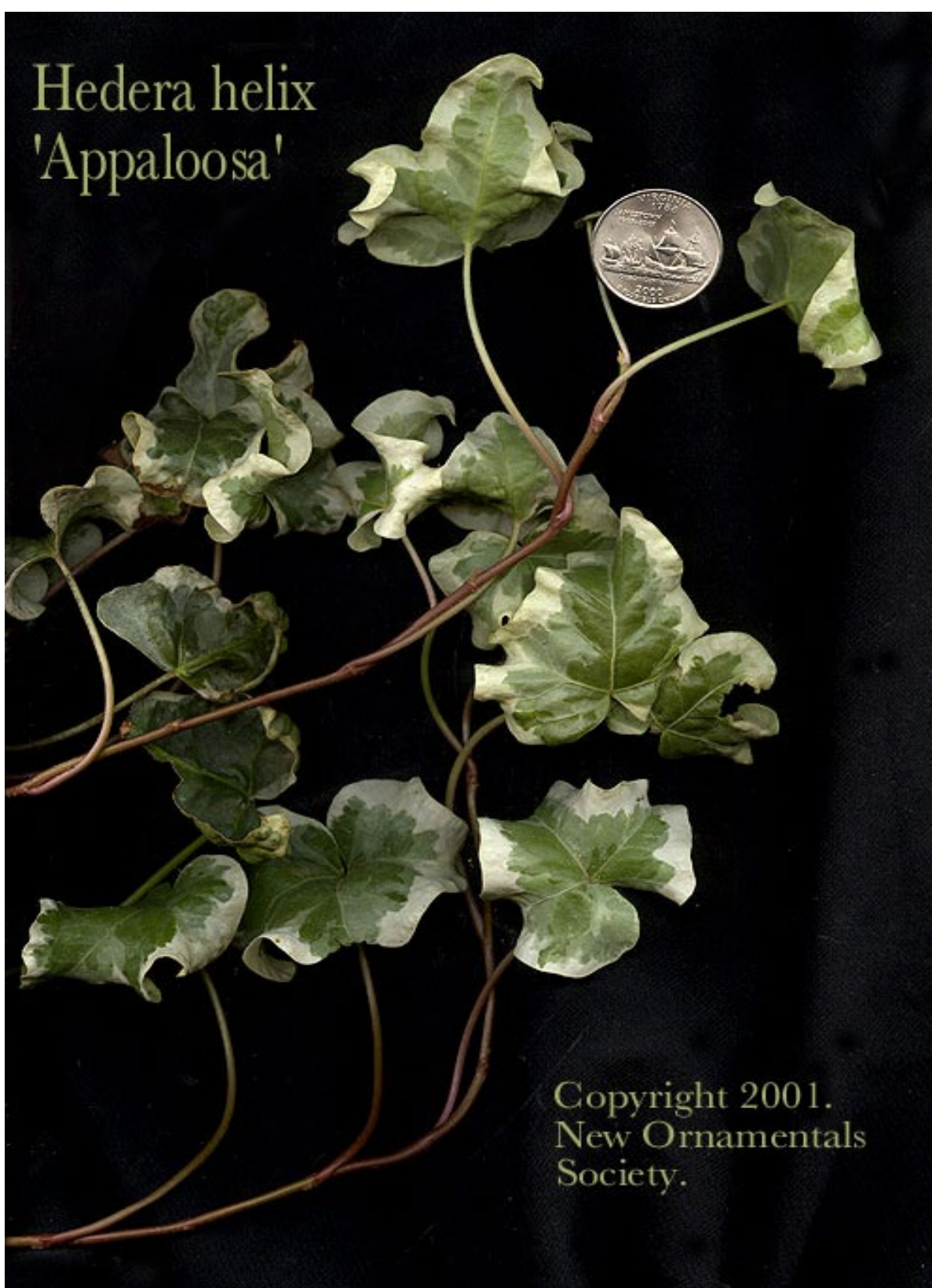
ha: ramose, compact

ls: much like 'Anna Marie'

lc: much like 'Anna Marie'

ll: smaller blades than 'Anna Marie'

ns: Rose notes that some plants are really 'Harold'



'Appaloosa' ('Apaloosa'). NOS Hedera Trials 2001. A "fresh scan" in high resolution.

Hedera helix 'Appaloosa' ('Apaloosa')

ha: ramose but our plants are rarely compact, usually slower than parent 'Manda's Crested'

st: reddish-green, often wiry

pet: notably red at the base

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

lc: light greyish green, white-cream margined. The margination is usually 1.5-3mm deep

lc: but it sometimes sectors to 4-5mm deep near the sinus. It is a very uneven margination which Rose

lc: describes as "broken" since all green sections can appear as do little 3-5mm green lobes

lc: that break into the white tissue. His use of the terms "flecking" and "spots" do not match

lc: the plants from the NOS collection.

id: we have seen an unlabeled plant under the Exotic Angel name that is similar but with

id: very tight undulations that are barely 4-6mm across. This may just be a pampered greenhouse

id: plant grown in tissue culture but at least in that phenotype was much more attractive (ie. lacy)

id: and has the look of a lime and white pom-pom. It was lost and proved very sensitive

id: to light and water which might brown the margins - something not seen in our other

id: purchase under the 'Appaloosa' name.

or: Joyce Descloux of Dover NJ USA as sport of 'Manda's Crested' found in 1984



Lewis Ginter B.G. 2001 in a rainy day.

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* var. *aracena* 'Aracena'

ha: vining – typical of subspecies.

geo: to the eastern range of the subspecies' native range. Collected originally

geo: at Sierra de Aracena near Huelva Spain.

st: purplish–green to purplish–black in winter, internodes 2–3cm – shorter internodes

st: according to Rose's values.

ls: broadly ovate, sometimes elliptic, unlobed, occasionally shallowly 3–lobed.

la: acute

lb: cuneate to truncate

lc: dark matt green with veins a contrasting near white color.

Hedera helix 'Arapaho' ('Arapahoe')

ha: small, compact

lc: medium green

ls: cupped, fasciated, 5–lobed

photo: <http://www.ivy.org/picts/ivies/Arapaho.jpg>

Hedera helix f. *arborea* ('Arborea') = 'Arborescens'

Arborescent forms of H. helix.

29. *Arborescens*.—The fruiting form of the species. It forms a beautiful shrub, either grafted or on its own roots; berries black.

30. *Arborescens aureum*.—An elegantly variegated form of 29, the leaves being deeply margined with bright orange. This forms a beautiful shrub, and is quite hardy.

31. *Arborescens alba lutescens*.—Similar to 30, but with the leaf belted with white. This and the preceding are the most picturesquely marked of all the arborescent forms of *H. helix*.

32. *Arborescens aurea maculata*.—The leaves are clouded, and splashed with broad masses of bright sulphur

yellow; a very handsome and fast-growing variety.

33. *Arborescens baccifera lutea*.—This is the fruiting form of 14; it makes a pretty bush, and is very fruitful; berries greenish-yellow.

34. *Arborescens marginata argentea*.—Leaves slightly lobed, ovate, acuminate, uniformly margined with creamy white.

35. *Arborescens minor lutea*.—Small, regularly ovate entire leaves, deeply margined with sulphur-yellow.

36. *Arborescens chrysocarpa*.—The fruiting form of 15, and the most beautiful of all fruiting ivies when covered with its golden berries. It requires a dry soil and free exposure to sunshine to render it prolific of berries.



While Hibberd discussed many adult ivies in his famous monograph, I think his article shown above from *Floral World* is more clear and certainly with everything in one spot.

ns, id: because the always informed Mr. Carriere describes *H. arborea*, ns, id: *H. arborea intermedia*, and *H. arborea microphylla*, his ns, id: description of the base or regular taxon is likely to tell ns, id: us much of the stock so offered in France before 1890 ns, id: or at least his definitive, splitter mentality of available ns, id: plants. If you can't trust a Carriere analysis, there is ns, id: little hope for any us modern fools to make things better. ns, id: The following is a Google Translation from his text:

Very beautiful plant, very, vigoureuseàrameauxcylindriques, large, branched. Leaves large, thick, entire, cordate-elliptic, not notched at the base, which is sharply and broadly rounded, long-attenuated at the top, ribs slightly prominent, especially the main ones. Beautiful ornamental plant. *Hedera helix arborea flava* Turner ex Hibberd, RHS Journal 1890 = '*Chrysocarpa*' Hibberd = '*Poetica Arborea*'? *Hedera [helix] arborea intermedia* Carriere in Rev. Hort. 1890, *H. integrifolia* Hort. ex Carr. Rev. Hort. 1890 as syn. ns, id: Google Translations puts Carriere's plant down as follows: Vigorous, bushy, much branched, branches cylindrical, smooth bark, a beautiful green. Subcordiformes leaves, very thick, shiny, leathery, very entire, abruptly attenuated, rounded at the base, which sometimes is almost slightly indented, which is extended at the top shortly narrowed slightly acuminate-obtuse. *Hedera [helix] arborea microphylla* Carriere in Rev. Hort. 1890 ns, id: Google Translations translates his text as: Très vigoureuse plant, adjacent to the previous [*H. arborea*], it has all the main characters. However the leaves Sends live longer and thinner, are much more regularly and widely cordate, the edges of the blade, very whole, are not wavy sheets are also more regular and shortly acuminate at apex; ramifications, also more numerous, are also shorter and leafy petioles are shorter and less fat; short, although nearby, these plants are distinct.

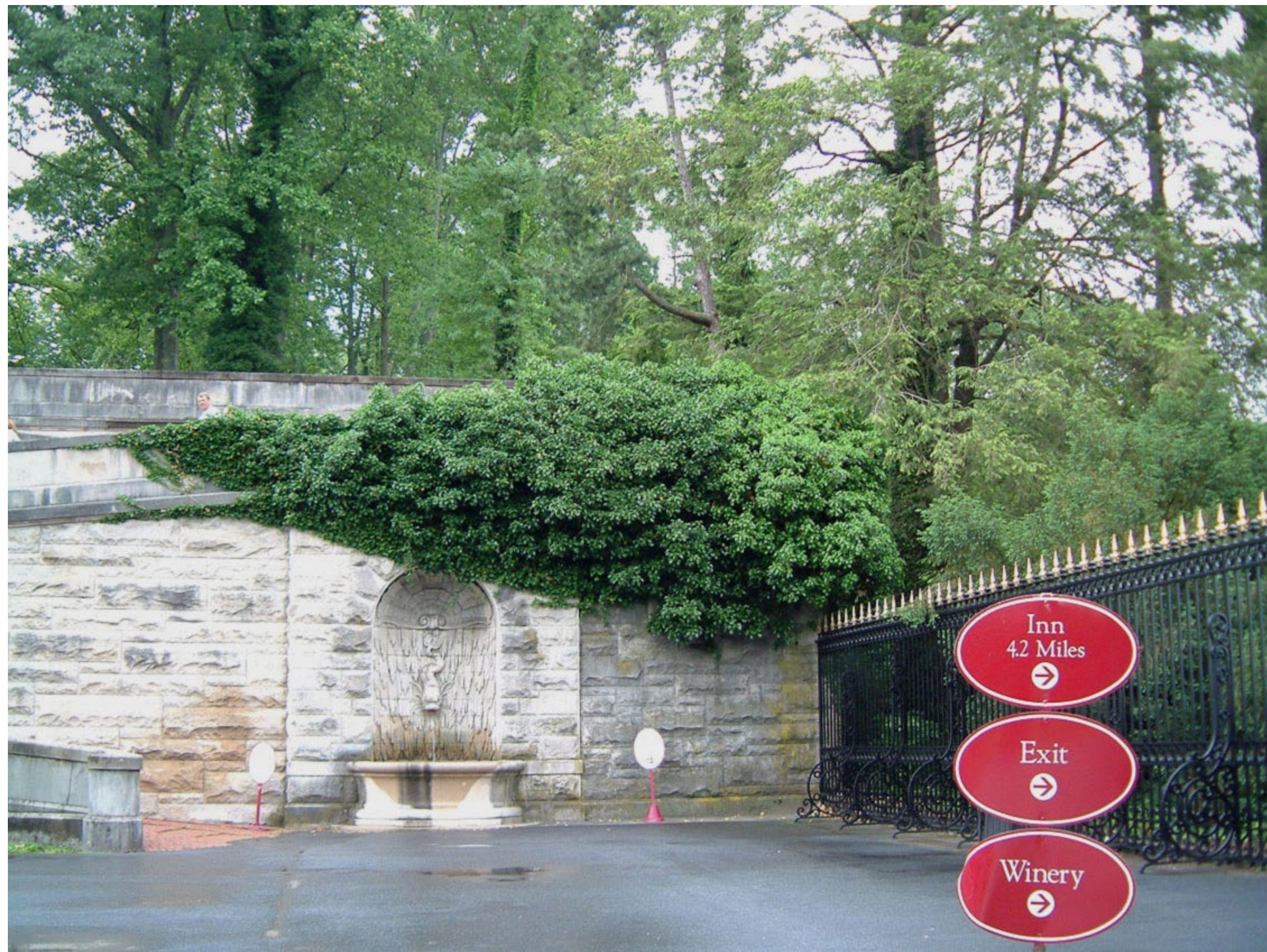
Hedera helix arborea flava Turner ex Hibberd, RHS Journal 1890 = '*Chrysocarpa*' Hibberd = var. *poetica*

Hedera helix arborea intermedia Carrierie in Rev. Hort. 1890, *H. integrifolia* Hort. ex Carr., Rev. Hort. 1890 as syn.

"Vigorous, busy, much brnahced, branches cylindrical, smooth bark, a beautiful green Subcordiformes leaves, very thick, shiny, leathery, very entire, abruptly attenuated, rounded at the base, which sometimes is almost slightly idented, which is extended at the top shortly narrowed acuminate-obtuse" (Carriere, Google Translate version)

Hedera helix arborea micropjhylla Carriere in Rev. Hort. 1980

"Trevigoureuse plant, adjacent to the previous (*H. arborea*), it has all the main characters. However the leaves sends live longer and thinner, are much more regularly and widely cordate, the edges of the blade, very whole, are not wavy sheets also more regular and shortly acuminate at the apex; ramifications, also more numerous, aslo shorter and leaf petioles are shorter and less fat; short, although nearby, these plants are distinct" (Carriere, Google Translate version)



'Arborescens' at Biltmore. Some conifers nearby were planted in 1888 so this may be very old by American standards.

Hedera helix 'Arborescens' ('Arborea' in part)

ha: shrubby, erect, very limited vining, may become mounded with age.

st: purplish-green to medium green, internodes 3–6cm

ls: narrowly to broadly ovate, unlobed

la: acute

lb: cuneate

lc: medium to dark glossy green

id: most adult ivies in the US and many in European gardens are adult phases of subsp. *hibernica*. This is the adult

id: version of subsp. *helix* which is diploid and not tetraploid like subsp. *hibernica*. There are many clones of

id: adult ivy under this name. There is a trial in Boskoop underway to sort out the best of these from the worst.

prop: more difficult to root than juvenile phases.

lu: low hedge or shrub having a function something like *Euonymus japonicus* or low *Ilex*.

inf: inflor. a globose panicle

frc: blackish-blue



'Arborescens Aurea' in the Winter Garden at Raulston Arboretum, only a bit gold at the tips in spring, quickly lime green in growth and not so different from other adult ivies by summer. Yet in summer some paler veins remain to set it slightly apart. This is an old name from Hibberd but I cannot place it in terms of it's parent, juvenile clone.

Hedera helix 'Arborescens Aurea' (*H. helix arborescens aureum* Hibberd, Floral World)

Hedera helix arborescens baccifera lutea Hibberd in The Country Gentleman's Magazine 1870: 148 = 'Poetica Arborea', the adult var. *poetica*

Hedera helix 'Arborescens Latifolia' = 'Cordifolia'



'Arbori Compact' is a denser version of 'Arborescens', the basic adult form of subsp. helix and it flowers and fruits well. It is very much a globose to mounded shrub rather than a vine.

Hedera helix 'Arbori Compact'
ha: arboreal, shrub-like, more compact than 'Arborescens'
fq: inflorescence abundant.

Hedera helix 'Arbori Gloss' (6/2010)
ha: adult, shrubby
lc: glossy green
or: Holland before 2009, apparently adult phase of 'Glymii'

Hedera helix 'Arbori Purple' (5/01)
ha, ls: adult type, much as 'Arbori Compact'
lc: red to purple, veined paler green
photo: <https://www.esveld.nl/htmldiaen/h/hehapu.htm>

Hedera helix 'Archer's Lace' = 'Bill Archer'

Hedera helix 'Ardingly'
ha: ramose, denser than 'Adam'
st: reddish-green
ls: 3-lobed, usually irregular with one lateral lobe often larger.
lc: irregularly margined creamy white with some greyish sectors
ll: 1-2cm – smaller to 'Adam'
lw: 2-3cm
or: Hazel Key of Fibrex Nur. UK in 1960's from a garden in Ardingly, Sussex, England. Probably
or: derived from 'Glacier' or one its many variants.
lu: indoor container plant

Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each.	
3	alba marginata , dark green silvered leaves of a good size, prettily bordered with ivory-white, medium grower; one of the hardiest.
10	argentea elegans , large leaves, irregularly margined cream; a somewhat slow grower, but very dense; hardy, and not affected by smoke; suitable for low walls.
30	Cavendishii (syn. GOLDEN QUEEN, NEW SILVER STRIPED, MARGINATA CULLIS-II), medium size leaves, margined and splashed with rich cream; the fastest grower of all the variegated Ivies; not quite hardy.
36	Clibrans' Beauty , leaves medium size, with a broad continuous creamy white margin; grows slowly but lasts well.
43	Crippsi (syn. SILVER QUEEN, MARGINATA AUREA, MARGINATA ELEGANTIS-SIMA), large leaves, margined and splashed with ivory-white; hardy, but somewhat slow of growth.
83	marginata pulchella , leaves under
73	maculata (syn. MARMORATA MINOR), a hardy small-leaved form, beautifully mottled and speckled with cream; a medium grower, retaining its variegation.
74	— major (syn. MARMORATA), large leaved, finely mottled and speckled with cream; hardy and smoke-resisting; at its best on a sunny wall.
76	maderensis variegata (syn. AURANTIACA FOL. VAR.), large irregularly cordate leaves, variegated with an exquisite clear ivory tint.
83	marginata pulchella , medium size leaves, variegated ivory.
92	New Silver , a charming and pretty variety, richly marked with silver; good grower; very effective.
109	Rhomboides variegata , fairly large dark green leaves, irregularly margined ivory, marked silver; rapid grower.
121	tricolor , medium size leaves, margined and splashed cream; hardy and a

'Argentea Elegans' from Clibrans 1907 catalog.

ARGENTEA MAJOR, *Large silvery-leaved tree ivy* (syn. *Cunariensis*, *Argentea elegans*, *New silver*).—If the laws of garden nomenclature were faithfully followed, this should be *Hedera helix arborescens* (vel *baccifera nigra*) *latifolia argentea marginata*—a trifle too much! Perhaps the more simple name *Argentea major* may be preferable. This is a true berry-bearing form, though its growth is free and somewhat scandent. It is the counterpart in the arborescent series, of *Marginata grandis* in the group of climbers, but surpasses that, and is the second best variegated ivy known. The leaves are broad, varying from an angular deltoid to a narrow ovate outline, with occasional obscure lobes. The green part of the leaf is deeply and richly coloured, the green being such as may be termed a holly-green. The margin is creamy or whitish, broad and rich; the whole leaf is highly varnished. The trade names of this fine variety are extremely absurd.

ARGENTEA MINOR, *Small silver-leaved tree ivy* (syn. *Marginata argentea*, *Marginata aurea*, *Arborea* var. *Pince's new silver*).—A more decidedly arborescent form than the foregoing, and one of the best of all the variegated ivies. The leaves of *Argentea minor* are almost uniformly ovate and slightly concave, but a few present short sharp side-lobes. The central part of the leaf is a deep grey green, with broad margin of clear creamy variegation. It bears berries abundantly, and is a true variegated form of *Melanocarpa*. One of the very best for pot-culture for the conservatory, and for the edges of flower-beds. Figured in the plate at page 78, second from top, left hand.

Hibberd's original discussion.



Hedera helix 'Argentea Major' (Hibberd, *Floral World* 1869: 368)
 ns: from his *D. Arborescent variegated-leaved varieties of H. helix*,

ns: "a remarkably fine variegated tree ivy". It remains unclear which
ns: old variety this form matured from, nor do we know it today.

Hedera helix 'Argentea Minor' (Hibberd, Floral World 1869: 368)
ns: from his D. Arborescent variegated-leaved varieties of H. helix,
ns: "similar to the last [argentea major], but with smaller leaves".
ns: This too is unknown to us today nor do we know which clone
ns: it may have come from. His 'Marginata Minor' is one possibility.

Hedera helix 'Argentea Rubra' = 'Tricolor'

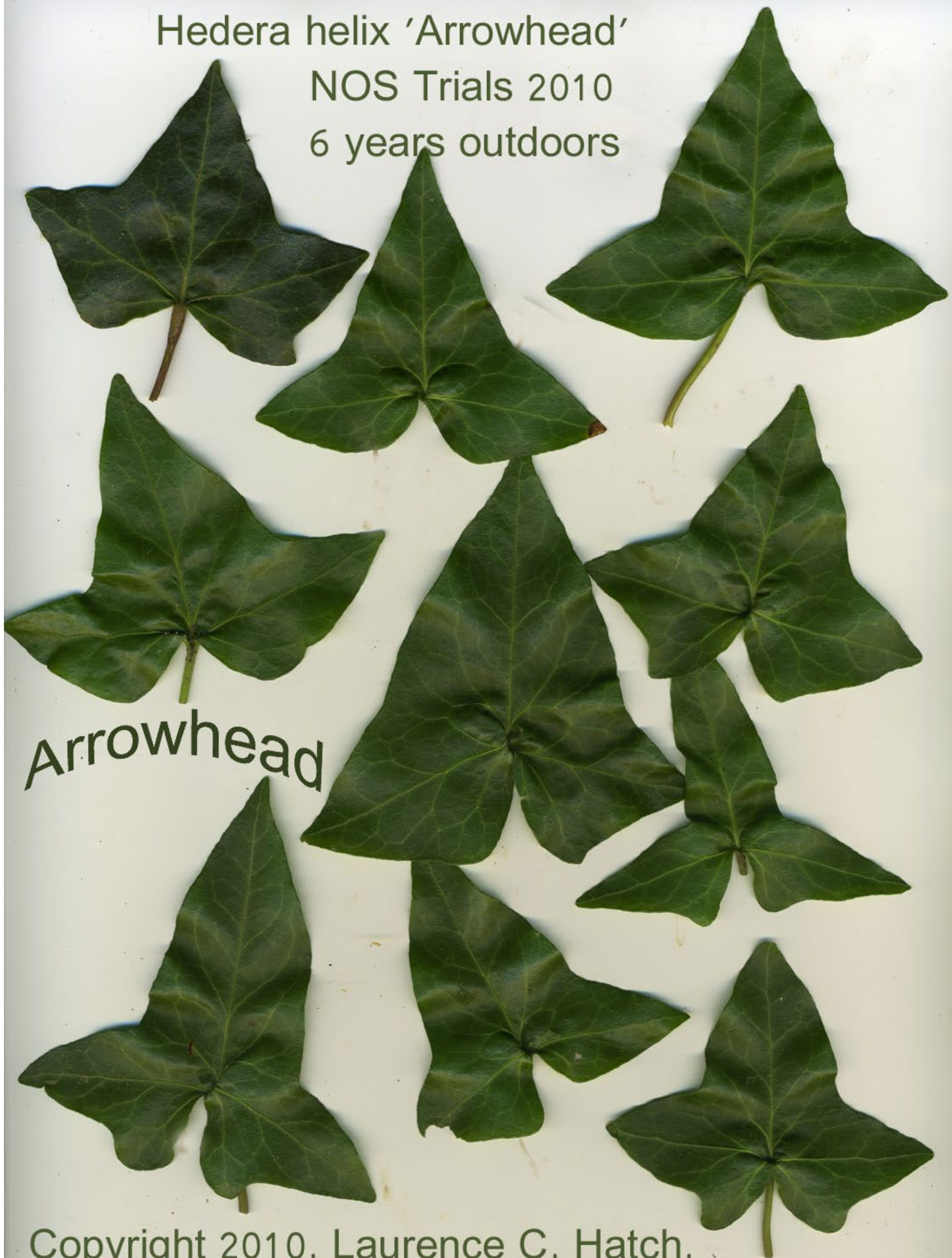
Hedera helix 'Argentea Variegata'
ls: variable, broadly ovate to subdeltoide, sometimes
ls: shallowly 3-lobed lc: dark green, irregularly wide white margins, chimera
lc: 15-25%, more on occasional blades, the effect of CULTIVAR.ORG
lc: white and green striping is obvious to me from Houtman's
lc: image. or: UK before 1770 per Houtman and I think he is referring
or: the Richard Weston's The English Flora of 1770 where or: "argenteo-variegata" was called "Silver-Striped Ivy". I
think
or: it is very difficult to make any connection between plants so or: old and what we have today in Holland or England
or elsewhere.
or: One of the older British plants was or: almost certainly an arborescent or adult phase but
or: Houtman's photo suggests otherwise. 'Argentea Variegata' or: of some articles including Gardening Illustrated
Volume 21 or: places it under Tree Ivies. Clearly such a simple, obvious
or: name could have had many clonal applications. Hibberd's or: adult striped ivy was 'Striata' aka Hedera arborea
latifolia or: striata which is a form of Irish type.
li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs. Timber Pres

Hedera helix 'Armel'
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/171-HEDERA_helix_'Armel'

Hedera helix 'Arran' ('Aran')
gr: internodes 2-3cm
ls: shallowly 3-5 lobed with a terminal lobe about half to two-thirds length of blade.
lb: truncate
la: blunt acute
lc: dark green often with grey veins, these veins contrasting much, more so than 'Helvetica'
ll: 2-3cm
lw: 2-3cm wide - much smaller
ch: more cold hardy in UK
lu: rock garden or colder regions
or: Alison Rutherford 1980's from Arran Is. in Scotland
source (UK only), reference: ([Fibrex Nurseries](#))
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/172-HEDERA_helix_%27Arran%27

Hedera helix 'Arrow' ha: "densely shingled" (Graf 1974) ls, lt: "leathery...bared lobed or with 2 lobes... ls, lt: each rather
ovate, overlapping and ls, lt: large leaves 3-5 lobed" (Graf 1974) ll: 3cm (small blades), 5-8cm (larger one)(Graf 1974)
lc: "dark green...smooth to shiny" (Graf 1974) id: much smaller blade than 'Arrowhead' and with id: terminal lobe very
wide and ovate, more narrow id: and deltoide in 'Arrowhead'. The primary vein angle id: (between midrib and laterals)
is larger in 'Arrowhead' id: often being greater than 180 degrees while 'Arrow' id: is 60-120 degrees on average.
CULTIVAR

Hedera helix 'Arrowhead'
NOS Trials 2010
6 years outdoors



Arrowhead

Copyright 2010. Laurence C. Hatch.

Hedera helix 'Arrowhead' ('Sagittaeifolia' misapplied)

pet: very short, being about 50% of the blade's length.

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, the terminal lobe very deltoid (triangular) and often as wide as high. The name derives

ls: from this arrow-shaped lobe which often accounts for two-thirds of the blades length. The

ls: basal lobes are very small. It has been called 3-lobed but this is not correct.

- Is: The "dimpled" or gathered petiole attachment point (PAP)
- Is: in many blades
- Is: seems to be a reliable ID feature.
- Il: 4–6cm – much larger than true 'Sagittaeifolia'
- lw: 4–6cm
- lb: hastate to cordate
- lc: lighter green than true 'Sagittaeifolia' in the American Ivy Society collections
- or: Willie Freeland of SC USA grown and solds as 'Sagittaeifolia' but clearly distinct from that diverse entity.





An old, maturing spread at the Raulston Arboretum (c. 2003), formerly on the old Taxodium there but now (c. 2007) removed. It resembles 'Asterisk' and so I wonder if the popular pot plant wasn't planted out by someone thought the name not retained?

Hedera helix 'Asterisk'

ls: deeply incised, 5–7 lobed, shaped like a star or asterisk

ll: 4–8cm long indoors. Plants outdoors in the NOS Collection may reach 10cm.

lc: glossy, medium to dark green. Often dark green under good fertilization but new growth is bright green.

or: William Krekler of Somerville OH as sport c. 1975.

reg: AIS 1979.

id: the photo in Peter Rose's book and his comments about a similarity to 'Lalla Rookh' do not match

id: either indoor or outdoor stock from the US. The clone we know matches the March 1982 Ivy Journal.

eval: this has become a very popular container plant in the world trade and in the US one sees it half
eval: the grocery stores which carry houseplants. The asterisk or star-shaped blades are very interesting
eval: even as tiny \$1.39 plants.

Hedera helix 'Astin'
ns: fasciated version of 'California'



'Atropurpurea' in the original trim. It can be darker and blacker too. The semi-adult plant below is unnamed and occurs at Sarah Duke Garden and reminds me of this old clone. 'Woernerii' also colors up this way with purple shades and green veins including its adult form 'Coal Miner'.



Hedera helix 'Atropurpurea' ('Nigra' in part, 'Purpurea')
ha: slow-growing vine
st: purple to purplish-green, internodes 1.5–3cm

ls: 5-lobed but with small basal lobes compared to species typical, sometimes with a deeper sinus too.
ll: 4-6cm
lw: 5-7cm
la: acute to acuminate – often more pointed than species
lc: dark matt green becoming bronze-purple to dark purple in winter outdoors. Not colorful indoors. The best
lc: color appears in cold situations where the anthocyanins can develop to best effect. The primary and some
secondary
lc: veins are usually greenish, providing some contrast. Some leaves may be nearly black.
lu: used for nice contrasts with green, variegated, and golden ivies.
id: 'Nigra' is dark green not truly purple and is also 3-lobed.
or: Thomas Williams of Ormskirk UK in the 1880's or perhaps before.

Hedera helix 'Ate'
cvg: Green Ripple
ha: ramose, compact
ls: like 'Green Ripple' but with 7 lobes, some of them overlapping and curled. Makes a very attractive
ls: and complex leaf.
la: acuminate.
reg: cultivar name is a registered trademark
ph: [photo \(Woudengroep\)](#)\\

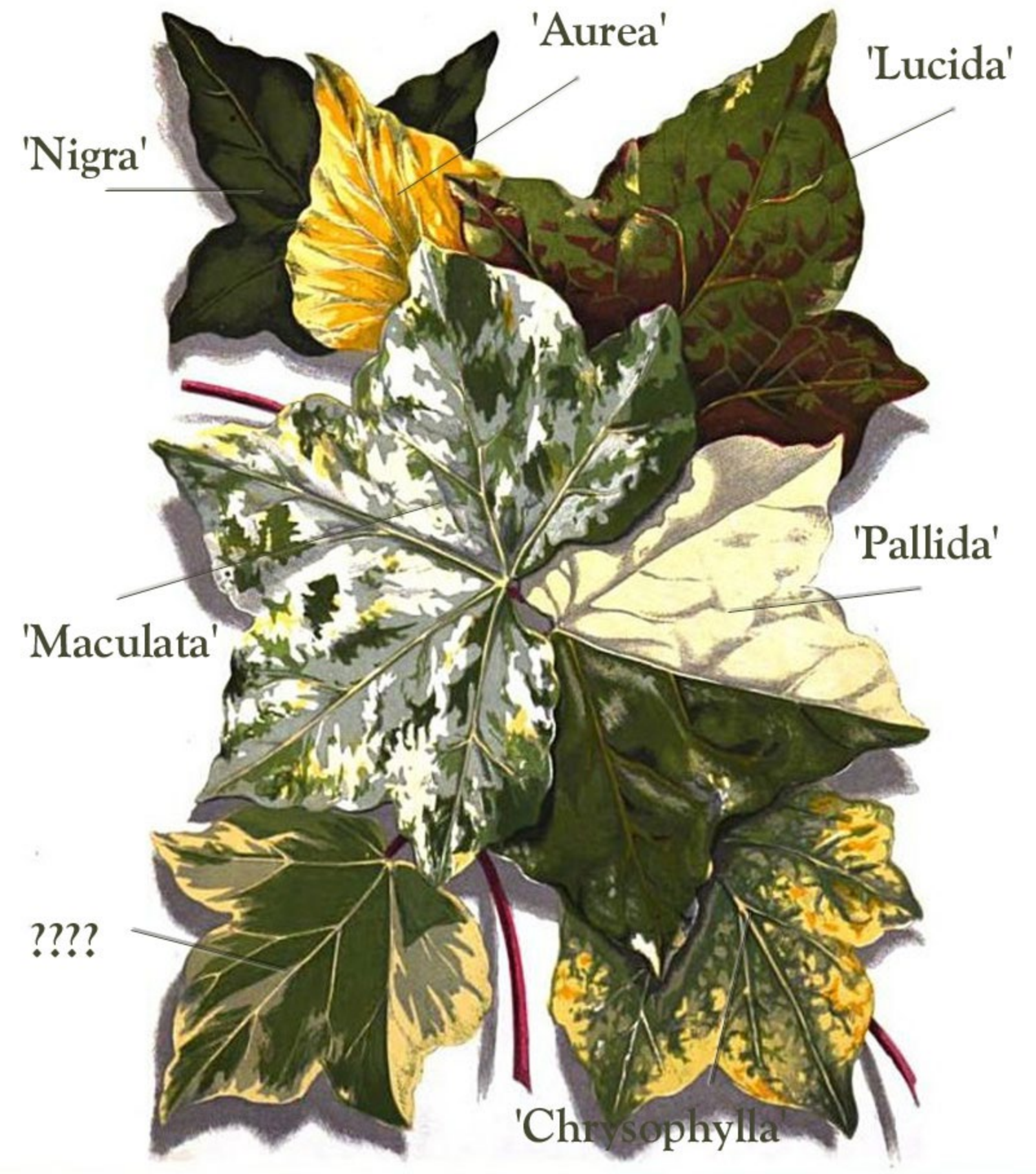


Hedera helix 'Aurantiaca' from Weiner Illus. Garten-Zeitung (1884) showing a very interesting leaf shape with secondary lobes perhaps.

Hedera helix f. poetarum 'Aurantiaca' (aurantiaca E. Andre in Rev. Hort. 1884: 84-85, with plate, himalaica hort. UK ex Gard. Chron. 1885) frc: bright orange, almost certainly a color variation frc: from f. poetarum which varies a bit from pale yellow frc: to rich gold and some with orange tones. By most reports frc: this taxon is orange to red and not a Poet's ivy in: listed in The Gardener's Chronicle of January 17, 1885 in: under "THE LATEST NOVELTIES", a classic new plant column. in: It was said to have "attracted some notice in France and of in: which a coloured figure was published in Revue Horticole, in: seems to be the same as that known in this country as H.H. in: himalaica"

It rarely produces fruit. Figured at page 107.
AUREA, *The golden-leaved tree ivy* (syn. *Arborescens aurea maculata*).—Garden nomenclature would require this to be named *Hedera helix arborescens foliis aureis*, but as the designation "aurea" occurs nowhere else in this list, it may be adopted here, and should be sufficient for identification of the variety. This is a fine bold plant, with ovate leaves like those of the common green-leaved tree ivy, those at the ends of the young shoots being wholly of a clear deep golden colour; strikingly beautiful. Unfortunately this fine variety is inconstant. Figured at page 106, and in plate at page 62, top, left hand.

Hibberd's concept of 'Aurea' which is apparently as adult version of 'Aureovariegata'(?). His plate follows.



Hedera helix 'Aurea' = 'Aureovariegata'

the bones were put by for you, but unfortunately were mislaid & lost.—¹¹
The fourth case bears on the question of contagious variegation in plants.—
I have an ivy called the Golden lobe, by Gardeners *Hedera helix aurea densa*, this has twined into a common *Hedera helix*¹² which from its close habit I call the clinger; now the clinger has caught the yellow mottling from *Aurea Densa*, & thus a perfectly new variety has been formed, which was much needed as *Aurea Densa* was rather too arboreal in its growth.—
Had it been a mere sport I should not have attached any importance to it, but the improbability of the sport being like *Aurea Densa*, with which its roots & branches

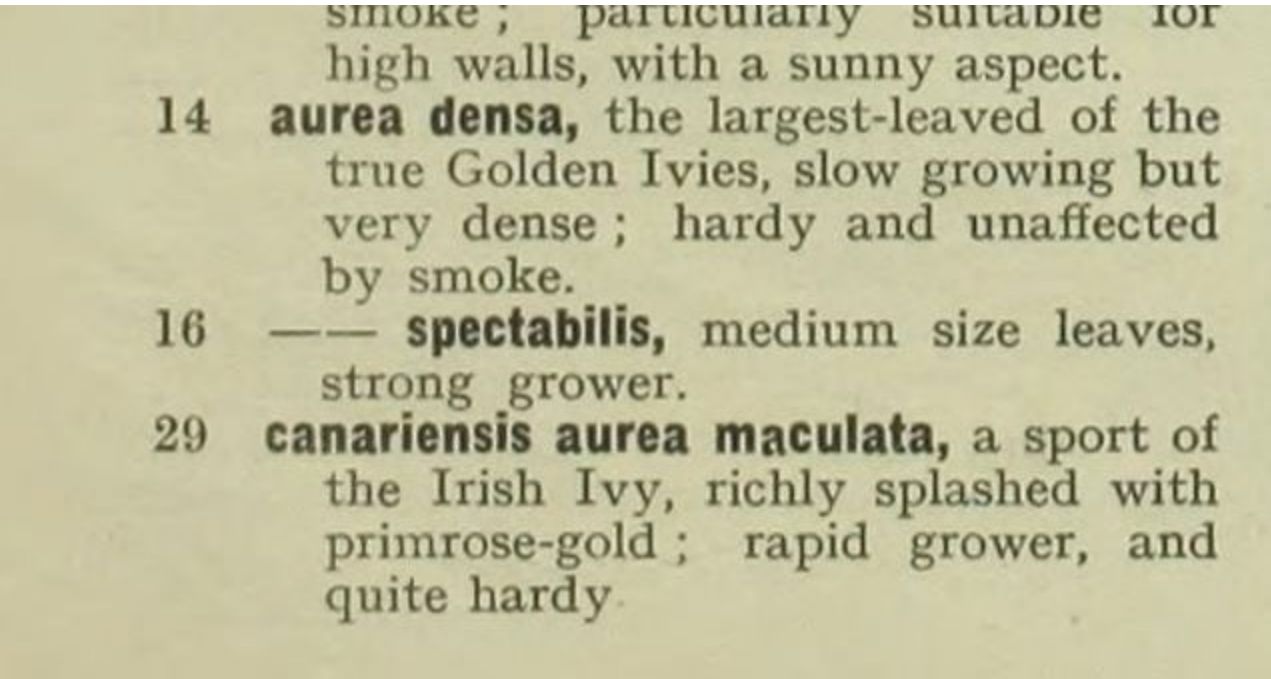
Copyrighted material

June 1870

185

are so intimately intertwined, is very great unless by infection or rather perhaps contagion.
I enclose a leaf of *Aurea Densa*, lobed shaped, of the clinger before sporting & afterwards.—
I am surprised I have had strength to write so much, but I am so interested in your subjects & your enquiry was quite a solace during my illness.—
Believe me | Yours very sincerely | J.Jenner Weir
C Darwin Esq^r.

Wier's 'Aurea Densa' as quoted by none other than the esteemed Charles Darwin.



Clibran's 1907 Catalog, showing their offer of 'Aurea Densa' and 'Aurea Densa Spectabilis' which is probably 'Chrysophylla'. James Veitch also listed this cultivar in 1911.

Hedera helix 'Aurea Densa' = 'Aureovariegata'

Hedera helix aurea densa minor Hibberd 1872 =?, perhaps 'Chrysophylla'

Hedera helix 'Aurea Maculata' = 'Aureovariegata'

Hedera helix 'Aurea Marginata' = 'Aureovariegata'

Hedera helix 'Aurea Spectabilis' = 'Chrysophylla'

13. **H. Helix** var. **aureo-variegata** Weston, in The Univ. Bot. & Nur-
seryman, i, 123 (1770).
H. Helix foliis aureis Loud., Arb. et Frut. Brit. ii, 1000 (1838).
H. Helix aurea densa Hibb. in Fl. World, vii, 71 (1884).
H. Helix aurea densa minor Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix aurea maculata Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix aruntiacae Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix arborescens aurea maculata Hibb. op. cit., 59.
H. Helix arborescens aureum Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix arborescens minor lutea Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix marginata latifolia Hibb. op. cit., 72.
H. Helix marginata robusta Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix arborescens foliis aureis Paul, in Gard. Chron., 1867,
p. 1215.
H. Helix aurea Hibb., The Ivy, 96 (1872).
H. Helix chrysophylla Hibb. op. cit., 85.
H. Helix luteola Hibb. op. cit., 93.
H. Helix marginata aurea Hibb. op. cit., 82.
H. Helix sub-lutea Hibb. op. cit., 93.
H. Helix succinata Hibb. op. cit., 86.
H. Helix sulphurea Hibb. op. cit., 83.
H. Helix aureola Hibb. in Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc. xii, 393 (1890).
H. Hibernica aureo-marginata Carr. in Rev. Hort. lxii, 163
(1890).
H. Hibernica marginata Carr. l.c.
H. Helix var. *tessellata* Hort. in The Gard. xlv, 150 (1893);
Nichols., Ill. Dict. Gard. Suppl., 416 (1901).
? *H. Helix* var. *aurea marginata* Dick, in Flor. Exch. xxxi, 318

Lawrence and Schultz put a large number of Hibberd's name under this one cultivar name which is partly why the RHS consider this a broad cultivar group in one taxonomic sense.

Hedera helix (Aureovariegata Group) 'Aureovariegata' ('Aurea', 'Aureis', 'Aureola', 'Aurea Marginata', 'Marginata Aurea')

ha: trailing vine, not dense

st: purplish-green, internodes 1.5–3cm

ls: shallowly 3-lobed to unlobed and deltoid (triangular). The primary vein angle is often near 90 degrees as

ls: one finds in other variegated ivies like 'Minor Marmorata' with a similarly shaped blade.

la: broadly acute to narrowly obtuse. The rounding of the lobes is uniform and pleasing to the eye.

lb: cordate

ll: 2–3cm

lw: 4–5cm

lc: medium green margined yellow-green (chartreuse) to creamy light yellow. Leaves eventually become green and

lc: plants in some growing conditions do not show much variegation. The margination is usually deeper on the

lc: base of the blade, often being 4–7mm there while only about 2–3mm deep elsewhere. The primary veins are

lc: lighter and contrast well.

ns: this is pretty much a collective name for most of the older gold–margined clones – that is, anything

ns: not as white or cream colored as 'Cavendishii'. The clone known today is thought to be of very

ns: old origins and so deserving this ancient name. The RHS now use (Aureovariegata Group)

eval: some of the newer gold ivies like 'Marilyn' and 'Golden Kolibri' are more colorful and interesting, but

eval: it remains to be seen just how well they do outdoors. 'Goldchild' with its much larger blades is a proven

eval: outdoor chose that does well in many regions.

Hedera helix 'Aureola' = 'Aureo Variegata'

Hedera helix 'Autumn Beauty' <https://www.esveld.nl/htmlidia/h/hehabe.php>, accessed 11.14.2020, also registered with plantscope.nl

Hedera helix 'Avon'

ls: 5–lobed

lc: emerald green heavily blotched and spotted in cream

ll: mid–sized blade

id: it is considered to be a variant of and improvement on 'Pittsburgh Variegated'

source (UK only), reference: ([Fibrex Nurseries](#))

Hedera helix 'Baby Face'

ha: compact, self–branching

ls: 3–lobed, nearly triangular

lc: medium green with red tints when young

ll: small blade

source (UK only), reference: ([Fibrex Nurseries](#))

Hedera helix 'Baby Leaf' (5/01)

ns: listed in the European trade without description.

so: [Costa Verde Imports](#)

Hedera helix 'Baby Gold Dust'

ls: smaller, unlobed compared to 'Gold Dust'

lc: mottled dark green, creamy white, and grey green like 'Gold Dust'

Hedera helix 'Baby Merion Beauty', 'Baby Merion' = 'Duckfoot'?

ns: Rose says this name is 'Duckfoot' but other reports suggest it is note.

Hedera helix 'Baccifera' ('Baccifer' NOT Rose 1996, 'Smithii' ?, 'Melanocarpa' Hibberd in part) = 'Melanocarpa' or 'Arborescens' *sensu latu*

frq: clearly by definition bacciferous or berry–bearing, thus an adult

frq: variant, likely a common plant and perhaps the same as the

frq: 'Baccifera Nigra' = 'Melanocarpa' of Hibberd.

in, ns: the oldest name for this clone seems to be the

in, ns: Latin version 'Baccifera' (Cannell & Sons, Kent UK 1885).

in, ns: Peter Rose gets the clone off track in my opinion by

in, ns: showing a juvenile, star–leaved form, presumably from

in, ns: Fibrex 1980's (his citation) without reference to the fact

in, ns: than *baccifer* or *bafficera* means bearing berries, a clear

in, ns: reference an adult, mature phase. He further adds confusion

in, ns: but ceasing the whole "pea green" color (so rare in ivies, not!)

in, ns: and mentions 'Ripples', something not berry–bearing or

in, ns: historically connected to this old British plant in any way!

in, ns: Hibberd (1872) split his baccifera clones by fruit color

in, ns, such as baccifera alba, baccifera lutea, and baccifera nigra.

Hedera helix baccifera alba = 'Leucocarpa'

Hedera helix baccifera crenata = 'Corrugata'

Hedera helix baccifera lutea = 'Chrysocarpa'

Hedera helix var. baccifera major Kew Hand–list of trees 1902

ns: it is mentioned in Barr and Sugden's 1891 catalog as
ns: H. baccifera major with "dark green foliage, very distinct".
ns: One can suppose it was large, robust as the epithet
ns: *major* usually conveyed and also bacciferous or adult

Hedera helix baccifera nigra = 'Melanocarpa'

Hedera helix 'Baden Baden'

ls: Pedata, birdsfoot type

lc: medium green

or: Gebr Strauss of Moglingen Germany from 'California' in 1980

id: similar to a larger 'Irish lace' according to Rose

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/111-HEDERA_helix_'Baden_Baden'

Hedera helix 'Ballett'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/112-HEDERA_helix_'Ballett'





Hedera helix 'Baltica'

gr: more vigorous than subsp. *helix*

ch: greater than subsp. *helix* – useful mainly in northern US states

ls: young plants shallowly 3–5 lobed, outdoors they mature to

ls: 5 lobes with wide lobes, usually smaller than subsp. *helix*

lc: dark green with contrasting light veins, these mostly

lc: silvery to gray, sometimes grayish–green to silvery–mint green

or: Arnold Arboretum intro. from Baltics (Latvia), Russia bef. 1907

Hedera helix 'Banksiana' "R." in *Garden and Forest* 7: 249 (1894)

id: found by the writer at W.A. Manda Nursery, South Orange

id: New Jersey with "a wider gold margin"

id: when compared to 'Cavendishii'

Hedera helix 'Ballet'

ls: narrowly cuneate to broadly linear, overall

ls: the shape of narrow ballet shoes

lc: green with greyish tints, very thin cream margin

Hedera helix 'Barabits Silver' (6.2010)

ha: vigorous, strong

ls: very shallowly, irregular 5–lobed, rugose

lc: rich silver sectors and suffusions

Hedera helix 'Bates'

ns: a listed name

Hedera helix 'Berlin'

ns: listed by Rose as a synonym of 'California' but judging from three of his other synonyms this may be distinct too.

Hedera helix 'Beryl's Honor'

cvg: Variegated + Fan

ls: 3–5 lobed, terminal lobe up to 2x larger lobes

lc: richly striped and mottled cream, much like a striated 'Green Ripple'

or: George Sinclair, Ontario, Canada, sporting from 'Kaleidoscope'



Hedera helix 'Bettina'

ls: generally 3-lobed, fluted, undulate (wavy) similar to the the true 'Garland' . Large wide lobes

ls: provide coarse texture.

lc: widely margined white with silver-grey overcast on a light green center.

lu: makes a superb compact hanging basket

eval: one of the most beautiful and graceful white-margined ivies in existence.

Hedera helix subsp. hibernica 'Betty Allen'

ha: trailing

ls: 3-lobed, lobes pointing forward

lc: dark glossy green

Hedera helix 'Bialystok'

ha: vigorous, strong

ls: 5-lobed, much as subsp. hedera

lc: dark green, silvery secondary and some tertiary veins

lt: thick, coriaceous (leathery)

ll,lw: 8-12 cm long

dr: said to be more rot resistant

ch: more cold hardy in N.E. Poland

or: Dr. Stephen Marczyński, Clematis Nursery, Pruszków, Poland, c. 1995

Hedera helix 'Big Deal' ('Geranium')

ha: compact, ramose type, stiffly stemmed.

st: purplish, smooth, often torulose (zig-zagging)

ls: rotund in outline, shallowly 3-5 lobed, often convex (cupped). Peter Rose describes it as "unlobed"

ls: though his photo shows quite otherwise. The synonym 'Geranium' suggests the similarity to

ls: some Pelargonium taxa. Veins radiate with narrow separation angles like a fan type it is.

lm: often weakly undulate

lc: medium green

ll: 4-6cm

lw: 3-6cm

pet: reddish-green, often obscured by leaf base

lu: best as house plant except in warmer climates. Rose notes the stiff stems make it less graceful

lu: as a hanging basket.

or: Bess Shippy c. 1955

in: Keith Williams, florist of Springfield OH



'Big Shot'

Hedera helix 'Big Shot'

cvg: Heart-shaped

gr: extremely vigorous, rivaling *H. colchica* out of doors, yet compact and ramose in containers.

st: bronze to brown, redder in some plants with more sun.

ls: ovate-cordiform to occasionally with 2–3 shallow lobes, frequently asymmetrical with one lateral lobe

ls: larger than others. Cordiform leaves are often convexly cupped. Some leaves even triangular. On some

ls: no two leaves have the same shape.

ll: 6 – 10 (11) cm long

lw: mostly 6 – 8 cm long but up to 10cm wide if with 3 developed lobes.

lc: dark glossy green.

lu: it is useful for large leaves and vigorous growth where *H. colchica* is not hardy. It is quite bold and stunning

lu: as a hanging basket or table plant.

id: a similar clone under the name 'Diane's Pleasure' has also been sold. Initially we considered to have

id: more lateral lobe development than 'Big Shot' but outdoors 'Big Shot' also produces many lateral lobes.

id: Our single plant of 'Diane's Pleasure' was lost and as it seems unavailable now the trial has not continued.

Hedera helix 'Bill Archer' ('Excalibur', 'Archer's Lance')

ha: compact

gr: semi-dwarf with internodes 0.5–1.5cm long

ls: narrowly linear-lanceolate, usually unlobed, but sometimes with occasional 3-lobed leaves.

lc: medium to dark green

ll: 5–10cm long x 0.5–1.5cm wide

id: resembles most closely the clone we know as 'Mini Spearpoint'. Indeed a number of similar linear-lanceolate

id: clones are known, many of them prone to sports. Both 'Bill Archer' and 'Mini Spearpoint' (see entry below)

id: are selections from the unstable 'Spearpoint'.

or: found in a Surrey UK in 1980 by Bill Archer. Registered by Stephen Taffler in 1982.

source (UK only), reference: ([Fibrex Nurseries](#))

Hedera helix 'Birte' (5/2001)

so: [Costa Verde Imports](#)

Hedera helix 'Birthday Heart'

ls, lc: ovate to cordiform, distinct yellowish veins



'Bizar' above and the second image in comparison to 'Triton'.



Species and genus name: *Hedera helix* L.

Cultivar name: 'Bizar'

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 2013

How did it occur (seedling, sport, controlled cross, wild): Sport of 'Triton'

Height: cm tall x cm wide in years 6-year outdoor plant is of 0.40 m in length .

Leaf shape: deep dissected into very narrow-linear, forward directed lobes often becoming tubular because of leaf margins rolled upwards

Leaf dimensions 4 cm long x 2 cm wide (average)

Leaf color (above): grayish green

Leaf color (below): vivid green that is visible on the upper side due to the rolling margins.

Leaf color (fall): non changing

Leaf base type: narrow 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: From 'Iantha' differs with not hairy leaves, not flat and more long lobes and petioles, not tuft-like and not miniature habit Why is it unique and special? Unique lichen-like cultivar with narrow tubular lobes .

Any other information our readers might like: Slow growing and self-branching. Prone to frequent reversion. 'Bizar' in basque means "beard"

Hedera helix 'Blarney' (fasciated)



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Hedera helix 'Blarney'

ha: very slow

ls: fasciated, puckered blade with margins rolled under

ll: blades "small"

Hedera helix 'Blodwen'

lc: streaked cream, silver, green, and brighter green.

ll: small blade

or: Whitehouse Nur. UK c. 1984

source (UK only), reference: ([Fibrex Nurseries](#))

Hedera helix 'Blue Moon'

ha: dense, short internodes

ls: unlobedk broadly elliptic to lanceolate-elliptic, slight undulations

lc: light green, aging to an unusual bluish-green shade

or: Russell Windle as sport of 'Little Diamond' before 1995

Hedera helix 'Blushing Cream'

ls: obscurely 5-7 lobed, difficult to measure

ls: due to extreme curling and undulation

lc: magined cream to white, base bright green,

lc: begoming a darker green. Like 'Lauren's

lc: Lace' but a stronger, more consistant undulation

or: Hanno Jardijzer, Boskoop, 1996 as sport

or: of 'Clotted Cream'

li: Houtman, R. 2004. Variegated trees and shrubs. Timber Pres

Hedera helix 'Bodil' Van der Laar 1965

lc: mottled and spotted yellow, green, white, like a 'Pittsburgh Variegated' but more mottled



Hedera helix 'Boskoop'

cvg: Green Ripple

ha: ramose, compact, more compact than 'Green Ripple'

pet: often distinctly twisted, unlike its parent cv.

st: reddish-green, internodes 2–3.5cm, often torulose (zig-zagged).

ls: of the 'Green Ripple' type but lobes more closely spaced and often broadly flared at their base or center.

ls: Lobes often point downward for a claw-like effect. New leaves may be very narrow (prior to full expansion)

ls: and slightly plume-shaped. The entire blade is tightly undulate (wavy) and in some leaves extremely so

ls: as if being deformed. Mature leaves are overall diamond-shaped (rhombic) in many cases.

la: acuminate to narrowly acute

lb: broadly cuneate and often assymetrical

ll: 3–5cm

lw: 2.5–3cm

lc: glossy medium green with numerous raised veins as with 'Green Ripple'

or: J.A. Boer of Boskoop Netherlands in 1961 as 'Green Ripple' sport

eval: has been considered a replacement for 'Green Ripple' but outdoors the older parent clone is

eval: proven over decades and this one is not. Indoors in containers it can replace its parent.

Hedera helix 'Bowles Ox Heart'

ha: vigorous

lc: dark green

ls: similar to species typical

source (UK only), reference: [\(Fibrex Nurseries\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Brahms'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/178-HEDERA_helix_'Brahms'

Hedera helix 'Brazil'

ls: unlobed to 3-lobed

lc: irregular "ashy cream" splashes on glaucous green base color. Raised veins.

or: G. Johnson.

Hedera helix 'Bredon'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/139-HEDERA_helix_'Bredon'

Hedera helix 'Brenda'

ha: dense, compact

ls: 3–5 lobed, about half the blade being a terminal lobe

lc: dark green

Hedera helix 'Brightstone'

ls: 3–5 lobed

lc: wide, irregular cream margin with grey–green center

lm: slightly undulate

or: Jill Butcher

eval: regarded as an improved clone of 'Anna Marie'

Hedera helix 'Brigitte'

ls: 7–lobed, somewhat fan–like, terminal lobe very rhombic (diamond–shaped)

ns: some have considered it a synonym of 'California' but we regard it as a modern, improved clone.

ph: [photo \(Woudengroep\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Brimstone'

ha: self–branching but often with long vigorous shoots. ls: 3–5 lobed, curled blades like 'Manda Crested' rather than flat as 'Gold Dust'

lc: chartreuse to yellow mottled green

lm: slightly undulate

ns: name is easily confused with 'Brightstone' though the plants are distinct or: sport of 'Gold Dust'



Hedera helix 'Brokamp' ('Salicifolia', 'Imp', 'Hermania' misapplied)

ha: compact, branching, but vigorous and trailing with age

st: purplish–green to medium green

ls: generally unlobed and entire, broadly ovate to lanceolate, but occasionally with a single lateral lobe and more

ls: rarely with two. The ovate blades often have a slightly developed lateral vein and an asymmetrical (lopsided) ls: bulge on one side of the blade. See the photo link below for a survey of common leaf shapes.
ll: 5–8cm
lw: 1.5–2.5cm but occasionally 3–4.5cm in the lobed and broadly ovate leaves.
lb: cuneate to truncate in wider blades, rarely semi-sagittate.
lc: glossy dark to medium green
id: we have seen Exotic Angel Plants in the US sold under the name 'Hermania' from which this true clone id: differs in several traits: 1) dark blade ('Hermania' is medium to light green), 2) leaf gloss ('Hermania' has a id: dull or matt finish unless artificially shined by stores), 3) many leaves 1.5–2.0cm wide (rare with 'Hermania') id: and 4) fewer lateral lobes (easily 40–60% in 'Hermania') but only 5–20% here. Most of what we have seen id: from Exotic Angel Plants as 'Hermania' is true.
prop: Peter Rose correctly notes that only willow-like or lanceolate shoots should be propagated to maintain prop: at least some stability in this clone.
or: Brokamp Nur. of Westfalen Germany from 'Star' in 1959.
ph: [photo \(NOS\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Brother Ingobert' = 'Bruder Ingobert'

Hedera helix 'Bruder Ingobert' ('Brother Ingobert')
ha: trailing vine, lightly branched
st: purplish-red to reddish-green, internodes 1.5–3.5cm
ls: shallowly 3–5 lobed to unlobed and nearly deltoid (triangular), irregular lobes. Has slight undulation.
lb: cordate
lc: dark green margined ivory to white, mottled white and grey green. There is often a non-green submargin
lc: while others leaves have distinct margins.
lu: indoor container plant and outdoor ground cover.
or: Brother Ingobert Heieck of Neuberg Abbey of Heidelberg Germany in 1962 as 'Glacier' sport
eval: highly prized among collectors for the sharp contrasts between the dark green and white zones. It
eval: should be much better known that it is.
ns: it is sold in some areas as 'Brother Ingobert' but proper name cvs. should not be translated.

Hedera helix 'Bunch'
ha: ramose, compact, rather slow growing, and with leaves often bunches as the name suggests.
ls: deeply 5-lobed, fasciated, often quite variable with adventitious leaflets from the terminal lobe.
lc: dark green
lt: thicker blades
or: derived from 'Albany' to which it can revert



'Buttercup' in the Raulston Arboretum Lathhouse, used as a colorful, multi-toned edging plant for many years.

Hedera helix 'Buttercup'

ha: vining, non-ramose but often compact with age

st: light green to yellowish-green, internodes 1.0–2.5cm

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, wider than long, often slightly undulate with age.

la: acute

lb: corsate

ll: 5–7cm smaller than species typical

lw: 6–8cm

lc: bright yellow when given sun. Rather lime green and pale in shade or indoors. Blades which are yellow are often

lc: only partly so, showing green zones but not the green netting of other cvs. like 'Angularis Aurea'. Rose mentions

lc: that young plants take time to develop good pigmentation. Sunscorch is reported in some areas so it's use in

lc: hot climates should be tempered.

id: 'Russell's Gold' is quite similar to with a smaller blade 4–6cm wide.

or: UK in early 1900's

in: T. Smith of Newry Ireland c. 1925

Hedera helix 'Butterfingers'

lc: butter yellow

ls: apparently a narrow lobe as most cultivar with "fingers"



Hedera helix 'Buttermint' as sold at www.plantdelights.com retail sales area 2008. It's a particularly nice adult form, far more yellow (buttery!) than ordinary adult phases of 'Glacier'. A second view from Plant Delight's garden, the Juniper Level Botanic Garden c. 2010



Hedera helix 'Butterflies'

ns: a listed name. It could be a synonym of 'Mariposa' which translates to this English word.

Hedera helix 'C.F. Coates'

ns: a clone very much like 'Walthamensis' (small leaved, grey veined) and apparently named for the Kew Gardens

ns: propagator of this name. Rose considers that it has "no distinction".

Hedera helix 'Caecilia'

ls: 3-lobed

lc: cream and green

lm: undulate to crimped



Hedera helix 'Caenwoodiana' ('Pedata', 'Sagittifolia' of the US trade in part)

ns: most of the ivy sold as 'Sagittifolia' (numerous spellings) in the US is really this plant. Their common

ns: name listing is often "Birdsfoot Ivy" rather than "Arrowhead Ivy", further suggesting the confusion.

ns: this name has priority over the name 'Pedata' and should be used.

id: it is distinct from most indoor type birdsfoot ivies by its silver or whitish veins against a dull but dark

id: green background. Most commercial indoor birdsfoot ivies have very green veins and rather high

id: gloss surfaces.

ns: Some experts including Rose regard the early publication of 'Caenwoodiana' is a nomen nudum (literally naked

ns: name), therefore putting Hibberd's clarified 'Pedata' as the first valid name. But 'Caenwoodiana' is hardly a

ns: bare name in pre-Hibberd publications since the name "bird's foot ivy" is description enough of its unique

ns: and special character for that time. 'Caenwoodiana' tells us nothing but "bird's foot" tells us enough to recognize

ns: the established name and certainly the plant that was intended. It is simple, one word description but it is

ns: a vivid one that is easily understood. There are many accepted cultivar names based on just a one or two

ns: word descriptions. We have that here. Secondly, Hibberd made no synonymy of his name 'Pedata' with

ns: 'Caenwoodiana' and while is description is surely similar it might easily have been some other clone of what

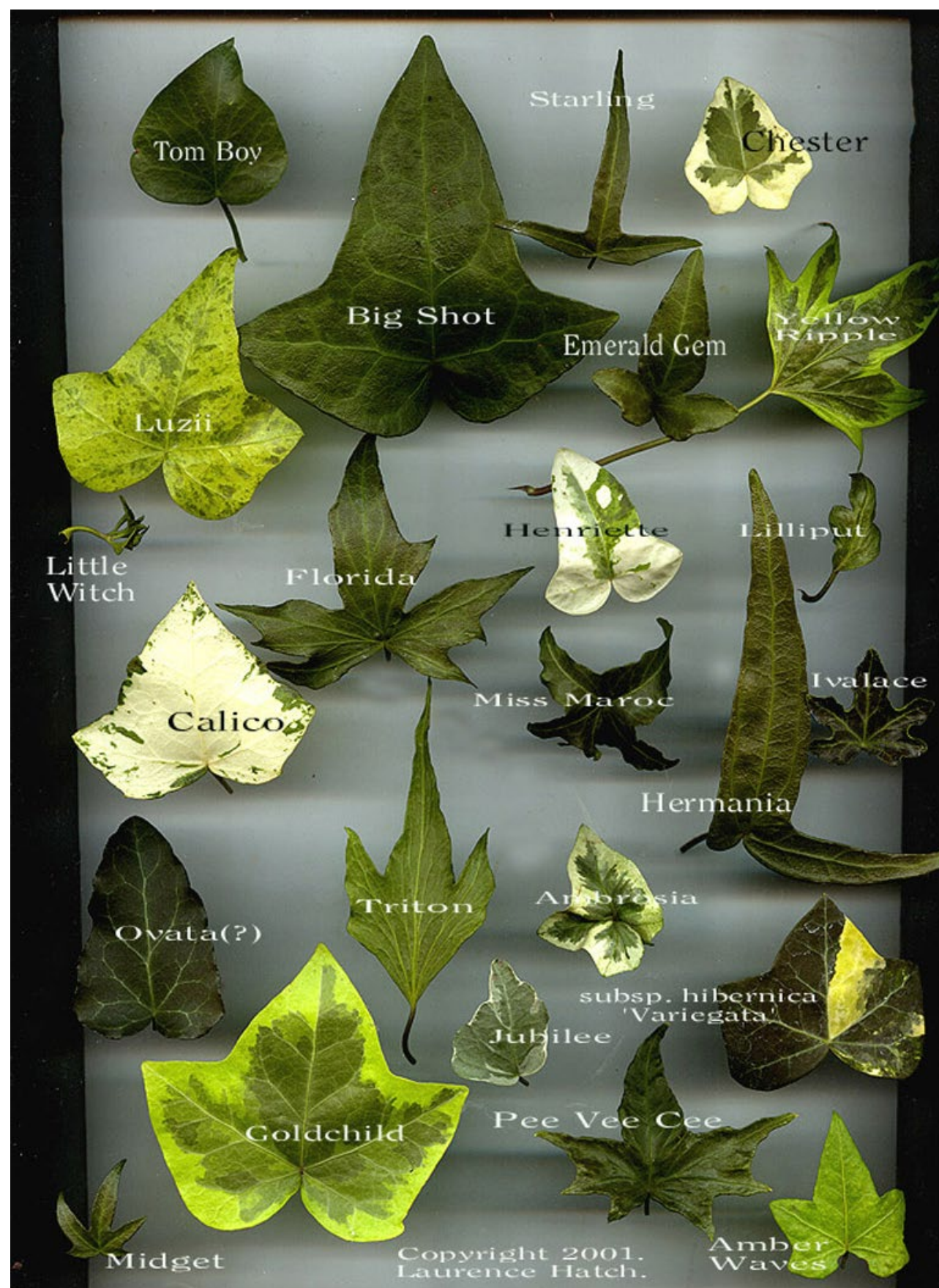
ns: was apparently an naturally occuring group of variations. Hibberd, having rejected a name that was doubtless

ns: the preference of the originators also puts him on very shaky ground in terms both the codes and

ns: taxonomic tradition in general. Nomenclatural piracy has never been respected and we should not accept

ns: it here.

Hedera helix 'Caenwoodiana Aurea'



Hedera helix 'Calico'

id: it appears similar to 'Prima Donna' but with a higher surface area of white chimera tissue.

eval: the New Ornamentals Society is comparing this outdoors with 'Prima Donna' from two sources.



Hedera helix 'California' ('Weber's Californian', 'Weber's California')

ha: compact, ramose but vigorous outdoors

st: reddish-green to medium green

ls: 3–5 lobed, often with a raised first sinus point (cleft), with a Primary Vein Angle (PVA) narrower than 'Pittsburgh'

ls: (preliminary data: 40–45% here vs. 60–90% for 'Pittsburgh'). In some leaves it seems intermediate between typical

ls: "ivy ivies" and fan types.la: broadly acute, usually more flaring than 'Pittsburgh'.

lc: medium green – slightly olive green with us under high nitrogen fertility when other ivies are very dark.

ns: some of the synonyms listed by Rose such as 'Brigitte', 'Ideal', and 'Abundance' are unique in our opinion.

ns: we purchased an unnamed, unsourced "ivy" in 1997 very similar to this so there is reason to believe it

ns: survives in the US trade in some form at least.

id: this is quite variable and many clones exist. One should define one's clone by origin if possible since they

id: and so variable in quality and aesthetics. Our NOS clone 3 is somewhat undulate and is the more showy

id: of the 3 we have under trials.

or: Weber Nur. of Los Angeles California USA in 1939 as sport of 'Merion Beauty'

Hedera helix 'California Fan' ('Digitata' in Exotica III in part)

cvg: fan

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 1.5–3cm long. Clusters of leaves and small shoots appear at many nodes.

ls: 5–7 lobed, fan-shaped with numerous radiating veins. The veins are often parallel and secondary lobes are

ls: common. The PVA is often 15–30 degrees. The sinuses and lobes are highly undulate (wavy).

la: lobes broadly acute to obtuse.

lb: cuneate. Peter Rose's use of the term truncate does not match any single leaf we have ever

lb: seen. It is likely he may have it confused with 'Fan' which is often truncate.

ll: 3–4cm

lw: 4–5cm

lt: blades very thick, coriaceous (leathery)
lc: light green with many raised, lighter radiating veins reflecting light.
or: US

Hedera helix 'California Gold'

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 1–1.5cm

ls: deeply 5-lobed, often irregular in shape, undulate in the sinus

la: obtuse

lb: cordate

ll: 3–5cm

lw: 4–7cm

lc: light green mottled light yellow to cream. veins are creamy white to light yellow. Many leaves are

lc: half green and pure green leaves are not uncommon on unreverted shoots. New growth has the best
lc: color.

id: differs from 'Luzii' in undulate sinus and lobes.

or: sport of 'Weber Californian' from the US.

Hedera helix 'Can Can'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/165-HEDERA_helix_'Can_Can'

Hedera helix 'Caristian'

ns: a listed name. Could be a variant of 'Christian'?

Hedera helix 'Carolina Crinkle'

ls: 5-lobed with pointed apices and undulate ("crinkled") margins. It is similar to a more undulate version of
ls: 'Elegance'

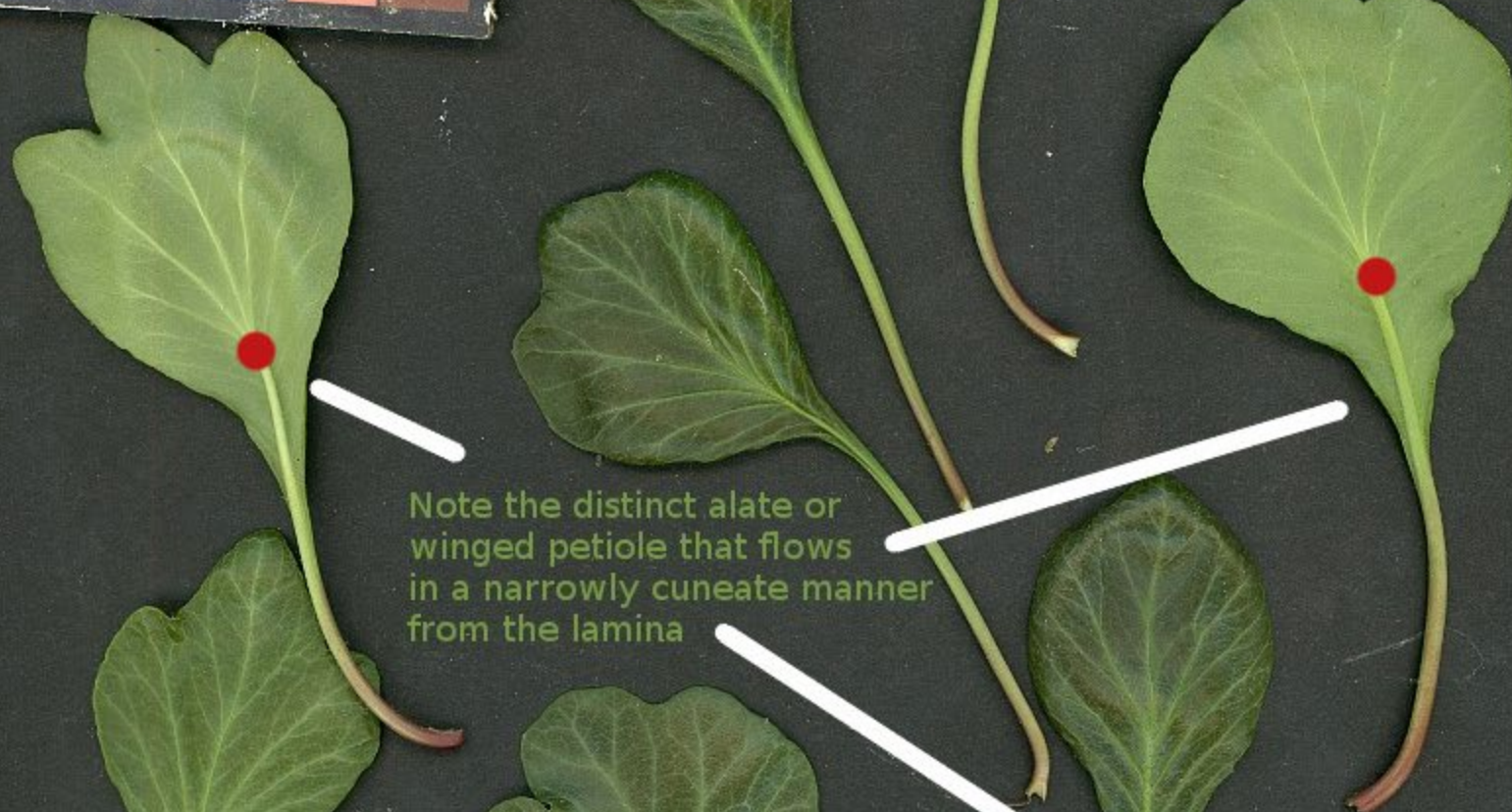
or: Willy Freeland of Columbia SC USA about 1971

Hedera helix 'Carolina Plus'

ns: as sold by Exotic Angel Plants in the US this is indistinguishable from their 'Starling'. All plants so

ns: labeled prove identical.

Hedera helix [Green Ripple Group] 'Cary Green'



Note the distinct alate or winged petiole that flows in a narrowly cuneate manner from the lamina

Note the lateral veins forking from the midrib high on the blade

leaves may appear deformed due to their natural convexity which is compressed in a flatbed scan

Hedera helix
[Green Ripple Group]
'Cary Green'



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OROC HEDE021 – *Hedera helix* [Green Ripple Group] 'Cary Green' – 9–12 in. tall x 10–20 ft. wide, visually dense in part due to the added leaf surface from shallow lobing, compact, moderately self-branching without pruning; leaves medium to dark an glossy green above, paler below and less lustrous, veins numerous and prominent in a pale green to silvery-green above (as is typical of the Group), shallowly 3-lobed, lobes (0.0) 2.4–11.0 mm deep, occasionally unlobed and broadly oblanceolate-elliptic and obelliptic to subovate, most mature lamina distinctly convex to subconvex, often cucullate (hooded) in 1–3 lobate units (one terminal and two laterals), in three dimensions, cupped 4.5–18.3 mm deep or high from an imaginary vertical line from the margins on a table to the upper lamina surface projected a nd spanning above the table. Though often highly cupped but not generally shell-like as defined by "shell type" or fasiated-vein cultivars of the Green Ripple Group, some shoots very polymorphic, blades of some mature lamina with distinct long cuneate base flowing into the petiole, sometimes alate to subalate as a lamina-petiole blend without clear separation nor a well-defined Petiole Attachment Point (PAP), 5.1–8.2 cm long when having a distinct petiole (petiole not included), 7.8–14.1 cm long when petiole included in the long blade with extended or alate base tissue, (2.5) 3.7–4.8 cm wide, apices distinctly obtuse to obtuse-acute, highly rounded compared to most Green Ripple Group sports with acuminate, subfiliform, and narrowly acute apices and often very deep incisions.

The lateral or side lobes are projected forward closer toward the terminal lobe due to common subfasciation or narrow spacing of secondary veins usually appearing in this cultivar group, the Primary Intervenal Angle (PVA) between the midvein and lateral veins only 5–18 degrees measured at 1cm out (this metric's standard) from their divergence point or sub-PAP whereas in normal, species-like cultivars this angle is 45–90 degrees. The lateral veins leading to the apex of the lateral or secondary lobes often separate from the midvein in the middle of the blade when a PAP is not definable and is sometimes much diffused or branched, sometimes giving the appearance of two lateral veins to form this side lobe. Indeed, the lateral lobes may be viewed as comprising much of the side of the blades, this section much rounded, rarely squared off or flat-sided, with numerous lateral veins and their tertiary branchlets before reaching the apex of that lobe.

It differs from some American plants sold as 'California Fan' (which is now polyclonal) in the convexity of the blade, glossier sheen, consistently shallow lobes only numbering to three (almost never 5), lack of sinus undulations, and the elongated, cuneate (rarely cordate to truncate) leaf base. From shallowly-lobed 'Wonderful' it differs in the visible, paler lateral veins, overall convexity of the blade, and the shallow lobes pushed forward or towards the apex in 'Cary Green' (less to the middle of each side), and almost never showing the frequent truncate base of 'Wonderful'. Origin: Laurence C. Hatch, Cary, North Carolina, sport from an unnamed clone of the Green Ripple Group, notably distinct for it's shallow lobing, elongated leaf base, and convex-cucullate blades, named for the town in which it first appeared in 2017. Unlike many shell-type or "oddity" sports of Green Ripple Group this clone has the strong vigor typical of 'Green Ripple' and forms a neat, full groundcover of a relatively normal ivy appearance except on close inspection. While polymorphic, it is the most growth rate stable, dense, and vigorous of more than eleven sports of the Group the originator has evaluated in outdoor plantings over 35 years. It is also suitable for general indoor cultivation as a groundcover or houseplant. Cold hardiness is untested but the originator has observed the parent clone 'Green Ripple' to survive over a decade in USDA 4a under snow cover in Syracuse, New York where in some years it approached –10 deg. F. under the warm, white blanket. In USDA 7b in Raleigh–Durham–Cary, North Carolina no winter damage has been observed on 'Cary Green' with night temperatures as low as 11 deg. F. and the plants having only moderate shelter from wind on an open patio, low bark mulching of 1 inch, and no cover otherwise.

Hedera helix 'Cascade'

ha: ramose, compact, cascading and trailing – parent 'Merion Beauty' is much more upright in growth.
st: slightly thicker than parent 'Merion Beauty'
ls: 5-lobed and similar to parent 'Merion Beauty', very undulate (wavy). Secondary lobes appear in the lobes
ls: and some leaves appear 7-lobed.
lc: medium green with lighter veins
ll: 2.5–3.5cm
lw: 2.5–3cm – generally more uniform than 'Merion Beauty'
or: Leo Swicegood of VA USA as sport of 'Merion Beauty'
lu: container plant, topiary, especially where stems are allowed to trail or cascade.
li: Sulgrove. S. 1984. Fall Collection 1984. Ivy Journal 10(3): 48–50 _

Hedera helix 'Cathedral Wall'

ha: strong vine
st: purplish green
ls: 5-lobed. Rose in his 1996 edition states "unlobed" but his photo says something very different.
la: acute
lb: cordate
ll: 3–6cm
lw: 3–5cm
lc: dark green with contrasting veins.
or: found at the National Cathedral, Washington DC USA by gardener A. Rosenboom about 1961.
eval: Rose states it has little merit. No doubt some of its charm derives from the name, suggestive of
eval: that grand, wonderful edifice. The nomenclature code forbids nostalgic cultivar names based
eval: solely on location of origin. Yet this clone does have features of some merit and the name
eval: cannot be rejected for nomenclatural grounds. It is pleasant but by no means exciting.

9. **H. Helix** var. **Cavendishii** Paul, in Gard. Chron., 1867, p. 1215; emend. Lawr. Fig. 80-B.
H. arborea variegata Hibb. in Fl. World, i, 138 (1858).
H. Helix arborescens alba lutescens Hibb. op. cit. vii, 59 (1864).
H. Helix arborescens marginata argentea Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix marginata elegantissima Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix marginata elegans Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix marginata canescens Hibb. op. cit., 71.
H. Helix var. *Cavendishii* Paul, in Gard. Chron., 1867, p. 1215.
H. Helix arborescens albo-lutea Paul, l.c.
H. Helix marginata Hibb., The Ivy, 77 (1872).
H. Helix marginata minor Hibb. op. cit., 78.
H. Helix marginata grandis Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix marginata lactea Hibb. op. cit., 79.
H. Helix argentea major Hibb. op. cit., 93.
H. Helix argentea minor Hibb. l.c.
H. Helix variegata Nichols., Ill. Dict. Gard. ii, 122 (1882).
H. Helix f. *Cavendishii* Tobler, in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges., 1927, p. 21, t 10 d.

Hedera helix 'Cavendishii' can be broadly and narrowly defined. Lawrence and Schultze considered quite a few of Hibberd's names to belong to this group at least. In general there is a cream margin, ovate to shallowly 3-lobed blades, the edge becoming more white with age, veins paler and contrasting well. The plant sold as 'Ice Cream' seems to be a more uniform, strongly adult (narrowly ovate, never lobed) clone that is stable. In all cases the central green zone should have a jagged outline, meaning the chimera has a variable depth.

Hedera helix 'Celebrity' ('Mini White Wonder' in part)

ha: self-branching

ls: 3-lobed, each obtuse (rounded), terminal lobe more acute

lc: margined gray to white, about 12-18% surface

or: Gartneriet Maegaard, Denmark c. 1982 sport of

or: 'White Wonder', a smaller clone of it._

Hedera helix 'Ceridwen' ('Golden Ester', 'Golden Ann', 'Ester Gold')

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green to medium green, internodes 1.5-3cm

ls: 3-lobed with a fairly prominent terminal lobe half to two-thirds of the length.

la: acute, often narrowly so. The blade has a nice 3-pointed look though it is not quite a birdsfoot shape.

lb: truncate to cuneate, sometimes slightly cordate

lc: broadly margined bright golden yellow, many leaves 50-70% gold, and occasional ones

lc: entirely without green.

lc: some blades might even be described as "green centered" as opposed to gold-margined.

eval: plant we have seen in the trade under 'Golden Ester' resemble a very gold version of 'Adam'. It is

eval: highly colorful, very attractive. Easily one of the best 3-lobed gold-margined ivies around today.

ns: rejection of the name 'Golden Ester' discussed by Rose is very questionable at best. It is

ns: no wonder nurseryman laugh at nomenclatural "laws" when valid commercial names

ns: are replaced by silly, tongue-twisters like 'Ceridwen'. We will accept this name here since

ns: 'Golden Ester' does not seem to have been validly published before this name appeared.

Hedera helix 'Chalice'

ha: rigid, semi-upright, some self-branching

lc: dark glossy green, rigid, curled, irregular, cupped upwards.

or: stable, fasciated sport of 'Ivalace' found in 1988

li: Coon, C. 1995. *Hedera helix* cv. Chalice. Ivy Journal 19: 11-17.

Hedera helix 'Cheapthrills'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/143-HEDERA_helix_'Cheapthrills'

Hedera helix 'Chedglow'

ns: a listed name.

Hedera helix 'Chedglow Fasciated' listed for RHS Wisley Herbarium, standard voucher

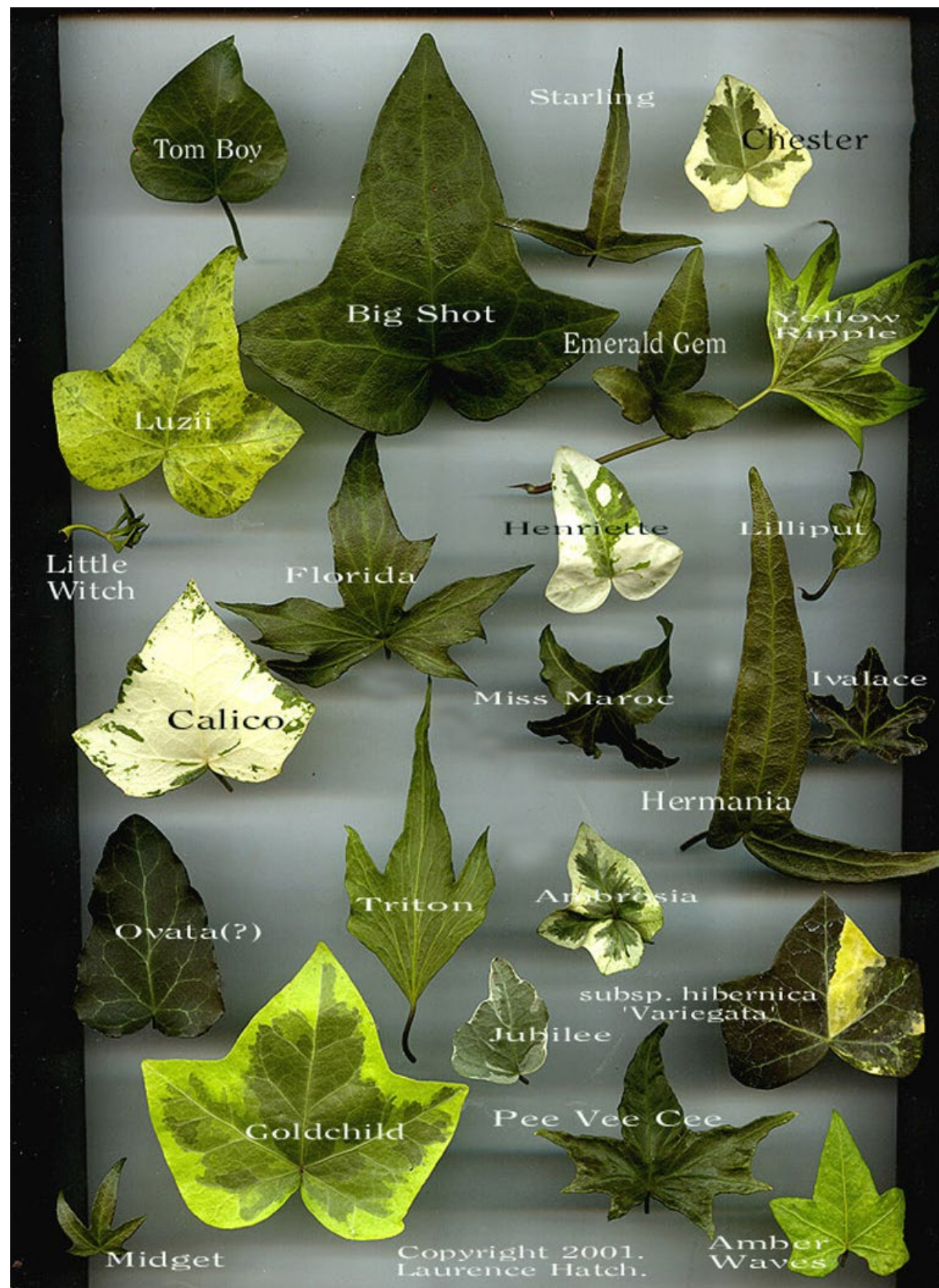
in: World Mutation nursery, UK 2010. Their list has disappeared but was archived by webmasters and shows:

"a curious form with stems and petioles thickened into band-like tubes, roots from the petioles when I am paying sufficient attention. £2."

Hedera helix 'Cheeky' listed with RHS Horticultural Database and plantscope.nl, accessed 11.14.2020, both name only

Hedera helix 'Cheltenham Blizzard'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/184-HEDERA_helix_'Cheltenham_Blizzard'



Hedera helix 'Chester' ('Citronella' in part)

ha: slightly ramose, a globose adult phase shrub

st: reddish-green, internodes 2–2.5cm

ls: shallowly 3-lobed with a large deltoid (triangular) terminal lobe that is nearly as wide as long.

la: broadly acute

lb: deeply cordate, basal lobes sometimes overlapping.

ll: 3–4cm

lw: 4.5–5cm

lc: dark green center with some grayish-green,

lc: with margins chatreuse to lime green becoming creamy white to maturity. The contrast

lc: increases as the leaf ages. The margins are generally 3–7mm wide but may be much larger (to 8mm) on

lc: the basal lobes or near the apex. Margins are red tinged outdoors in cool weather.

id: similar to 'Tricolor' but having much longer blades and less often tricolored.

or: presumed to be Denmark prior to 1980

Hedera helix 'Chicago'

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 2–4cm

ls: medium deep sinuses, 3-lobed, the terminal lobe most prominent. Sometimes 5-lobes with very small

ls: basal lobes

ll: 3–4cm – smaller than 'Pittsburgh'

lw: 3–4cm

lc: light to medium green

eval: is regarded as small-leaved, finer textured version of 'Pittsburgh'. Better in containers than outdoors.

or: presumably the USA sometime prior to 1962.

Hedera helix 'Chicago Minima'

ns: a name used for a compact 'Chicago' clone. Names combining Latin and English are not permitted. But
ns: since this clone does not seem to be in the trade, attempts to rename it have not been made.

Hedera helix 'Chicago Variegated ' ('Chicago Variegata')

ns, id: a listed name, not described in literature. It has been sold by Fibrex in past years.

Hedera helix 'Chimaera' (5/01)

lc: mottled white similar to 'Kolibri' and 'Fantasia'

eval: plants are on order for the NOS Hedera Trials

so: Glasshouse Works



Hedera helix 'Christian'

ha: ramose, slightly compact, not usually very dense

st: notably red

pet: red to reddish-green

ls: mostly 3-lobed, each lobe well rounded. The first sinus depth is generally 2-5mm but occasionally deeper with

ls: 5-8mm sinuses in a minority of leaves. The less lobed leaves are often subdeltoid (nearly triangular). Some leaves

ls: have weakly developed basal lobes.

la: obtuse in terminal and secondary lobes

lb: truncate to shallowly cordate. Sometimes broadly cuneate in some narrower blades.

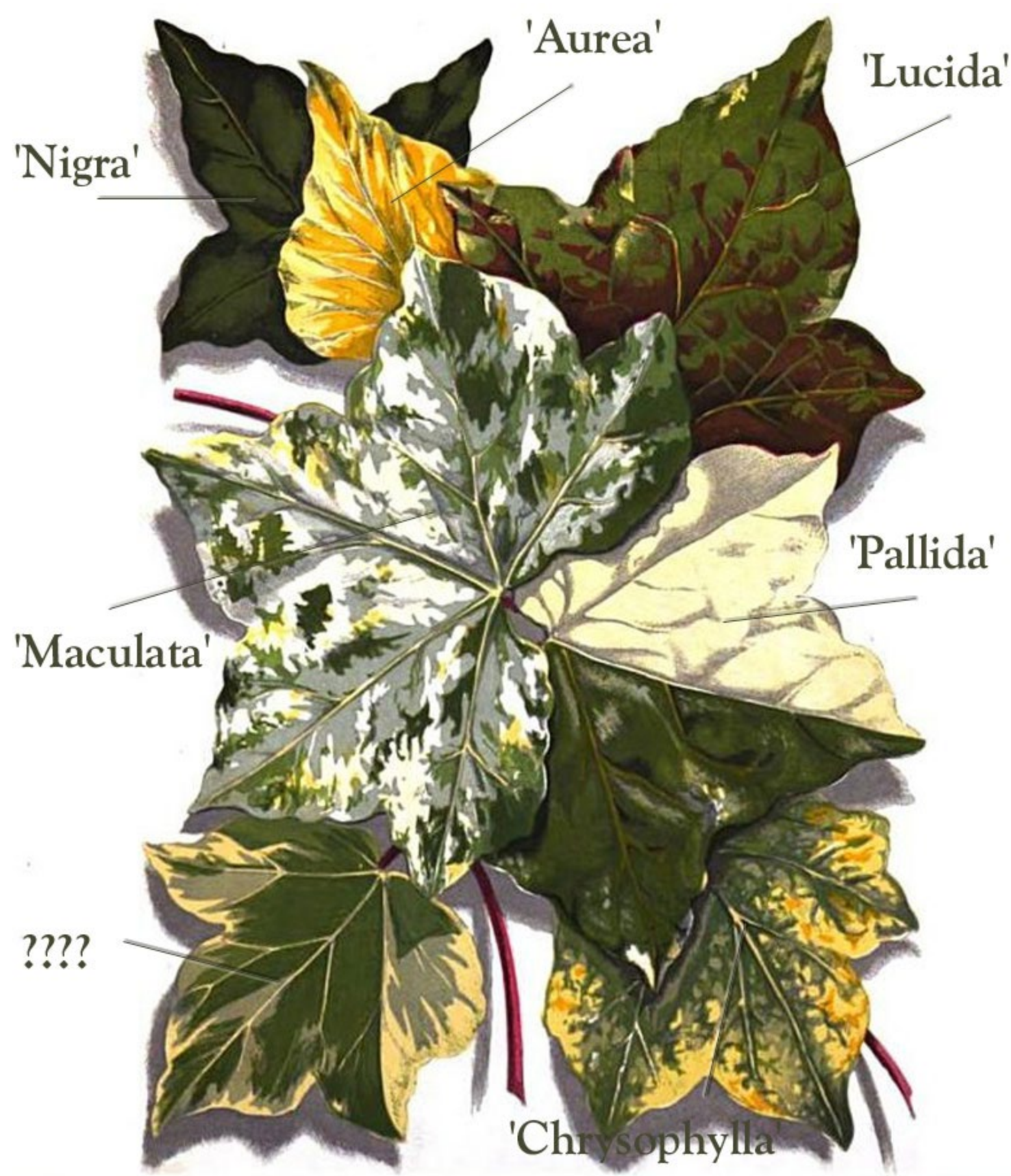
ll: 2.0–3.5cm
lw: 2.0–3.5cm
lc: light to medium green, usually with much paler primary and secondary veins.
id: Peter Rose says it is very similar 'Direktor Badke'. Our stock from Samia Rose differs sufficiently
id: from 'Direktor Badke' seen elsewhere to continue use of this name for a reasonably distinct clone.
id: From 'Wonderful' this clone differs INDOORS in being 1) much lighter green (never dark), 2) dull finish
id: (not glossy), 3) shorter blades (rarely to 4–5cm) , and 4) blade much thinner. A more complete comparison
id: outdoor plants is being conducted at this time.
or: Strauss Nur. of Germany

Hedera helix 'Chrysanna'
ls: much like 'Pittsburgh'
lc: medium green lightly mottled cream to white, but often unstable.

Hedera helix 'Chrysaor'
ls, lt: as 'Medusa'
lc: streaked or marked gold, speckled and splashed much
lc: as 'Gold Dust' in style of chimera
or: Russell Windle as sport of 'Medusa' 2004
li: Windle, R.A. 2008. Medusa had two children. Ivy Journal 2008: 27–30

the prevailing colours sulphur-yellow and impure cream.
Syn. *Marginata argentea*, *Arborecens argentea variegata*, *Marginata canescens*.
43. **CHRYSOPHYLLA** is a free growing golden-leaved Ivy that soon becomes tree-like under pot culture. In its climbing growth its broad leaves are variously lobed, but the lobes obtuse and few in number. The variegation occurs in patches on the young growth, many of the leaves being wholly of a deep yellow, others mottled with paler yellow on a green ground, and much of the plant deep green without any variegation. There are several rather distinct forms of this, the products of local circumstances, the best of them are richly golden and agreeably constant.
Syn. *Aurea spectabilis*, *Spectabilis aurea*, *Aurea densa minor*, *Aurea* or *Golden*, *Aurea maculata*, *Canariensis aurea marmorata*, *Follis aurea*.
44. **CHRYSOPHYLLA PALMATA**.—Leaves distinctly and handsomely palmate lobed, the colour nearly the same as the last.
Syn. *Palmata aurea*, *Palmata nova aurea* (a selected form), *Mrs. Pollock*.
45. **SUCCINATA** is of a weakly habit, neat and pretty, but not

'Chrysophylla' by Hibberd in the RHS Journal of 1889. He does not place it with the adult ivies due to some lobing. It is only known today in ovate, adult form as far as I can determine. Hazel Kay says this.



Hedera helix 'Chrysophylla' from Hibberd's own plate. It appears to be and have been a marginto-maculata with heavily yellow spotting near the margins, yellow suffusions too, giving a spotty, irregular gold margin. Beans says that Hibberd considered it a collective name for various material and indeed it's part of the RHS' Aureovariegata Group, though clearly the margin is not as defined or neat as much in that group. It is might be the same or similar to 'Spectabilis Aurea'. Hazel Kay says it's only adult and no juvenile form of it exists. See this modern photo that looks right to my eye: <https://www.sciencephoto.com/media/50508/view/hedera-helix-chrysophylla->

Hedera helix 'Chrysophylla Palmata' = 'Palmata Aurea'?

Hedera helix 'Citronella' = 'Chester'

Hedera helix 'Classy Lassie' = 'Golden Jyette', the originator's first choice of name

Hedera helix 'Cleave' (5/01)
so: [Whitlea Nurseries](#)

Hedera helix 'Cleeve'
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/185-HEDERA_helix_'Cleeve'

Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each.	
3	alba marginata , dark green silvered leaves of a good size, prettily bordered with ivory-white, medium grower ; one of the hardiest.
10	argentea elegans , large leaves, irregularly margined cream ; a somewhat slow grower, but very dense ; hardy, and not affected by smoke ; suitable for low walls.
30	Cavendishii (syn. GOLDEN QUEEN, NEW SILVER STRIPED, MARGINATA CULLIS-II), medium size leaves, margined and splashed with rich cream ; the fastest grower of all the variegated Ivies ; not quite hardy.
36	Clibrans' Beauty , leaves medium size, with a broad continuous creamy white margin ; grows slowly but lasts well.
43	Crippsi (syn. SILVER QUEEN, MARGINATA AUREA, MARGINATA ELEGANTIS-SIMA), large leaves, margined and splashed with ivory-white ; hardy, but somewhat slow of growth.
83	marginata pulchella , leaves under
73	maculata (syn. MARMORATA MINOR), a hardy small-leaved form, beautifully mottled and speckled with cream ; a medium grower, retaining its variegation.
74	— major (syn. MARMORATA), large leaved, finely mottled and speckled with cream ; hardy and smoke-resisting ; at its best on a sunny wall.
76	maderensis variegata (syn. AURANTIACA FOL. VAR.), large irregularly cordate leaves, variegated with an exquisite clear ivory tint.
83	marginata pulchella , medium size leaves, variegated ivory.
92	New Silver , a charming and pretty variety, richly marked with silver ; good grower ; very effective.
109	Rhomboides variegata , fairly large dark green leaves, irregularly margined ivory, marked silver ; rapid grower.
121	tricolor , medium size leaves, margined and splashed cream ; hardy and a

'Clibrans Beauty', an otherwise unheard of cultivar from Clibrans catalog of 1907. It is likely lost.

Hedera helix 'Clotted Cream'

Is: medium dimensions, highly curled

Im: intensely crisped, fluted, curled, strong in

lm: 3 dimensions, the center more flat

lc: margined cream

Hedera helix 'Cockle Shell' ('Cockleshell')

ha: ramose, compact

st: purplish–green, internodes 2.0–2.5 cm

ls: shallowly 3–5–lobed or unlobed, orbicular (rounded) in outline, distinctly convex (ie. cupped, shell–like).

ls: primary and secondary veins are raised and conspicuous.

lc: light green becoming darker green with age.

ll: 3–5cm

lw: 3–5cm

lt: very thick blades

id: most similar to 'Fan' and in some phases they are very similar. Older leaves on mature plants of this

id: cultivar are clearly convex.

ns: the spelling of the cv. as two words is correct

or: Paul Taylor of Rosemead CA USA ub 1976 as sport of 'California Fan'

Hedera helix 'Colin'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/128-HEDERA_helix_'Colin',accessed 10.25.2020

Hedera helix Comtesse Ida Poldstaksky–Liehctenstein ex Rosenthal and Bermann, Weiner Ill. garten–zeitung (1884) = ?

Hedera helix 'Congesta' some='Minima', others likely 'Erecta' as it has an acute apex and the blade is slightly folded.

The AIS still recognizes this name according to their website, accessed 10.25.2020.

1. Leaves undulate (wavy), obtuse.....'Conglomerata'

1. Leaves caniculate (grooved), acute..... 'Erecta'

This short key is useful to sort out the two major erect, shrubby, and stiff clones.

Hedera helix 'Conglomerata'

ha: compact, sometimes slow, trailing becoming climbing to rambling shrub

st: slightly flattened, very thick, internodes 5–10mm, leaves held in distichous (2–ranked) fashion

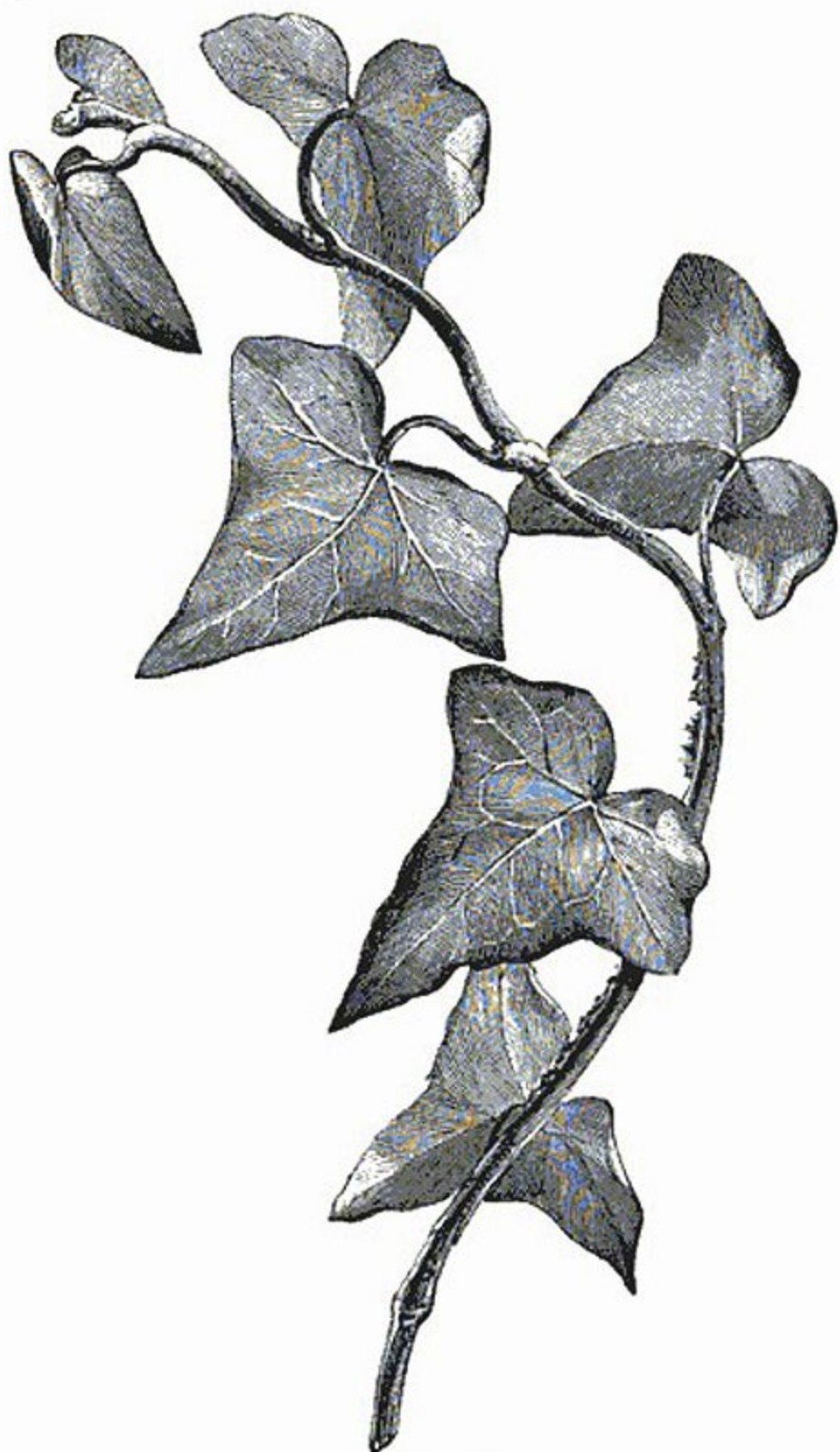
pet: light green

lc: dark green

lt: blades very thick

ls: unlobed to shallowly 3–lobed, veins much raised, margins rather undulate (wavy)

or: Europe before 1870, possibly in Germany



Contracta.

'Contracta' from Hibberd (1872) was compared to 'Sagittaeifolia' and 'Taurica' and I think clarity comes from the RHS "A Catalogue of Garden Ivies" notes from Hibbard in 1889: "intermediate between typical Helix and Sagittaeifolia, the side lobes deltoides, the front lobe prolonged, wedge-shaped. Dull and uninteresting. In some states near to Sagittaeifolia"

Hedera helix 'Cora'
 ls: irregular, highly undulate
 lc: dark green _

Hedera helix 'Cordata' = 'Deltoidea'



CORDIFOLIA, *Heart-shaped-leaved tree ivy* (syn. *Hibernica arborescens latifolia*).
 —A fine form of *Arborescens*; the leaves are uniformly cordate, thicker in texture and lighter in colour than those of *Arborescens*. It makes a beautiful pot-plant of the same cheerful green colour as *Viridis*.

CUSPIDATA MAJOR, *Cuspid-leaved tree ivy* (syn. *Hibernica palmata*).—We discard the term "palmata" because it has been assigned to a variety of *H. helix*, and repetitions are to be avoided. Besides, *palmata* is inappropriate, for the leaves are uniformly three-lobed, all the lobes project forward, the centre being the largest; they are cuspid in outline, and peculiarly "cockled" at the bifurcations. The leaf is thick and hard like parchment, colour deep, full, cheerful green. A pretty plant. A faithful figure of a leaf is given at page 81.



Hibberd's discussion of 'Cordifolia'.

Hedera helix 'Cordifolia' (*arborescens latifolia*)

ns, id: a Hibberd name for an adult phase which when compared
ns, id: his typical 'Arborescens' was more "uniformly cordate, thicker
ns, id: in texture, and lighter in colour". It was used as a pot plant.



Corrugata.

'Corrugata' from Hibberd (1872) might have been the first documented Fan Group ivy, judging from the narrow vein angles and laminar fasciation in this photo. However, it is grouped with the arborescent or adult phases where such narrow venation is the product of other forces. Still I cannot place it with modern material in the US but it was not until recent decades any adult phases where widely available anywhere. Hibberd termed it the "Crenated-leaved black-fruited ivy...a pretty and distinct tree ivy, which grows freely and soon forms a handsome pot-plant. The leaves agree very closely with those of crenata. It bears fruit plentifully". Therefore it may be an adult version of Hibberd's 'Crenata'

Hedera helix 'Courage'

Is: similar to parent 'Maple Leaf', 5-7 lobed, large,

Is: star-shaped, lobes narrow, long terminal lobe,

Is: short secondary lobes as 'Maple Leaf'

Il, lw: 2 in. long x 4-7 in. wide when mature, vigorous

lc: margined gold to chartreuse shades

or: Ingobert Heieck, Germany as 'Maple Leaf' sport bef. 1983

registration: <http://www.ivy.org/pdf%20files/journals/Volume%2028%202002.pdf>



'Crenata' from Hibbard (1872)

Hedera helix 'Crenata' ('Fan' per Nannenga–Bremekamp)

Hedera helix 'Cretan Gorge'

Is: small blade similar to 'Spetchley' according to Peter Rose
or: D.B. Roxburgh collected in Crete in 1980

Hedera helix 'Crinklet'

cvg: Oddity

Is: unlobed to very shallowly, suborbicular, highly rugose

Im: crested, thickened, very irregular

Prices, 2/6 to 3/6 each.	
3	alba marginata , dark green silvered leaves of a good size, prettily bordered with ivory-white, medium grower ; one of the hardiest.
10	argentea elegans , large leaves, irregularly margined cream ; a somewhat slow grower, but very dense ; hardy, and not affected by smoke ; suitable for low walls.
30	Cavendishii (syn. GOLDEN QUEEN, NEW SILVER STRIPED, MARGINATA CULLISII), medium size leaves, margined and splashed with rich cream ; the fastest grower of all the variegated Ivies ; not quite hardy.
36	Clibrans' Beauty , leaves medium size, with a broad continuous creamy white margin ; grows slowly but lasts well.
43	Crippsi (syn. SILVER QUEEN, MARGINATA AUREA, MARGINATA ELEGANTISSIMA), large leaves, margined and splashed with ivory-white ; hardy, but somewhat slow of growth.
83	marginata pulchella , leaves under
73	maculata (syn. MARMORATA MINOR), a hardy small-leaved form, beautifully mottled and speckled with cream ; a medium grower, retaining its variegation.
74	— major (syn. MARMORATA), large leaved, finely mottled and speckled with cream ; hardy and smoke-resisting ; at its best on a sunny wall.
76	maderensis variegata (syn. AURANTIACA FOL. VAR.), large irregularly cordate leaves, variegated with an exquisite clear ivory tint.
83	marginata pulchella , medium size leaves, variegated ivory.
92	New Silver , a charming and pretty variety, richly marked with silver ; good grower ; very effective.
109	Rhomboides variegata , fairly large dark green leaves, irregularly margined ivory, marked silver ; rapid grower.
121	tricolor , medium size leaves, margined and splashed cream ; hardy and a

I stumbled on this 1907 Clibrans catalog one day and noted the interesting synonyms they give for 'Crippsii'

Hedera helix 'Crippsii' (aurea crippsi Robinson in The Garden 1902?)

lc: margined silvery-white

or: Cripps Nursery, England 1882

ns, id: Peter Rose (1996) points out the old nursery

ns, id: accounts mention it variously as large-leaved

ns, id: and robust as well as small-leaved. We do know

ns, id: that this ivy was sold in the UK widely until

ns, id: about 1939. One plant of this name submitted

ns, id: to the RHS Trials of 1979–80 proved to be 'Tricolor'.

ns, id: The Russell Nursery bought out Cripps about 1912.

ns, id: Gardening Ill. of 1900 mentions Crippsi as "more

ns, id: vigorous than the last-named [Cavendishi] and

ns, id: ranks amongst the best of the silver-leaved ivies".

ns, id: One as aurea crippsi, if indeed the same plant, is described
ns, id: by Robinson as holding it's golden yellow through the

ns, id: summer.
ns, id: We have to presume it to be lost in anything close
ns, id: to the original, historical clone.

Hedera helix 'Crochet'
cvg: Birdsfoot
ha: compact, self–branching, mounding with age
ls: 5–lobed
lc: dark green, veins yellowish, paler, some red winter coloration.
or: seedling of adult 'Needlepoint'
ch: to –10 deg. F., thus more useful than many Birdsfoot ivies.

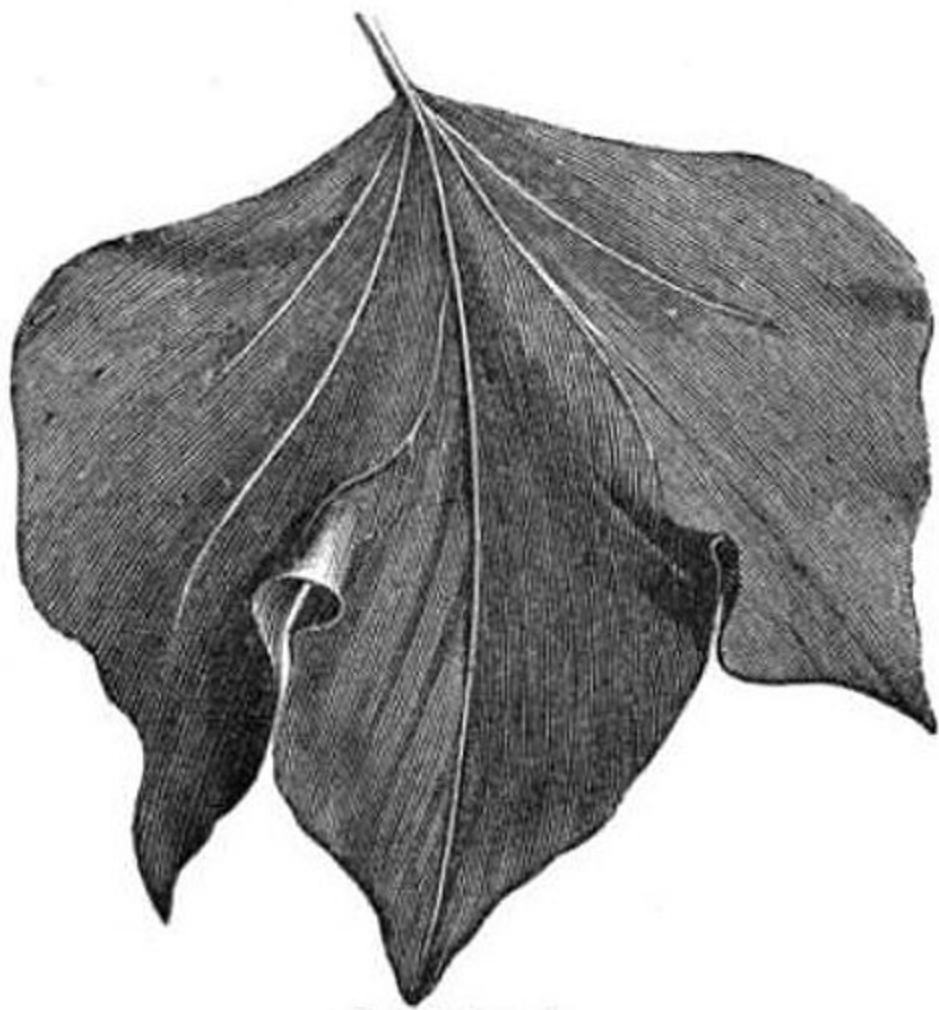
Hedera helix 'Cross Switch'
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/187-HEDERA_helix_'Cross_Switch'

Hedera helix 'Crug Gold' ('Digitata Crug Gold')
ha: arboreal, non–climbing
ls: Ginkgo–shaped
lc: buttercup yellow becoming green over time
ns: the original given name containing the Latin epither 'Digitata' is invalid and must be trimmed.
or: Crug Nur. UK 1990's

Hedera helix 'Crut Beauty' (11 /00)
ha: compact
lt: adult phase
ns: plants of this are on trial at the Research Station for Nursery Stock in Boskoop

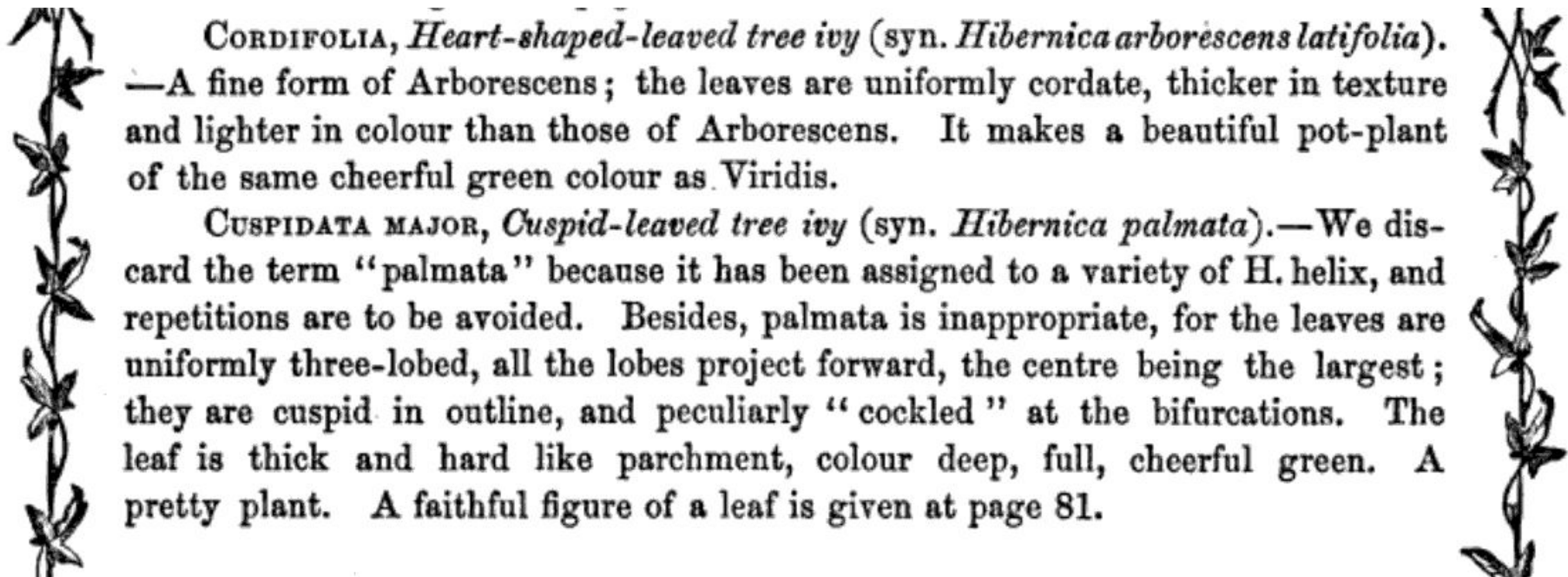
Hedera helix 'Cullisii' Hibberd, Floral World 1858 (colliesii ex Rosenthal and Bermann, Weiner illus. 1884)
lc: neatly edge white and cream, reddish tints in cool weather
pet: red, specially in winter
or: possibly John Cullis, Ranleigh Gardens, Warwickshire, England
ns, id: Rosenthal and Bermann (1884) list both a colliesii and colliesii
ns, id: elegantissima hort, the later we presume to be 'Elegantissima'
ns, id: known today and also marginated. Nannenga–Bremekamp says
ns, id: this is probably 'Tricolor' or 'Mamorata Rubra'

Hedera helix 'Curvaceous'
ha: reports vary from slow to vigorous growth.
ls: shallowly 3–5 lobed, often with a large triangular terminal lobe, highly undulate (wavy). The apex often
ls: curls under.
lb: deeply cordate
lc: irregular, wide creamy white margin, often 2–4mm wide. Leaf burn outdoors has been reported.
lc: reddish margins may appear in cold weather. Greyish sectors appear in the center of the blade.
id: it resembles 'Williamsiana' in indoor culture. The marginal undulations and colors seem more reliable
id: outdoors than 'Williamsiana'
or: Elise Everhardt of Baltimore MD in 1980 as sport of 'Manda's Crested' found in Catonsville MD.



Cuspidata major.

'Cuspidata Major' from Hibberd, the Ivy, 1872. "Cuspid-leaved tree ivy" showing the distinctly folded or rolled primary sinus. His discussion follows.



CORDIFOLIA, *Heart-shaped-leaved tree ivy* (syn. *Hibernica arborescens latifolia*).
—A fine form of *Arborescens*; the leaves are uniformly cordate, thicker in texture and lighter in colour than those of *Arborescens*. It makes a beautiful pot-plant of the same cheerful green colour as *Viridis*.

CUSPIDATA MAJOR, *Cuspid-leaved tree ivy* (syn. *Hibernica palmata*).—We discard the term "palmata" because it has been assigned to a variety of *H. helix*, and repetitions are to be avoided. Besides, *palmata* is inappropriate, for the leaves are uniformly three-lobed, all the lobes project forward, the centre being the largest; they are cuspid in outline, and peculiarly "cockled" at the bifurcations. The leaf is thick and hard like parchment, colour deep, full, cheerful green. A pretty plant. A faithful figure of a leaf is given at page 81.

Hedera helix 'Cuspidata Major' (*H. Hibernica palmata* Hibberd as syn.)
ns, id: "We discard the terms 'palmata' because it has been assigned
ns, id: a variety of *H. helix* and, repetitions are to be avoided. Besides,
ns, id: *palmata* is inappropriate, for the leaves are uniformly three-
ns, id: lobed, all the lobes project forward, the center being the
ns, id: largest; they are cuspid in outline, and peculiarly "cockled"
ns, id: at the bifurcations. The leaf is thick and hard like parchment,
ns id: full, cheerful green. A pretty plant." (Hibberd 1872)

Hedera helix 'Cuspidata Minor' (*palmata* hort. not most authors, not 'Palmata' found here)
st: green
ls, lm: 3-lobed, each wide and large, distinctly pointed forward with narrow
ls, lm: vein angles, the sinus often undulate and folded (convolute), the
ls, lm: terminal slightly to much larger than the others.
la: acute to subacuminate
ll, lw: 7cm long x 9cm wide
lc: bright but rich green, veins paler
or, ns: reported by Hibberd and nicely illustrated on p. 81 of his text.
or, ns: He put it under *H. grandifolia*, a mixed concept including subsp.
or, ns: *hibernica*, *H. algeriensis*, and *H. canariensis* too.

Hedera helix 'Dark Pittsburgh'

NOS Hedera Trials 2010



Exotic Angel Plants
June 2010
New accession

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Hedera helix 'Dark Pittsburgh'

ha: ramose, compact

ls: as 'Pittsburgh'

lc: glossy dark green – improved and darker than 'Pittsburgh'

in: seen by NOS editors in US trade 1999 with unknown nursery of origin.
eval: it proved unsuitable for outdoor use in Raleigh NC as do most 'Pittsburgh' variants. It was heat
eval: sensitive (even under regular water) and prone to mite damage (even under IPM culture). A variant
eval: of it was briefly seen in stores by Exotic Angel with a faint white central zone c. 2005. A more rich, chimera-rich
version
eval: of this white-centered TC mutant was offered by Exotic Angel as 'Design'. Thus, some people did
eval: not get a fully dark nor true 'Dark Pittsburgh'.

Hedera helix 'Dart's Marathon Man'
ns, id: a listed name, likely from Darthuizer Nursery

Hedera helix 'Dart's Penford'
ns, id: a listed name, likely from Darthuizer Nursery



HEDE012 – Hedera helix 'Darth Vader'

Species and genus name: Hedera helix L.
Cultivar name: 'Darth Vader'
Patents or Breeder's Rights? no
Trademarked (registered, unregistered)? no
Originator's name (and affiliation): Yaroslav A. Yena, Andriy V. Yena
Registrant's name (who is submitting this): Yaroslav A. Yena
Is another nursery introducing it for you?: no
When was it discovered and when is it for sale? discovered in 2015
How did it occur (seedling, sport, controlled cross, wild): sport of Hedera helix (wild)
If found in the wild, name the general region, country, provence, etc: -- RF, Crimean Republic, Crimean Mountains, in the forest

Height: fast growing, not self-branching; tree-year plant is ca. 150 cm long
Leaf shape: triangular-egg-like with wide central lobe
Leaf dimensions (specify inches, cm, mm, etc.): 3 x 3 cm (indoor), 4 x 4 cm (outdoor creeping), 5x5 cm (outdoor climbing)
Leaf color (above): dark-green, very glossy with very rare white sections
Leaf color (below): more pale than above
Leaf color (fall): to not changing
Leaf base type: heart shaped
Leaf apex type: obtuse
Any special pest or disease resistance: comparatively resistant to *Xanthomonas hortorum* pv. *hederae*
Genetics/cytology such as tetraploid, triploid, etc: diploid, $2n = 48$
Compare and contrast to one existing cultivar close to it: 'Darth Vader' differs from 'Magic' (both very glossy and with pale green veins) with its leaf shape (triangular-egg-like, not five-lobed), with leaf blade margin (slightly undulating, not flat); leaf color (dark green, not green) and rather intensive, not slow growth.
Why is it unique and special? One of the better glossy ivy cultivars, in addition fast growing
Any other information our readers might like: The cultivar is named for one of the most iconic fictional character in the Star Wars with leaf shape resembling in outline Darth Vader's helmet.

Hedera helix 'De Francis' = 'Francis'
ns: this name has appeared on some stock that is elsewhere labeled as 'Francis'.

Hedera helix 'De Mol' (11/2020)
photo: <http://www.demolfrank.be/en/assortment/hedera/>, accessed 11.7.2020

Hedera helix 'Dead Again' ('Necrotienia')
ls: crinkled, highly ruffled
lc: bright green with brownish margins and new growth – looks dead but isn't
or: Bob Brown of Cotswold Hardy Flowers of UK
eval: pure collector's item and quite an unusual novelty.

Hedera helix 'Dealbata' (var. *dealbata* Hibberd, The Ivy, 1872) = 'Discolor' per Lawrence and Schultze = 'Minor Marmorata', the oldest name.

Hedera helix 'Dealbata Arborescens'
ls, lt, lc: an adult version of 'Dealbata', more ovate.

Hedera helix 'Dean' ('Heise Denmark No. 2')
pet: usually shorter than blade
ls: orbicular (round) in outline, cupped, barely 5–7 lobed, with a small PVA like fan ivies
id: some leaves of 'Paperdoll' are similar but most of them are not cupped.
in: Darwin Ralston of Tropexotic Growers of FL in 1981 as sport of 'Heise Denmark' ('Denmark')
lu: container plant.

Hedera helix 'Deep Freeze' = *H. colchica* 'Deep Freeze'?
ch: presumed to be more cold hardy
so: Colesville Nursery

Hedera helix 'Dedos'
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/190-HEDERA_helix_'Dedos'

unknown cultivar



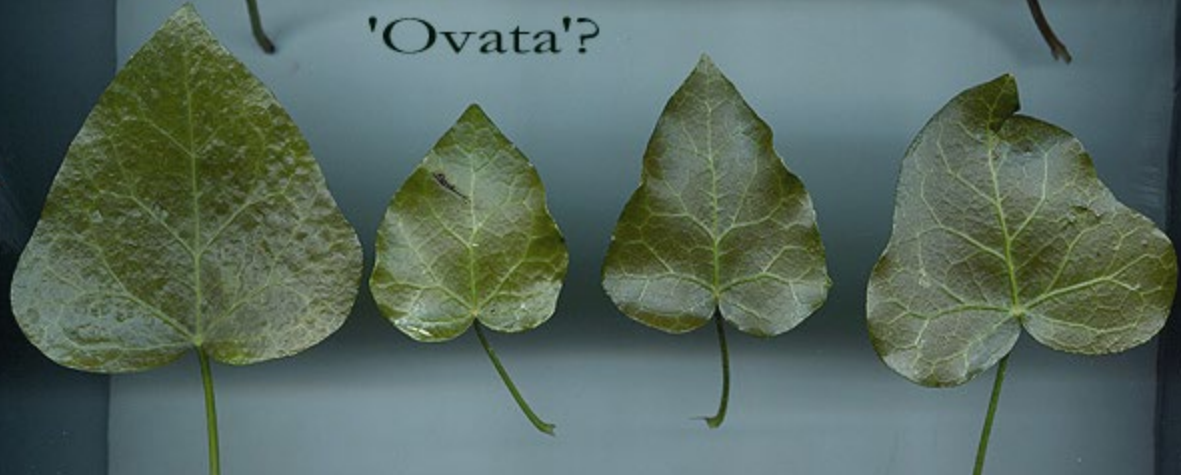
'Dwarf Knight'



'Deltoidea' ('Sweetheart')

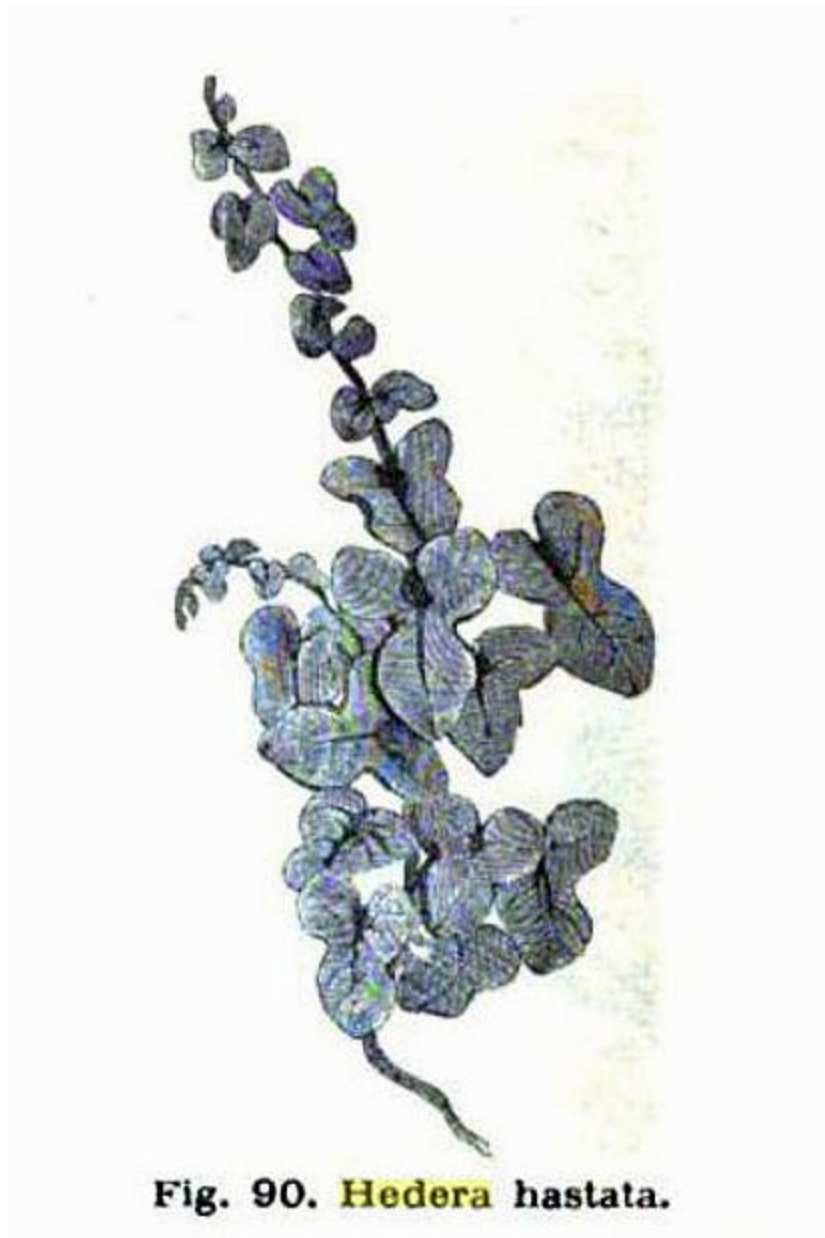


'Ovata'?





'Deltoidea' plate from Hibberd, The Ivy 1872. The overlapping leaf base, at least when grown outdoors is a key ID trait. Young pot plants seem to be less free in this respect.



H. hastata = H. helix 'Deltoidea' as illustrated in Rosenthal and Bermann's Wiener illustrierte garten-zeitung (1884) where some 56 ivy taxa are enumerated. I am not convinced all our modern 'Deltoidea' as a rounded as this

illustration but perhaps some license was taken by the artist or old garden plants were used. It is surely a very polymorphic clone, variable with age and size of the plant

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Deltoidea' ('Cordata', 'Ovata' in part, 'Sweetheart' in part, 'Bowler's Shield', 'Hastata')

ha: trailing vine

ls: 3-lobed to unlobed with a very large (two-third length) rounded to deltoid triangular central lobe.

la: obtuse or very broadly acute – usually one of the most rounded terminal lobes known in the genus.

lb: deeply cordate with basal lobes sometimes overlapping.

lt: very thick blade

ll: 6–10cm but often only 5–7cm in small indoor pot plants

lw: 8–10cm but often only 3–4cm in small indoor pot plants

lc: dark green sometimes tinged purple outdoors in winter. Not much contrast in the veins except for the midrib.

id: 'Scutifolia' belongs to subsp. *helix* while this is referred to subsp. *hibernica*.

or: UK in late 1800's, certainly before 1872 and possibly by E.A. Bowles who made it popular.

Hedera helix 'Denmark' = 'Heise Denmark'

'Design'



NOS Trials 2010
Source:
Exotic Angel
Home Depot
Walnut Street
Cary, NC

Older leaves
towards the
lower section
here.....

Copyright 2010. Laurence Hatch. All Rights Reserved.

Hedera helix 'Design'
ha: ramose, compact
ls: 3-5 lobed
lc: medium to dark green with a unique white to silver, feather-like
lc: center, subtle, often in the form silvery to gray strings or floss

lc: from the midrib irregularly towards the apex, rarely more than
lc: 5–15% of surface. Some blades have a dark grayish web of pigment
lc: while others are most green with just hints of this string-like chimera.
lc: some viewers call it "light frosted" and there is merit in that view.
in: Exotic Angel US trade c. 2008. They offered a tissue culture
in: 'Dark Pittsburgh' which also had similar web-like strands of silver
in: in some leaves but this newer intro seem to have intensified this
in: trait.



Hedera helix 'Diana'

ha: ramose, compact, often with dense foliage growth in the axils

st: purplish-green

pet: 1–2cm long, medium green to reddish-green

ls: broadly 3–5 lobed plus additional secondary lobes, usually ovate to oval in outline, usually longer than wide but

ls: sometimes of equal dimensions. Secondary lobes are typical in the terminal lobe, showing teeth from each one.

ls: Some leaves are very shallowly lobed while others are distinctly lobed. Blades are often irregular in shape and

ls: they are commonly asymmetrical due to the varying number and size of secondary lobes/teeth from side to side.

ls: Frequently 3-veined with the veins from the lateral lobes often branching 2–4 times towards the margin,

ls: forming 2–4 teeth. The terminal lobe has 1–3 teeth from the branches off the midrib. The first sinus depth is

ls: usually 3–8mm. Some leaves are barely lobed and generally oval in outline. From a distance this has a look

ls: like some *Ilex* (holly) species

ll: 2.5–5cm

lw: 4–6cm

lm: somewhat undulate, almost always with 3–6 serrate teeth or secondary lobes on each side.

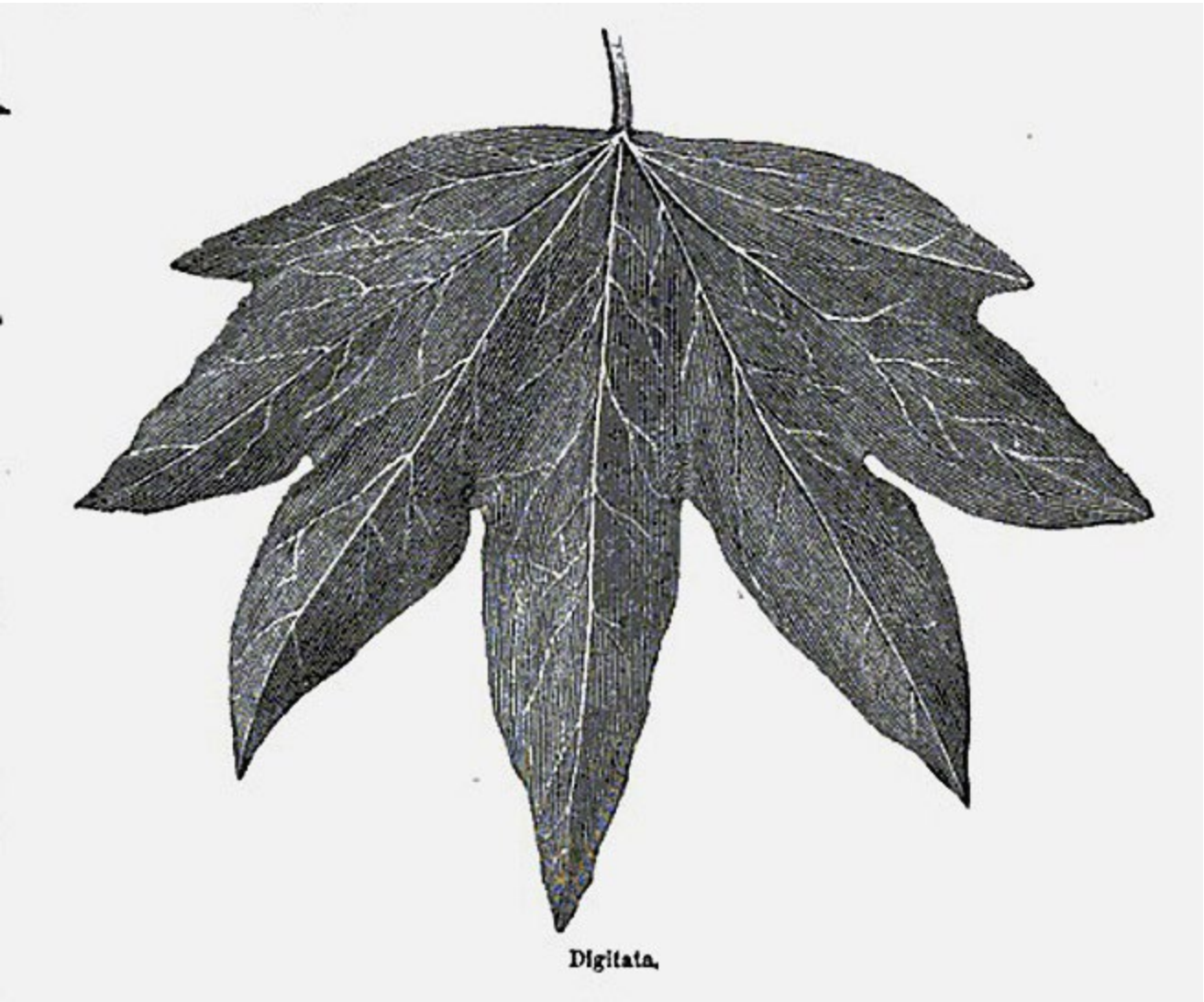
la: each apex is sometimes tipped in long curved point. Our stock has more mucronate, short pointed tips as

la: young plants.

lb: cordate
lc: light to medium green, often slightly olive green. Three or so primary veins often contrast in lighter green.
lu: frequently dense, compact, highly branched. Thus popular for hanging baskets
or: Franz Rogmans of Lullingen Germany in 1977 as sport of 'Sylvanian'. Named for his daughter.

Hedera helix 'Diana's Pleasure'
ns: sold by Exotic Angel Plants in the US and similar to 'Big Shot'. Our stock was lost and it has not been
ns: seen since in stores. It may be related to 'Diana' and at least has some similar traits in the variable,
ns: sometimes toothed leaves. The long apical point to the terminal lobe and teeth were not seen in this clone.

Hedera helix 'Dicke Von Strauss'
ha: rigidly upright
st: sometimes fasciated
ls: folded down the center



Hedera helix 'Digitata' of Hibberd, this based on Loddiges ex Loud, Arb. Frut. Brit of 1838 (nomen nudum) and later described by Bosse, Vollst, Hand. Blumen. 1841. Below are Nicholson's version, more deeply lobed and smaller like a birdsfoot type today and similar to 'Caenwoodiana' to him. The third plate is from Weiner and seems more in line with Hibberd.





Fig. 89. Hedera can. digitata.

Hedera helix var. digitata nova Paul, Gard. Chron. 1867 = 'Digitata', although Paul did list it separately.

Helix dentata	
variegata	2/6 to 5/-
— digitata	
— — aurea	
— — Emerald Green	
— — gracilis	
— himalaica	
— latifolia argentea	
— maculata	
— maderensis	1/6 each ;
variegata	15/- & 18/- doz.
— palmata	
— — aurea	Extra strong
— poetica	plants,
— Roegneriana	2/6 each ;
— rhomboidea ovata	30/- per doz.
— sagittæfolia	
— spectabilis aurea	

James Veitch's 1911 catalogs mentions a 'Digitata Aurea' which frankly I cannot place in terms of the obvious phenotype.

Hedera helix 'Dina'
 cvg: Shamrock
 ls: similar to 'Shamrock'

Hedera helix 'Diny' (5/8)
 ls: birdsfoot type but broadly so, 5-lobed,
 ls: the base sometimes with widely-spaces basal
 ls: lobes.
 in: Holland bef. 2008
 ph: http://www.vireo.eu/producten_product.php?id=615

Hedera helix 'Director Badke' some='Christian' but it appears to be valid per AIS
 ha: compact but not dwarf
 ls: mostly 3-lobed, these very rounded or obtuse
 ll,lw: 3-4 cm long, occasionally older leaves to 5 cm

lc: dark matte green

Hedera helix 'Discolor' (var. discolor Hibberd 1872, f. discolor Tobbler, Mitt. D.D.G. 1927) = 'Minor Marmorata'
ns, id: while Lawrence and Schultze preferred this name, the oldest name for this variant
ns, id: is var. minor marmorata of Paul in Gard. Chron. 1867,

Hedera helix 'Dolly'

ls: unlobed, lanceolate, with slight undulations to the margins

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/134-HEDERA_helix_'Dolly'

Hedera helix 'Domino' ('Dominoe')

ha: compact, trailing

st: purple to reddish-green

ls: 3-lobed, sometimes barely 5-lobed with tiny basal lobes.

lb: deeply cordate

lc: speckled and mottled white, sometimes sectored near the margins or on entire parts of one lobe. The

lc: base color is dark green than parent 'Eugen Hahn', providing greater contrast.

ll: 3-4cm

lw: 4-5cm

lu: container or massing plant outdoors

or: Gebr. Strauss of Moglingen Germany as sport of 'Eugene Hahn' c. 1979



FIG. 187. **HEDERA HELIX DONERAILLENSIS.**

H. H. Donerailensis (Donerail's).* A very pretty, small-leaved form, with leaves which assume a dull purple-brown colour in winter. A neat, compact plant, of medium rate of growth, good for walls, or for pot culture. See Fig. 187.

Hedera helix 'Donerailensis' as described and illustrated in Nicholson's Dict. of 1887. The swept back basal lobes or these horizontal seems like a unique trait. This is roughly the same as the plant known as 'Minima' (which see).

Hedera [helix] Donerailensis major hort. ex Rosenthal and Bermann, Weiner Ill. garten-zeitung (1884) = ?

Hedera helix donerailensis minor

ls, ll, lt: said to be "small, dark green, deeply cleft; shoots numerous and slender; growth rapid"

ls, ll, lt: (Hardy Pictorial Trees, Gard. Chron. 1872, by Paul?)

Hedera helix 'Don's Papillion'

ha, ls: clustered leaves to resemble butterflies

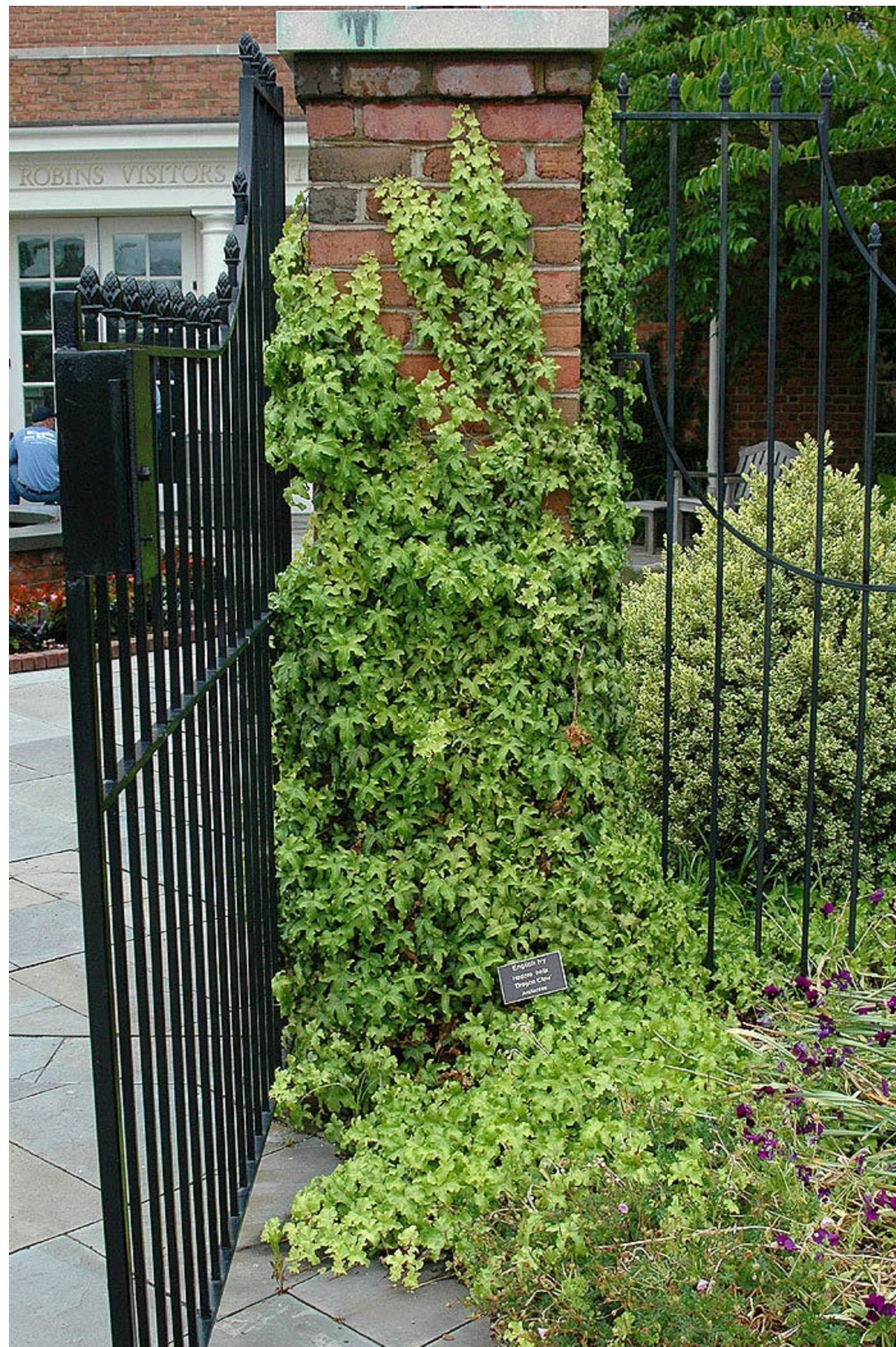
in: World Mutation, UK, webpage now offline

Hedera helix 'Donir'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/194-HEDERA_helix_'Donir'

Hedera helix 'Dovers'

ns: a listed name



'Dragon Claw' at one of the AIS reference collections at Lewis Ginter B.G. in Richmod. A second view of this stunning representative follows.



Hedera helix 'Dragon Claw' ('Curly Q')

ha: ramosa but long-trailing outdoors

st: purplish-green, internodes 2cm

ls: 5-lobed with highly fluted, undulate margins resembling sharp claws of a hand. Much wider than long.

la: acute

lb: cordate

lc: medium green

ll: 3-4cm

lw: 5-7cm

pet: purplish-green

lu: outdoors or in.

or: Leo Swicegood found in Norfolk VA part c. 1970.

eval: larger than the older 'Manda's Crested' and in some ways more interesting.

ph: [photo \(American Ivy Society\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Dreizehn' = 'Professor Friedrich Tobler'



'Duckfoot' in a nice, vigorous spread



Hedera helix 'Duckfoot' _

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Dunloe Gap'

ha: branching vine

st: purplish–gree, internodes 1.5–2cm

ls: shallowly 3–lobed

la: acute

lb: truncate to broadly cuneate

lc: dark green

ll: 2–4cm

lw: 3–4cm

pet: purplish–green

lu: ground cover for rock gardens

id: it is similar to 'Arran'

or: found by Roy Lancaster in 1986 in Dunloe Gap near Killarney in Ireland.

Hedera helix 'Durado'

ns: a listed name for a variegated clone.

Hedera helix 'Dwarf Knight'`

ha: rigidly upright stems with dense foliage

st: often fasciated. In our plant rather thick, quite red.

ls: lanceolate–ovate

lt: very thick blades

ns: while the name sounds like 'Miniature Knight' our stock received from Squaw Mountain Gardens bears

ns: no similarity to any description of that clone.

Hedera helix 'Dyinni' possibly invalid, post–1959 Latin if 'Dyinnii'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/196-HEDERA_helix_'Dyinni'

web: <https://www.farreachesfarm.com/Hedera-helix-Dyinnii-p/p8327.htm>

Hedera helix subsp. hibernica 'East of Arcos'

ls, ll: small blades, 3–lobed, the terminal dominant

ls, ll: perhaps half the length

lc: dark green, major 3 veins distinctly paler

or: coll. near Arcos, near Seville, Spain

in, reg: AIS 1995

Hedera helix subsp. hibernica 'Ebony'

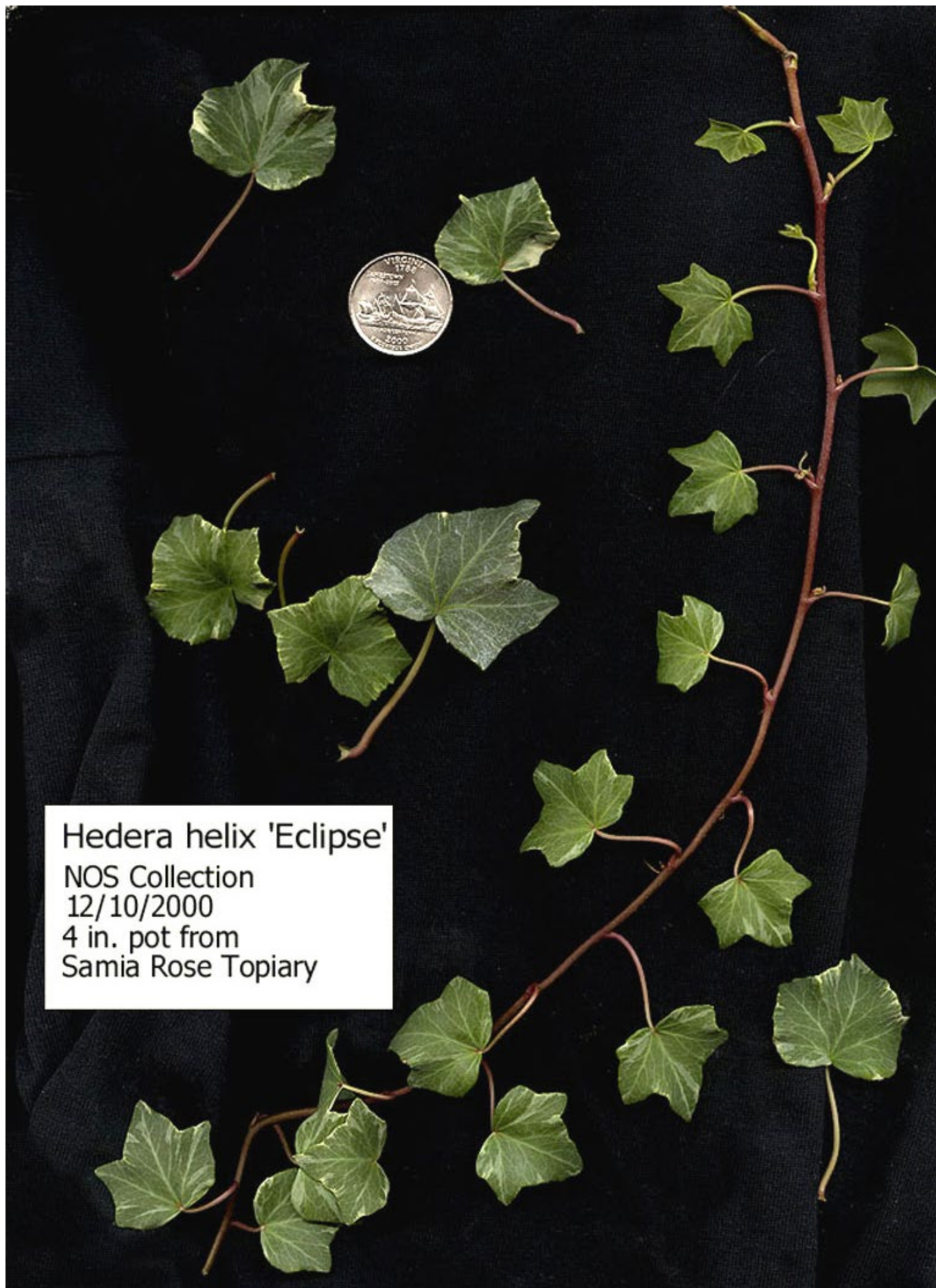
ha: trailing

la: lobes more acute than subsp., giving a star–shaped

la: appearance, a digitate type though perhaps less deep

la: than 'Digitata'

lc: darker glossy green than subsp, often blackish–green to maroon in winter



Hedera helix 'Eclipse'

NOS Collection

12/10/2000

4 in. pot from

Samia Rose Topiary

Hedera helix 'Eclipse'

ha: ramosa

st: reddish-green to bronze

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, much like a thinner 'Pee Vee Cee' in general shape. Margins are thickened, slightly crisped,

ls: and often rolled under by 1 mm or so of tissue. The first sinus (indoors) is generally 1–3mm deep. Leaves

ls: are generally 3-dimensional with the petiole attachment point below the lobes. Veins are slightly raised

ls: and radiate from the petiole along with the white and grey chimera tissue.

ll: 2.5–4cm

lw: 2.5–4cm

la: acute

lb: truncate to shallowly cordate, often with lower lobes folded and 3-dimensional

lc: medium green to frosty greyish-green, very thinly margined white to a depth of 1–3mm. The margination is

lc: rarely continuous and may only cover 35–60% of the margin. Some white and light grey sectors of 4–8mm

lc: appear as stripes or slices from the margin inward. Radiating grey sectors of tissue occur throughout the

lc: blade so the variegation appears to be very subtle. From a distance plants appear more

lc: frosted than variegated except where large white sectors or stripes are visible.

id: may be regarded as a variegated/frosted version of 'Pee Vee Cee' and 'Touch of Class' though the blade

id: is not completely identical in shape to either.

eval: may prove useful for contrast but the plants we have seen are neither beautiful or stunning. They are

eval: more interesting and novel than a stunning new addition to the variegated plant world. One observer regarded

eval: it is looking as though stained with water deposits such as calcium as one sees in some greenhouses.

eval: It seems to look best next to a dark, glossy ivy (such as 'Pee Vee Cee') for contrast. The ivy world is now full
eval: of very bold, even gaudy variegates so there is some merit in at least considering a clone like this where the
eval: appeal is quite subtle and its colors very restrained.

Hedera helix 'Edward Junior' ('Glacier Edward Jr.')
ls: spear-shaped
lc: margined white
or: Hummel from 'Glacier'
ns: one of many 'Glacier' and apparently not in the trade today. We may perhaps assume it is similar to
ns: another 'Glacier' mutant sold widely as 'Little Diamond' which produces many spear-like leaves.

Hedera helix 'Egret'
lc: white to light cream, many medium to greyish-green patches, quite variable
ls: 3-5 lobes, lobes very long
or: sport found in Fremont, CA 1992.

Hedera helix 'Eileen'
ls: irregular, shallowly 5-lobed, often rugose
lc: medium, bright green to lime-green centered
lc: in cream blotches to 30% surface.
pet: red, showy
or: Fibrex Nurseries, UK 1999

Hedera helix 'Elegance'
ha: ramose, branching
st: reddish-green
ls: 5-lobed
lc: medium to dark green
ll: 3-7cm
lw: 5-7cm
pet: reddish-green
id: more narrow, acute terminal lobe compared to 'Pittsburgh'
or: Hage & Co. of Boskoop Holland in 1968 as 'Pittsburgh' sport



'Elegantissima' aka 'Marginata Tricolor' in the adult phase at Juniper Level Botanic Garden, Raleigh, NC. Tony Avent, working with Ivy Farms, has offered a good many adult ivies of high quality and being a Hosta freak, he really like the bright, well-mannered adult variegated ivies. This specimen is prettier than a ripe bowl of peaches and milk on a hot summer day – does that phrase make me sound southern?

Hedera helix 'Elfenbein'

ls: margins twisted, crimped and undulate

lc: white margined on a grayish-green base

Hedera helix 'Ellen Meakin'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/147-HEDERA_helix_'Ellen_Meakin'

Hedera helix 'Emerald Beauty' Meyer et. al. 1994. Cat. Woody Plts. SE US. US National Arb. Contrib. 7, name only, said to come from Fruitland Nursery, Georgia

Hedera helix 'Emerald Gem' = 'Angularis'

ns: while officially a synonym of the latin-named cv., descriptions and the term "gem"

ns: suggest some stock is compact and semi-dwarf in a way 'Angularis' is not. The

ns: descriptions of it, including Graf in Exotica, are consistant with 'Angularis' in the

ns: "fresh green" color and shape.

Hedera helix 'Emerald Globe'

cvg: Shamrock Group

ha: compact globe shape

st: fasciated

ls: as 'Shamrock'

Hedera helix 'Emerald Green' = 'Angularis'

Hedera helix 'Emerald Jewel'

ha: vigorous vine

ls: mostly 3-lobed with a large narrow terminal lobe

lc: glossy green

ns: Peter Rose regards it as a synonym of 'Pittsburgh' or at best a slight variation on it.

Hedera helix 'Emerald Lace'

cvg: Shamrock Group

ha: more compact than 'Shamrock' with internodes 1–2cm

ls: as 'Shamrock' but slightly smaller

Hedera helix 'Emil Schafer' plantscope.nl, accessed 11.14.2020, name only, perhaps one of the 'Typ. Schafer' numbered clones?



HEDE004 – *Hedera helix* 'Eny' – "Leaves narrow cordate to cordate, 4 cm long x 3 cm wide (average), light (limey) green with white and grey-green spots and mottles, apex rounded, stems and petioles red. 'Eny' could be compared to at least three cultivars: 'Eileen', 'Eugen Hahn', and 'Bruder Ingobert'. 'Eny' differs from 'Eileen' with it's more flat, and typically narrow cordate leaves (not wavy, wide, five-lobed, or reniform as in 'Eileen'), gray-green spots and zones together with white spots and smears, never with the faint reddish tints (leaves of 'Eileen' spotted white or creamy with faint reddish tints). Leaves of 'Eny' are never colored dark green or product acute lateral lobes as 'Eugen Hahn'. Rarely, similar narrowly cordate leaves can be produced by 'Bruder Ingobert' but typically its leaves are 3–5 lobed, dark green, less white spotted and much more gray-green zoned". Or: Dr. Andriy V. Yena, Professor and Head of the Dept. of Phytobiology, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, the previous description written by the originator.

Hedera helix 'Erecta'

Hedera helix 'Erecta Arborea'

ls, lt, lc: an adult version of 'Erecta'

Hedera helix 'Erin' a listed name. Data needed.

Hedera helix 'Ester'

Hedera helix 'Ester Gold' = 'Ceridwen'

Hedera helix 'Eugen Hahn'

ha: compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 1.5–3.0 cm

ls: 3-lobed but sometimes unlobed or with a single lateral lobe.

lc: creamy white mottled green

or: sport of 'Sylvanian' presumably in Germany in the 1970's

eval: 'Domino' is an improved clone selected for better contrasting colors



Hedera helix 'Eva'

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 2–3cm

ls: 5-lobed with very small basal lobes. Peter Rose states 3 lobes which is true in his photo (1980 edition) but

ls: even there some 5 lobed leaves are evident.

lc: medium to grey-green broadly margined creamy white. Some leaves are part or entirely white on occasion

lc: and may show green veins. The terminal lobe is often two-thirds the length of the blade.

ll: 2.5–3cm

lw: 2.5–3.5cm

la: Rose uses the word acuminate but even his 1980 edition photo is clearly acute and often broadly so!

lb: cordate to shallowly sagittate.

or: selected from 'Harold' c. 1960. It is allied to 'Pittsburgh' (from which 'Harold' came) and green reversions

or: are similar to that famous green cultivar.

id: as with many popular indoor clones this cv. has many phases and variations. The variation we see in the

id: modern (year 2000) US trade is usually 5-lobed.

eval: it is best regarded as a smaller-lobed, more terminal-lobe-oriented version of 'Glacier'. You might think

eval: of it as a superior marginate version of 'Pittsburgh' too.

Hedera helix 'Eve' = 'Eva'

Hedera helix 'Evergold'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/136-HEDERA_helix_'Evergold'

Hedera helix 'Evergreen'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1101-HEDERA_helix_'Evergreen'

Hedera helix 'Evesham'

ha: densely compact, leaves "precisely arranged" per Fibrex Nur. catalog

ls: 5-lobed

ll: small blade

Hedera helix 'Evita'

ls: similar to 'Asterisk' but with wider lobes.

Hedera helix 'Excalibur' = 'Bill Archer'

Hedera helix 'Fallen Angel'

ha: ramose, very compact, semi-dwarf with leaves overlapping, terminal shoots often recurving upward for

ha: in what Rose describes as a "candelabra effect".

st: purplish-green, internodes 0.5–1.0cm, often fasciated

ls: ovate to rhomboid (diamond-shaped), rarely shallowly 3-lobed

ll: 2–4cm

lw: 2–4cm

la: broadly acute

lb: truncate to sometimes cuneate

lc: medium green with contrasting lighter veins

or: Frank Batson of Angelwood Nur., Woodburn OR USA as sport of 'Emerald Globe' in 1980



'Fan' in a semi-adult form. This is a nice spreading shrub at the Raulston Arboretum in a shade of bright green shades, lime in the new stuff, a subadult phase of neatness and neither a desire to climb or flower nor be more than a wide blob. The same plant below, some years younger I think as I was one of the people doing those label maker type, stapled labels at what was then the NCSU Arboretum.



Hedera helix 'Fan' ('Crenata' misapplied, 'Weber's Fan')

ha: ramose, compact

st: purplish-green, internodes 3–4cm

ls: shallowly 5-lobed in a fan-like form with raised, radiating veins

lc: bright medium green

ll: 3–4.5cm

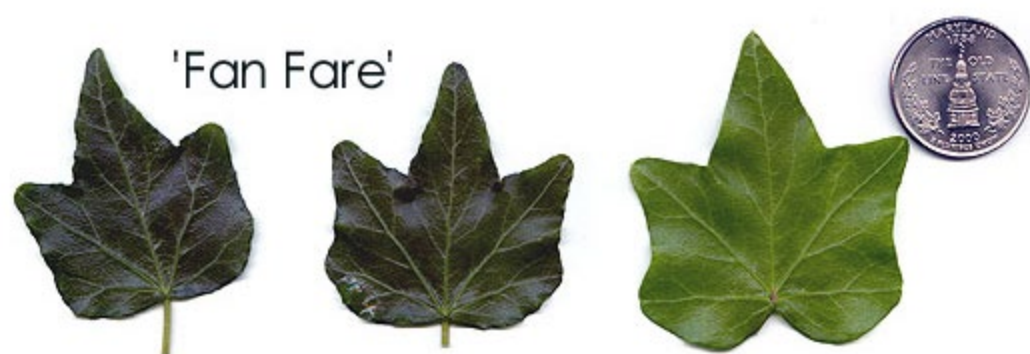
lw: 5–7cm

la: acute

lb: cuneate to occasionally truncate

pet: pinkish-green but often medium green

lu: indoor or outdoor container plant



Hedera helix 'Fan Fare'

st: often torulose (zig-zagging), reddish-green

ls: 5-lobed, often squarish in the lower lobes, a narrow primary vein angle like true fan ivies. The largest

ls: sinus is deeper than in most fans. See photo link below.

lc: glossy medium green

eval: it is not particularly distinct nor unusual. It is not widely sold.

in: Exotic Angel Plants c. 1998

Hedera helix 'Fandango'
ls: 5–7 lobed, very much of 'Green Ripple' type, sinuses raised and undulate
lc: dark blackish–green, glossy
or: R. Windle, Hedera Etc, Pennsylvania, USA 2004 as 'Filigran' sport

Hedera helix 'Fanette'
ha: ramose
ls: fan–shaped, deeply 7–lobed with an undulate first sinus
lc: medium green with lighter veins
or: Manda

Hedera helix 'Fantasia' ('Aalsmeer', 'Pittsburgh Variegated' misapplied)
ha: ramose, compact
st: red to reddish–green, often very showy, internodes 1.5–2.5cm
ls: 5–lobed, the two lower sets of lobes often forming a rectangle
la: terminal lobe acute, lateral lobes often obtuse
lb: shallowly cordate to sometimes truncate
ll: 3–4cm
lw: 4–6cm
lc: light green mottled light yellow to cream. Veins are lighter. Pure white and all green leaves are common.
lc: very often one side of the blade will be more mottled than the other.
id: it is similar in shade gardens to one version sold as 'Gold Dust'. However this 'Gold Dust' clone does not
id: show all white leaves like 'Fantasia' will.
eval: the red stems with the pale variegations are quite pleasing.

Hedera helix var. farleyensis Kew Handlist Conf. 1903: 407 =?

Hedera helix 'Faye'
ha: slow growing
ls: margins crimped
lc: wide white margin with silver–grey center
ll: "medium sized"
or: sport of 'Elfenbein'

Hedera helix 'Feastii' = 'Koniger'

FEEN FINGER

Source:
Hirt Gardens
September 2020



Hedera helix 'Feen Finger' ('Feenfinger')

ha: dense, confested, tufted, a suitable terrarium plant due to low vigor,

ha: internodes being 1.0–2.0mm

ls: extreme variant of 'Tres Coupe' type with bright veins and finger-like lobes.

Hedera helix 'Ferney'

ha: densely compact foliage but will trail with age outdoors

ls: apex acute, incised

lc: medium to dark green

li: "small"

ns: Henri Schaepman lists it as synonym of 'Pin Oak' but the above description from catalogs appears different.

Hedera helix 'Fiesta'

ha: ramose, compact but less branching than 'Fluffy Ruffles' in some reports

pet: divergent from stem – unlike 'Fluffy Ruffles' which has them more parallel to the stem.

ls: deeply 5–7 lobed, highly undulate with numerous sharply acute to acuminate lobes and secondary lobes.

ls: Numerous raised secondary and tertiary veins provide texture.

lc: medium green, rusty haired in young leaves, and with numerous lighter minor veins

or: Yolanda de Silva of Valinda CA as sport of unknown clone found in Los Angeles CA USA c. 1977

id: differs from 'Fluffy Ruffles' in sharply acute-acuminate lobes, petiole angle, and much deeper sinuses

eval: can replace 'Fluffy Ruffles' for its somewhat more interesting form and proven ease in propagation.

li: Sulgrove, S. 1982. New Registrations 1982. Ivy Journal 8(3): 22–25

Hedera helix 'Fiddle Leaf' = 'Duckfoot'



'Filigran' is an ultra-curly, so fluted and twisted it folds back on itself many times and has a concentration of both hairs and pigments in the new growth that is positively an amber-green. Outdoors in trials the crisping gets finer and more on the extremes, the blades elongating much (less rounded), but overall a dark glossy green.

Hedera helix 'Finger Froth'

ha: shrubby

ls: pointed, finger-like lobes, downward oriented

lc: veins conspicuous

or: sport of 'Filigran'

eval: plants are on order for the NOS Hedera Trials

in: Glasshouse Works

Hedera helix 'Fantasia'

Hedera helix 'Flashback'

ha: vigorous

ls: 5-lobed, typical species shape

lc: bright yellow margin with dark green center

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/137-HEDERA_helix_'Flashback'

Hedera helix 'Flamenco'

ha: ramose, very compact

st: purplish-green, internodes 1.0–2.0cm

pet: 0.5–1.0cm – very short and often fasciated and reddish.

ls: highly undulate, shallowly 5-lobed to unlobed blades, often divided into 3 segments. Margins rolled under

lc: dark glossy green

rai: 'Pirouette' is strong and bolder, easily replacing it.

or: Henri Schaepman in mid-1970's as 'Ivalace' sport.

GRANDIFOLIA.

FLAVA, *Yellow large-leaved tree ivy* (syn. *Hedera arborea flava* var.).—A splendid counterpart of Pallida, the variegation more abundant and a deeper tone of yellow. A decidedly arborescent variety.

Hibberd's own discussion of 'Flava'

Hedera helix 'Flava'

ns, id: Hibberd called this the "Yellow large-leaved tree ivy" and gives
ns, id: the name *Hedera arborea flava* var. as a synonym. He says it
ns, id: has more variegation than his 'Pallida' and that of a "deeper tone
ns, id: of yellow". This may be 'Nigra Aurea' as grown today but we
ns, id: cannot be certain.

Hedera helix 'Flavescens'

ha: vining but slow in some regions

st: yellow-green

ls: shallowly 3-lobed

lc: uniformly yellow-green to deep golden yellow in sun. Unlike many yellow cvs. it rarely has greenish

lc: zones or non-yellow patches. The color lasts all summer if light is sufficient.

ll: 3-4cm

lw: 3-4cm

pet: yellow-green

lu: specimen for accent. Once used for "bedding out" in early 1900's.

or: Britain

in: LR. Russell Ltd. of Surrey c. 1901

Hedera helix 'Fleur de Lis' ('Fleur de Lys')

ha: vining, often vigorously so.

st: purplish-green, internodes 3-5cm

ls: deeply 5-lobed, often cut nearly to the midrib near the lateral lobes. Basal lobes often diverging and reflexed. It

ls: resembles a larger version of 'Green Feather'. Blades are highly variable and one phase intergrades into 'Shamrock'.

la: acuminate to narrowly acute

lb: cordate

ll: 3-4cm

lw: 3-4cm

lc: dark green

or: US probably from a 'Green Feather' mutation.

li: Shippy, B. 1950. *American Flower Grower* 37(11)



'Florida' from Exotic Angel stock c. 2000. These plants have larger blades and petioles having spent time outdoors. It is very strong and more deeply cut when put outside.

Hedera helix 'Florida'

ha: vigorous, woody and shrubby outdoors after just 3 years in our trials. Forms a cascading or globose mass

ha; of sharply pointed dark leaves in just one or two years outdoors.

ls: 5-lobed, deeply divided, with conspicuous diamond-shaped terminal with developed secondary lobes. From

ls: a distance it can be mistaken for poison ivy as it appears to have compound leaves.

lc: dark glossy green.

id: it is similar to 'Ritterkreuz' (a sport of 'Needlepoint') but in our trials has larger, glossier leaves with larger

id: terminal lobes 4–5cm long. It is certainly the more ornamental of the two. We would not rule out the fact

id: these are two phases of a single clone since our 'Florida' has been grown outdoors for several years and

id: has become quite woody and shrub-like. But plants of 'Ritterkreuz' grown outdoors have not so far

id: produced the very long, acuminate apices as seen in the picture linked below.

ns: this name traces to Exotic Angel Plants who market the plant under this name.

Hedera helix 'Fluffy Ruffles'

Hedera helix 'Flying Cloud' listed with both RHS and Plantscope.nl, name only, accessed 11.14.2020

Hedera helix 'Foresgate' plantscope.nl, accessed 11.14.2020, name only

Hedera helix 'Forking Hell' (5/2008)

lc: dark green, veins paler in gray to silver, semi-showy as such

la: some blades forked (bifurcated) with two apical lobes

so, in: <http://alternativeplants.co.uk> (online catalog 2007)

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1105-HEDERA_helix_'Forking_hell'

Hedera helix 'Four Square' = subsp. *hibernica* 'Hibernica' in typical US variation

Hedera helix 'Francis'

9 inch basket
indoors



Copyright 2001. New Ornamentals Society.

Hedera helix 'Francis' ('De Francis')

cvg: Green Ripple Group

ha: compact, ramose, perhaps more so than 'Green Ripple'

st: reddish-green, internodes 2.0-3.5cm

pet: often nearly as long as the blade, 3-5cm long, light green and usually red tinged at the base.

ls: mostly 7-lobed, but often 5-lobed, generally of the 'Green Ripple' shape. The clefts of the first sinus point are

ls: notably raised and undulate. It has a very small primary vein angle of 15-20 degrees. As with most 'Green Ripple'

ls: cultivars the primary and secondary veins are both raised and conspicuous. The first sinus is usually about 1.5cm

ls: deep. Occasional blades appear 9-lobed due to secondary lobes from the lowest set of basal lobes. Rarely are

ls: there 9 true lobes which originate directly a vein attached to the petiole.

lc: glossy bright olive-green

la: acuminate as with 'Green Ripple'

lb: rotund (rounded) to broadly cuneate, frequently truncate

ll: 4-5cm (indoors)

lw: 4-5cm (indoors)

in: Exotic Angel Plants c. 1999. Our stock is from this wholesale grower.
lu: suitably dense and vigorous for a hanging basket and very ideal in that function. We suspect it will make a
lu: very lovely ground cover as do most cultivars in the group. if only have one hanging basket ivy to grow this
lu: would make a nice choice.
id: from 'Green Ripple' (which itself is now variable in the trade) it differs in 1) leaves more consistantly 7 lobed,
id: 2) blades more often as wide as long (usually longer than wide in 'Green Ripple'), and 3) very dense, ramose
id: branching. The first sinus is certainly deeper than some 'Green Ripple' phases though this is not true of all.

Hedera helix 'Frank Wood'
ns: a listed name

Hedera helix 'Frederick'
ls: round in outline
lm: deeply fringed, toothed, so as to have
lm: dozens of teeth or mini-lobed in one blade
lc: grayish-green, margined cream to lime, some
lc: red tints in cold weather.
or: Eileen Osborn, named for her father, a sport
or: of 'Gilded Hawk' c. 2008

Hedera helix 'Frieling's Frost'
ls: oval to shallowly lobed, arrow-shaped
lc: white frosted with slate green to dark green splashes.
or: Glasshouse Works 1990's as 'Innuendo' sport. We tried to obtain a plant
or: from GHW, our order and emails ignored, and not until the poor review
or: their firm was written did we receive a refund, some year after the order.
or: Our experiences with GHW are better now (2020) but mainly in Coleus.

Hedera helix 'Fringette' = 'Manda Fringette'



OROC HEDE017 – *Hedera helix* 'Frisé'

Species and genus name: *Hedera helix* L.

Cultivar name: 'Frisé'

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 2005

How did it occur (seedling, sport, controlled cross, wild): Sport of 'Ivalace'

Height: 3-year outdoor plant is of 1 m in height

Leaf shape: leaf blade concave, palmate, 3 to 5 broad lobes with dramatically undulate margins. Edges puckered and crested.

Leaf dimensions 4 cm long x 4 cm wide (average)

Leaf color (above): glossy dark green

Leaf color (below): paler green color than above

Leaf color (fall): crested margins take on a mauve coloration on the abaxial side of the leaf

Leaf base type: cordate Leaf apex type: rounded

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: Similar dark color and glossiness of 'Ivalace' combined with outline and very undulate margins like in 'Parsley crested'.

Why is it unique and special? Unique combination of puckered edges and crestation over a shiny dark green concave foliage. Fasciation can produce abnormal growings on stems, petioles and leaves.

Any other information our readers might like: More compact than 'Parsley crested' but bigger than 'Ivalace'. Sunny exposition enhances frilling leaves.

Hedera helix 'Frizzle'

Im: crinkled, crimped, crested on the margins much like 'Parsley Crested'

lc: light green becoming bronze in winter

Il: "small to medium" per Fibrex Nur.

or: Ron Whitehouse 1993 as sport of 'Direktor Badke'

Hedera helix 'Frodo'

ls, lc: adult, ovate, striped greenish-yellow to lime

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1108-HEDERA_helix_'Frodo'

Hedera helix 'Frosty'

ha: ramose, very compact

ls: as 'Minigreen' in being birdsfoot, 3-lobed with acuminate terminal lobe

lb: truncate

la: very long acuminate terminal lobe

lc: medium green mottled white, new growth mostly white with green major veins

or: Howard Van Vleck of Montclair NJ USA

Hedera helix 'Fryslân' (11/00)

lt: adult phase

or: named for the Dutch province of Friesland

ns: plants of this are on trial at the Research Station for Nursery Stock in Boskoop

Hedera helix 'Funny Girl'

ls: 3-lobed, shallowly lobed, generally cordiform

lc: bright lime green shades mottled with dark green

lc: and chartreuse and similar shade, later more dark

lc: green with yellow flecks.

or, in: Eileen Osborn, Warks, UK as sport of 'Ursula' 2002, Fibrex into. 2004

Hedera helix 'Galaxy'



Hedera helix 'Galaxy'

cvg: Birdsfoot

ha: ramose, compact, often branching readily from every node along the stems.

st: mostly light green, occasionally tinged red but less so than other cultivars, usually thickened.

pet: green, often tinged red at their base.

ls: deeply 5-lobed with terminal and lateral lobes only 7–10mm wide. The Primary Vein Angle is often 70–90

ls: degrees, providing widely diverged lobes. It has an asterisk-like shape but is very distinct from 'Asterisk'.

ls: 7 lobed leaves are not uncommon with the lowest set of lobes often overlapping each other.

ll: 4–6cm

lw: 4–7cm

la: broadly acute to slightly obtuse. Occasional shorter (aborted development) lobes may be very obtuse and

la: and much out of proportion.

lb: sagittate and if with 7 lobes the lowest pair often overlapping.

lc: light to medium matt green, rarely glossy, sometimes with an olive green tint. Primary veins are lighter grey.

id: differs from 'Asterisk' which is 1) dark green and glossy, 2) terminal lobes almost always over 10mm wide,

id: 3) lobe apices narrowly acute to acuminate on older leaves, 4)) blades longer, often 8–10cm outdoors, and

id: 5) terminal lobe often hooked or pointed in one direction (usually straight in 'Galaxy').



'Garland' showing it's very dark, wonderfully folded, kite-like blades that give waves, reflections, and three dimensions in abundance. Exotic Angel has offered this cultivar for years but occasionally we see a 'Shamrock'-like clone sold by them under this name in their smaller pots – many plants have been found in nurseries so designated since 2009–2010 of the Shamrock Group and this apparently confusion should be noted for historical records.

Hedera helix 'Garland'

ha: ramosa, compact

ls: 5-lobed with each lobe quote narrowly triangular and sharply acute. It is slightly twisted but only a third to

ls: half as much as most curly type ivies such as 'Fluffy Ruffles'. You might call it a semi-curly.

lc: medium green, quite uniform in color.

la: acute

ll: 4–6cm

lw: 5–7cm

lu: very graceful and effective as hanging basket. Useful outdoors in containers for its informal charm.

id: the cordiform-ovate clone described in the Ivy Journal 9(3) bears no resemblance to the plant in the modern

id: US trade. That articles alludes to the fact that this is another clone as Shippy describes it as looking "like wide-

id: platted garlands". It is something like an all-green 'Bettina' and these two cvs. look good together. This clone

id: in the US trade never had ovate leaves as the AIS and Peter Rose mention. It is very hard to imagine the

id: the ovate-leaved, unlobed clone cited by them – as it is the complete antithesis of the garland concept. It

id: somewhat resembles 'Baccifer' in Rose's monograph but without the contrasting veins. The description written

id: by Graf in Exotica based on indoor plants (which tend to be more trilobed) is quite accurate still:
id: "compact, bushy variety with medium–large leaves, mostly shallowly to deeply trilobed, lightly corrugated
id: and pleated, causing the sinuses to become wavy".
or: Carl Frey of Lima OH USA as sport of 'Hahn's Self–branching'. The clone we now and have an image of below
or: is clearly similar to our outdoor plants of 'Hahn's Self–branching'.

Hedera helix 'Garland' ex Exotic Angel c. 2009–2010 = a 'Shamrock'–like clone with wider lobes than typical.

Hedera helix 'Garnet' = H. colchica 'Garnet'?

Hedera helix 'Gavotte' Van der Laar 1965
ls: mostly narrow ovate to elliptic, some lanceolate–elliptic,
ls: entire, sometimes the occasional lateral lobe, may have 3 veins
ls: which appear paralle in the narrowest of blades. May have 3 lobed leaves now and again.
ll, lw: 5 cm long x 2.5 cm wide (mean)
lb: shallowly cordate
or: sport of 'Star', introduced in Europe about 1956

Hedera helix 'Gemengd'
ns: this Dutch name literally means "mixed" is apparently not intended as a cultivar name.
ph: [photo \(Woudengroep\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Geranium' = 'Big Deal'

Hedera helix 'Gerda'
ls: fan–like, 5–lobed

Hedera helix 'Ghost'
ls: very shallowly 3–lobed to nearly triangular in outline.
lc: mid to dark green center, creamy yellow margined to variable depth.
ll: 2.5–3.0cm long x 3–6cm wide.
or: Bailey Hortorium Collection of Cornell Univ. as 'Cavendishii' but named by Stephen Taffler as a distinct.
or: from that clone. Dr. Lawrence of Cornell lumped many clones under that name and this clone seems to
or: have some merit under it's own name.

Hedera helix 'Ginkgo' Meyer et. al. 1994. Cat. Woody Plts. SE US. US National Arb. Contrib. 7

Hedera helix 'Gitte'
cvg: Shamrock
ls: as 'Shamrock' but very wide, larger
ll: to 5cm
lw: to 5cm
lc: dark glossy green _

Hedera helix 'Glache'
ha: dense, compact
ls: 3–5 lobed
lc: creamy white margins up to 50% – more than 'Adam'
ll: "small" per Fibrex
or: Frode Maegaard of Denmark in 1980 as sport of 'Adam'
ns: should not be confused with the much older clone 'Glacier'



'Glacier' in a semi-adult phase at the Raulston Arboretum. The full adult phase has a more ovate, less lobed leaf though part of this plant appears to be capable of fruiting.



'Glacier' as a old spray at the Raleigh Rose Garden.



Sometimes the beauty of ivies like 'Glacier' is not just in their our characters but the background, the foil, and contrast. Here, a lovely grayish-green and white ivy is clambering up a *Lagerstroemia fauriei* 'Fantasy' and getting much back from the stunning bark of that JC Raulston selection; a clone from seed sent back by Dr. David Creech from Japan in 1958. This is a good match in the order of what like to call Ivy and Friends.

Hedera helix 'Glacier'

Hedera helix 'Glacier Improved'

ns: a listed name for one of several improved clones. Clones of merit needs a valid, distinct name.

Hedera helix 'Gladiator' Meyer et. al. 1994. Cat. Woody Plts. SE US. US National Arb. Contrib. 7

Hedera helix 'Glorious'

ha: very ramose, often bigrous
lc: green centered in golden yellow but often reverting to all green
or: Hage of Boskoop Netherlands as sport of 'Pittsburgh'
eval: not showy and reverts often, 'Tiger Eye' is a better choice.

Hedera helix 'Glymii' (var. glymii Paul, var. tortuosa Hibberd)

ha: wiry, thin at times, generally vigorous.
ls: ovate to shallowly 3-lobed, sometimes very curled and twisted, hence Hibberd's choice of name
lc, lt: leathery, dull green, some dark bronze to purple suffusions or tones when cold, often very glossy.
lc: even when very ovate it far more glossy than 'Scutifolia'. Paul (1867) says "as if varnished".
or: UK about 1867

Hedera helix 'Goldfinch'

ha: slow, compact
ls: birdsfoot type, 5-lobed
lc: light chartreuse at first, later a light green
or: reportedly a seedling of 'Needlepoint'
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1126-HEDERA_helix_'Goldfinch'

Hedera helix 'Gold Finger'

ha: dense, compact
ls: 3-5-lobed, deeply lobed but not birdsfoot deep.
ll: smaller blade
lc: dark green with golden yellow centers to each blade like small golden fingers overlaid on it.
eval: if internet photos can be trusted, this appears to be a very distinct and stunning cultivar worthy of
eval: widespread evaluation.
so: [Whitlea Nurseries](#)



Hedera helix 'Goldheart' on a palm of all things! This is from Daniel Stowe B.G outside of Charlotte, North Carolina. This cultivar can be slow and difficult to establish but once it gets going....look out. It one of two clones sold as 'Jubilee and also called 'Goldherz' and 'Oro de Bogliasco'

Hedera helix 'Gold Knight'

ha: compact, self-branching

lc: becoming light green to yellow green as leaves mature. Best with ample sun.

ls: Shamrock-like, 5-lobed, with some leaves divided to the base. Terminal lobe cuneate or wedge-like.

la: acute

lb: cordate

ll: 2-3cm long x 2-3cm wide

or: Denmark c. 1980's. Peter Rose suggests it may be a sport of 'Golden Shamrock'.

in: Whitehouse Nurseries to UK 1991



The plate below is an adult form of it seen at Juniper Level Botanic Garden.



Hedera helix 'Goldchild' ('Gold Baby', 'Gold Child')
ha: ramosa, branching but not compact in our trials.

st: reddish-green
ls: 3-5 lobed with a large broadly triangular terminal lobe. Sometimes shallow lobed.
lb: cordate to occasionally truncate
lc: medium green to grey-green center with 3-7cm wide yellow-green to golden yellow margin.
ll: 3-4cm indoors - we have plants 4-6cm
lw: 4-6cm
pet: reddish-green
lu: probably the best gold-margined ivy for outdoor use in the US if not worldwide. Nice hanging basket
lu: where it grows quickly but still compactly. In some areas it proves to be sensitive and poor so test it
lu: making a big investment.
ir: in our trials it is easily disfigured with spider mites even when regularly sprayed.
ns, id: reversions from 'Yellow Ripple' aka 'Gold Starlight' are very similar to this clone
or: Thomas Rochford of Herfordshire UK from unknown continental supplier. c. 1970
aw: RHS A.M. 1971

Hedera helix 'Goldcraft'

Older leaves towards
the bottom of scan

From Logan
Trading Co.
Raleigh NC
June
2010



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A subadult 'Gold Craft' at Juniper Level B.G., the markings more subtle and lime green, a two-tone green thing now.

Hedera helix 'Goldcraft' ('Gold Craft', 'Craft's Golden')

ha: ramose, compact. In NOS Trials it proves quite vigorous

ha: and self-branching is not always the strategy it takes

st: green, internodes 1.5–3cm

ls: shallowly 3-lobed, terminal lobe very large

la: acute, apical teeth very distinct and often cuspidate. The very

la: crisp, well-defined sort of tip should be evident from the scan above

lc: yellow-green with irregular central green zone,

lc: becoming darker green shades with age, some shoots

lc: all yellowish-lime and seeming to lack the chimera, overall

lc: a very subtle green-on-green, two-tone variegate yet a pretty one.

ns: it should be spelled as one word per the original registration

or: Curren Craft of Cayce SC USA in 1969.

in: Willie Freeland of SC USA to trade

Hedera helix 'Golden Carpet'

ls: near birdsfoot type, lateral lobes often folded under

lc: yellow to chartreuse.

ns: Peter Rose lists this as a synonym of 'Ursula' ('Golden Shamrock') but the plants we have seen in the US

ns: trade and described there are different. Given the obvious choice of this simple name it is possible

ns: another clone has been named. The plant we received from Squaw Mountain Nursery had solid gold

ns: leaves and nothing of a Shamrock type leaf at all. 'Ursula' in an event has a light green to yellow margin

ns: which is very evident in sun or shade.

Hedera helix 'Golden Cecile' (11/2020)

photo: <http://www.demolfrank.be/en/assortment/hedera/>, accessed 11.7.2020

Hedera helix 'Golden Drake'

ha: miniature type, compact, ramose or self-branching

ls: very much like 'Duckfoot'

lc: pale yellow

or: Russell Windle 2011

Hedera helix 'Golden Egg'

ls: shallowly 3-lobed, can be slightly ovate (egg-shaped)

lc: margined in cream, numerous internal sectors of cream to gray

Hedera helix 'Golden Envoy' ('Golden Shamrock')

cvg: Shamrock Group

ls: as 'Shamrock'

lc: yellow becoming lime green with maturity.

Hedera helix 'Golden Ester' = 'Ceridwen'

Hedera helix 'Golden Fleece'

ns: a listed name with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Gold Forever'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1366-HEDERA_helix_'Gold_Forever', accessed 11.14.2020



'Golden Gate' is variable in chimera size and color.

Hedera helix 'Golden Gate'

ls: 3–5 lobed

lc: dark green splashed golden yellow in center, chimera to 65% surface, this area fading to near white

lt: very undulate, highly rugose, textured, sometimes partly bullate to convex

eval: inferior to 'Golden Ingot' in its weaker vigor

Hedera helix 'Golden Girl'

ls: 5–lobed

lc: margined golden yellow

Hedera helix 'Golden Ingot' ('Golden Inge')

ha: ramose, compact

st: purplish–green, internodes 1.5–3.5cm

ls: very shallowly 3–5 lobed much as 'Kolibri', sometimes vaguely cordiform (heart–shaped)

ll: 3–5cm

lw: 4–6cm

la: acute

lb: deeply cordate

lc: medium green mottled with grey–green zones and cream to light yellow. The variegation is often submarginal

lc: (a margin within a margin) ranging from 25–70% of the blades surface. Occasional leaves are 70–90% yellow,

lc: and usually more on one side than another.

lc: against a greener margin.

id: see also 'Golden Kolibri' below. Rose's photos suggests it is a yellowish version of 'Prima Donna' and

id: also similar to less colored phases of 'Calico'. We think his photo is really of 'Midas Touch' though the

id: two clones can produce similar leaves of this irregular spotted type. Stock we received from Samia Rose

id: Topiary (see photo link below) under this name is closer to the trade concept of 'Golden Kolibri'.

eval: we are evaluating these various golden Kolibri–type clones outdoors to standardize their culture over

eval: a period of years. Currently we have reason to keep 'Golden Kolibri' as a distinct entity from 'Golden Ingot'

eval: though the two are clearly related. There is no nomenclatural basis for rejecting the earliest trade name

eval: 'Golden Kolibri' so if anything 'Golden Ingot' could become a synonym of the earlier, established, and

eval: published name.

or: Maegaard of Denmark c. 1987, presumably derived from the original white 'Kolibri'

Hedera helix 'Golden Jytte' ('Classy Lassie' AIS invalid name)(5/2001)

ha: ramose or self–branching, keeping it dense in pots

ls: deeply 3–5–lobed

la: acuminate to sharply acute

lc: dark green with creamy–gold to light yellow, finger–like central zones,

lc: usually 50–60% of the surface, quite rugose

lc: from the chimera. Very stable chimera.

or: Ebbe Storm, sport of 'Golden Heart' ('Goldheart?'), Denmark 1996, sold

or: under this name and thus valid. The AIS renamed it for no apparent reason.



Hedera helix 'Golden Kolibri'

ls: shallowly 5–lobed as some 'Kolibri' clones, on occasion 3–lobed.

lc: dark matt green base brightly mottled yellow–green to light yellow, often in a submarginal pattern. See

lc: the photo linked below

ns: Peter Rose and others refer 'Golden Kolibri' to 'Midas Touch' and a similar clone to 'Golden Ingot'. From ns: Rose's photos we see the trade plant 'Golden Kolibri' to be quite different. The plant we discuss here ns: identical to numerous internet photographs from both American and European companies. The supposed ns: nomenclatural grounds for rejecting "color series" of named clones (ie 'Golden Kolibri', 'Silver Kolibri') is ns: not in fact a tenant of the ICNCP. Indeed cultivar registrars correctly accept many scores of these series ns: names per year as do other admired organizations such as COPF (Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation). id: it is somewhat similar to 'Marilyn' but our plants of 'Marilyn' have much smaller blades (never over 4.3cm) id: while the trade 'Golden Kolibri' very often has blades 5–6cm wide. 'Marilyn' also seems to have more id: grey sectors and the blades feel thicker to the touch. No doubt the two clones are closely related. Rose id: also states that 'Midas Touch' ('Golden Kolibri' of some growers it seems) is "generally unlobed, deltoid id: or triangular" whereas the 'Golden Kolibri' we believe is the true, predominant trade clone is nearly id: always 5–lobed.

eval: one of brightest golden ivies known, easily selling as small pot plants in markets and nurseries. To say eval: it is cheerful is a vast understatement. Sadly these soft, tissue–cultured beauties often fail to perform eval: outdoors unless carefully hardened.

Hedera helix 'Golden Marco' (5/2008)
Is: shallowly 3–5–lobed much as the Kolibri Group in irregularity
Ic: like 'Golden Kolbri' but a mix of white, lime, and yellow, in one
Ic: example seen the margination is more regular and consistant.
in: Holland bef. 2008

Hedera helix 'Golden Matilde'
ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)

Hedera helix 'Golden Pittsburgh'
Is: as 'Pittsburgh', that is 3–lobed and smaller in size
Ic: mottled and spotted cream and golden yellow shades.

Hedera helix 'Golden Queen' Gard. Chron 1895: 395, name only

Hedera helix 'Golden Ripples' (5/01) = 'Yellow Ripple'?
ns: listed in the trade without photo or description.

Hedera helix 'Golden Snow'
Ic: wide white margin with many white sectors
st: red stems

Hedera helix 'Golden Starlight' (5/2001) = 'Yellow Ripple'
ns, id: a superfluous name, apparently created by the AIS who
ns, id: received it under the correct, original name but in 1990's
ns, id: they were very prone to rename things for no valid reasons!
ns, id: The Ivy Journal of 2002 even freely admits it was purchased
ns, id: under the correct 'Yellow Ripple' name, shown as such at
ns, id: the Philadelphia Flower Show, and also by Fibrex Nursery UK,
ns, id: one of the most notable, reputable Hedera growers and holder
ns, id: the that country's official reference collection. Yet they had to make a new name!

Hedera helix 'Golden Wedding' (11/00)
ha: compact, shrubby, upright
It: adult phase
Ic: dark green with yellow center much like 'Gold Heart', occasionally reverting to all green
Is: narrowly rhomboid to deltoid
Il: 7cm
lw: 1–2cm
or: J.W. Wezelenburg of Hazerswoude, Netherlands 1998 as sport of adult 'Gold Heart'
ns: plants of this are on trial at the Research Station for Nursery Stock in Boskoop
li: Dendroflora

Hedera helix 'Goldfinger' = 'Goldstern'

Hedera helix 'Goldherz' = 'Goldheart'

Hedera helix 'Goldilocks' (7/2001)

ha: miniature, compactls:

lc: bright gold margins with an irregular green center in some cases, very variable, not too pretty

lc: and some leaves half one color or another

ls:very shallowly 3-lobed, slight undulate at times

in: Hobbs Farm Greenery c. 2001



One of the things circulating as 'Goldstern' but I doubt this one is true. The true one is a birdsfoot with a long terminal lobe, margined yellow to lime or chartreuse.

Hedera helix 'Goldstern'

Hedera helix 'Goldtobler'

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

Hedera helix 'Goldwolke'

ha: ramose, compact

st: purplish-green, internodes 2-3cm

ls: very shallowly 5-lobed, often suborbicular (nearly rounded)

ll: 3-5cm

lw: 4-5cm

la: broadly acute

lb: cordate

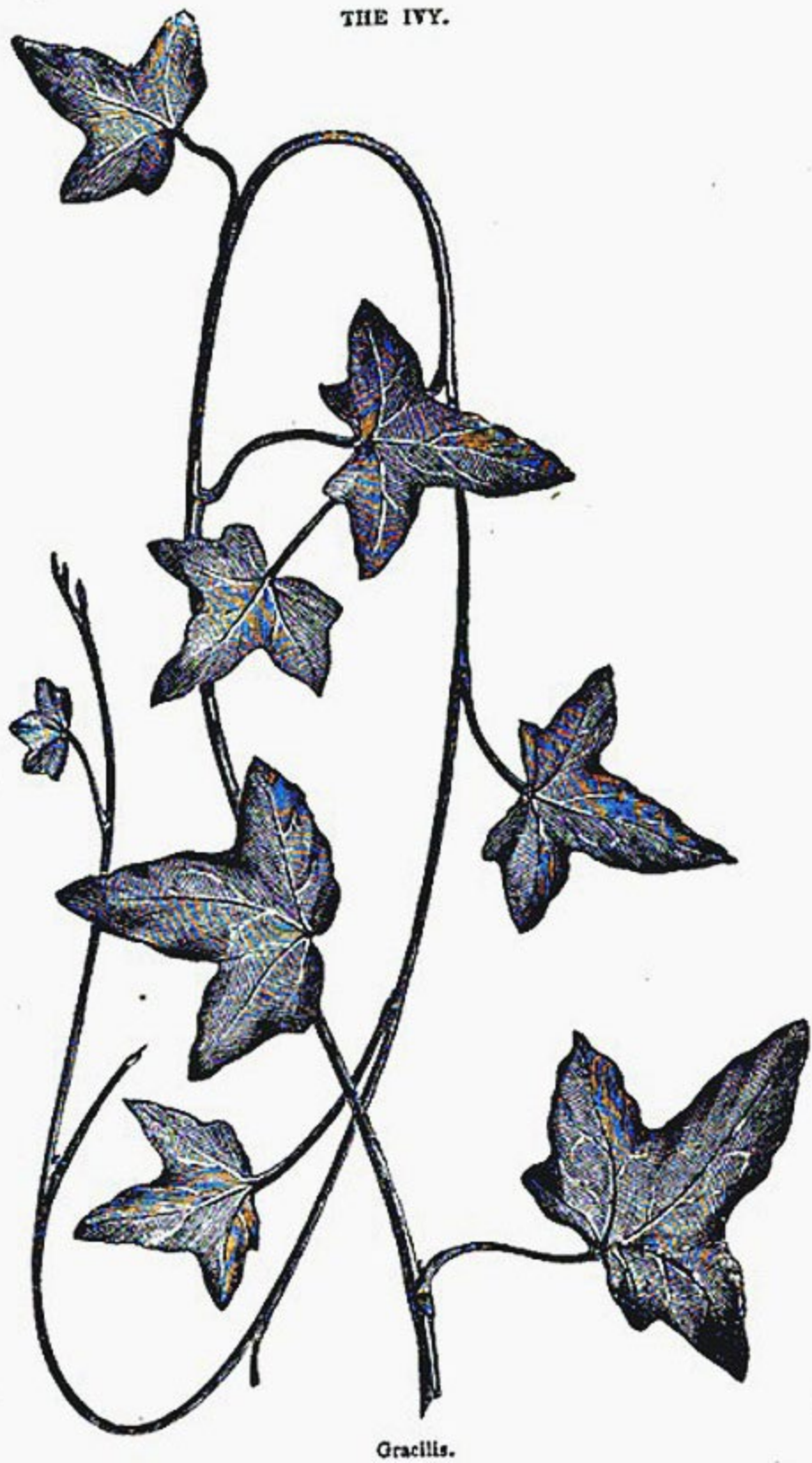
lc: medium green thinly centered pale yellow to chartreuse but not very bold. Many leaves are all green.

lc: Peter Rose very appropriately described the periclinal variegation as a "smudge". This is very subtle.

or: Brother Heieck of Germany in 1979 as sport fo 'Harald'

Hedera helix 'Goods Self-branching'

ns: reportedly an improved 'Pittsburgh' and 'Hahn's Self-branching' type.



Gracilis.

'Gracilis' from Hibberd (1872), another study in "original intent". In US literature it is called "thin-leaved English ivy". Hibberd called it "slender" in his pre-monograph 1869 paper in The Floral World. I think Lawrence and Schultze give the best description of this cultivar and it follows as a scan.

14. **H. Helix** var. **gracilis** (Hibb.) Rehd. in Bailey, Cyclo. Amer. Hort., 716 (1900). Fig. 78-D.

H. Helix gracilis Hibb. in Fl. World, vii, 58 (1864), and The Ivy, 67 (1872).

Stems and twigs slender and flexuous, dull burgundy-red, the twigs conspicuously gray-stellate-hairy on young growth; aerial rootlets common at the nodes: petioles 2–5 cm. long, reddish, at least basally: leaves 3–5-lobed, thinly coriaceous, mostly 2.0–4.5 cm. long; terminal lobe largest; margins finely undulate; apices obtuse to bluntly acute; bases broadly and shallowly cordate; stellate hairs often 8-rayed; veins grayish-white, the large one raised.

A not uncommon ivy of spindly growth, characterized by its pale reddish twigs and petioles, rather long internodes (3–4 cm.), and the small dull dark to yellowish-green thinnish leaves.

Hedera helix 'Gracilis'

ha: neat, slower for some, oddly wiry and strong

ha: for others, proven groundcover

ls: 3–5 lobes, basal ones if any very reduced, medium

ls: lobe depth, at least 1 cm down per Hibberd illustration,

ls: apparently asymmetrical

lm: faintly undulate to irregular

ch: "hardier than the type" (Eliz. Lawrence)

Hedera helix 'Green Chuchu'

ls: highly crisped and undulate

lc: medium green

or: Japan

Hedera helix 'Green Crown' Meyer et. al. 1994. Cat. Woody Plts. SE US. US National Arb. Contrib. 7, reported from a

private garden in South Carolina

Hedera helix 'Green Feather' ('Meagheri', 'Meageri', 'Megheri' and other spellings)

ha: ramose, sometimes compact

st: reddish–green, internodes 1–3cm

ls: deeply 3–lobed, terminal lobe very long and prominent. The folded, usually 3–D leaves often create

ls: a feathery effect on the plant. The lobes are often divided nearly to the base and usually have a lanceolate

ls: shape. 5–lobed leaves appear occasionally. The lobes often point forward, being closely spaced to each

ls: other unlike a traditional birdsfoot type ivy where the lobes would flat and well divergent.

la: terminal lobe narrowly acuminate, lateral lobes more acute and often folded upwards

ll: 3–5cm

lw: 3–4cm

lc: dark green, sometimes tinged purple near the base on the upper side. The midvein and sometimes the

lc: other primary veins can be red for a signifant portion of their length.

id: some phases of it remind one of 'Shamrock' but this clone differs mainly in 1) narrower, more lanceolate

id: lobes (often broad in 'Shamrock'), 2) dull finish (usually glossy in 'Shamrock'), 3) distinctly acuminate

id: to narrowly acute apex (often obtuse to broadly acute in 'Shamrock'), and 4) reddish veins at least at

id: their base (always green in 'Shamrock').

or: Mr. Meagher of Albany NY USA in 1930's as sport of unknown clone (perhaps the species).

in: Fred Danker, employer of the Meagher introduced it in 1939.

ns: while the name 'Meagheri' was used first it was not validly published prior to use of 'Green Feather'.

Hedera helix 'Green Finger'

ns: sometimes regarded as a synonym of 'Star' the clone appears different than most stock known as 'Star'.

ph: [photo \(Samia Rose Topiary\)](#)

Hedera helix 'Green Gem' = 'Ivalace'

Hedera helix 'Green Spear' = 'Triton' in part

Hedera helix 'Greenman' ('Green Man')

ls, lm: very thick blade, 5–lobed, margins much crimped and crested, very much like

ls, lm: 'Pee Vee Cee' in overvall aspect but perhaps the lobes flattered and less.

ls, lm: v–shaped. It also resembles a more shallowly lobed 'Ivalace' with a very thick

ls, lm: rolled under margin. 'Pee Vee Cee' aka 'PVC' was introduced by Exotic Angel

ls, lm: and we have no historical connection to Windle's sport

lc: rich, bright green, less glossy than 'Ivalace'

or: Russell Windle, PA USA as sport of 'Ritterkrauz' 1996

Hedera helix 'Green Quartz' ('Peter' in part)

ls: 5–lobed much like 'Pittsburgh'

lc: moss green with faint zones of yellow–green to bright yellow near the midvein, sometimes appearing

lc: a small central zonation. In shade it may only be yellow–veined and not very distinct nor showy.

or: US before 1940 as sport 'Pittsburgh Variegated'.

Hedera helix 'Green Ripple'

cvg: Green Ripple Group

ha: ramose but not always so, very vigorous at times.

ls: generally 3–lobed, these lobes "forward pointing" due

ls: to slight fasciation at a narrower than normal angle,

ls: occasionally smaller later lobes, the terminal lobe almost

ls: almos ts elongated and dominant

lc: very glossy medium green, can darker up with maturity,

lc: the veins down to the tertiary level and below are paler

lc: can contract much. Purplish to red in cold winters.

id: variable today as it is propagated by the millions and

id: stock varies somewhat in leaf shape

ch: I grew this in Syracuse, New York for two decades and

ch: it never died down except portions above the snow line.

ch: Even days at –20 to one time as –33 F. the main plants

ch: under the snow blanket thrived by the next spring and

ch: regrew the climbing sections in little time.

lu: there are many sports of it, some with linear or narrower
lu: lobes, some marginated in white or yellow. 'Yellow
lu: Ripple' seems to be the best known of this cultivar
lu: group today (2020)

Hedera helix 'Green Ripple Variegata' invalid, post-1959 Latin name, found in plantscope.nl for VARB, accessed 11.14.2020

Hedera helix 'Green Spear' = 'Spear Point'

Hedera helix 'Green Survival'
ha: vigorous vine
ls: shallowly 3-lobed, somewhat cordiform
lb: cordate
lu: valued for strong quick ground cover establishment
or: 1977
li: Fortgens, I.G. and H.J. van derLaar. 1989. Dendroflora 26

Hedera helix 'Green Velvet' Meyer et. al. 1994. Cat. Woody Plts. SE US. US National Arb. Contrib. 7, attributed to Fruitland Nursery, Georgia

Hedera helix 'Greenheart'
ls: broad leaf, shallowly 5-lobed. It is not heart-shaped
lc: bright green with lighter primary veins

Hedera helix GREENWAVE®
ls: 5-lobed
lm: undulate, wavy as the name indicates
la: very obtuse

Hedera helix 'Grey Arrow' = 'Caenwoodiana' ('Pedata') in part
ns: the name apparently derives from the greyish veins and arrow-like lobes of the original birdsfoot ivy.

Hedera helix 'Griffin'
ns: a listed name with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Groene Trend' (11/2020)
photo: <https://group.flowers/en/hedera/2843/>, accessed 11.14.2020

Hedera helix 'Grumsii' Hesse 1911 = typical species per Tobler, The Genus Hedera (1912)

Hedera helix 'Gruno'
ha: strong vine
st: green, internodes 2.0cm
ls: 5-lobed with terminal lobe twice length of lateral lobes
la: acute
lb: cordate
ll: 5-8cm
lw: 5-8cm
lc: dark glossy green
lu: valued for quick ground cover establishment
li: Fortgens, I.G. and H.J. van derLaar. 1989. Dendroflora 26

Hedera helix 'Guenevere'
ls: small unlobed, linear blades
lc: variegated (marginated?) white
or: Whitehouse Nur. UK in 1984 as sport of 'Tristam'

Hedera helix 'Guilded Hawke' (5/2001)
ls: deeply lobed into fingers with ruffled margins
lc: "pale pewter green" with golden margins that fade to cream .
eval: plants were on order for the NOS Hedera Trials from Glasshouse
eval: Works but despite a year of emails and calls, no plants were

eval: ever received. We do not recommend them as a source.
id: it is overall like 'Manda Yellow' in being a sport of 'Manda's Crested'
id: with gold margination. Here the center is more pewter tinged from
id: a thin, greyish chimera whereas in 'Manda Yellow' the center is
id: mostly green shades.

Hedera helix 'Hahn' hort. US = 'Hahn's Self-branching'

Hedera helix 'Hahn Miniature' = 'Merion Beauty'

Hedera helix 'Hahn Green Ripple' = 'Green Ripple'

Hedera helix 'Hahnii' hort. US = 'Hahn's Self-branching'

18. **H. Helix** var. **HAHN SELF BRANCHING**.
This variant was reported by Sylvan Hahn of Millville, Pennsylvania, to be a bud sport of Pittsburgh first segregated in 1927 and introduced to the trade in 1932. It is said to differ from Pittsburgh in its more abundant lateral branches, slightly longer internodes, and leaves 5–6.5 cm. long. It appears from the material now on the market that through successive propagations from Hahn's material many of the original slight distinctions have become lost and that the most significant difference between the two is now to be found in their names.

Hedera helix 'Hahn Selfbranching' is sometimes used a synonym of 'Pittsburgh' indeed the two clones seem to be confused. Lawrence and Schultze above clearly separate the two and we should too.

Hedera helix 'Hahn Self-branching'
ha: ramose, compact yet vigorous enough as ground cover. Many overtopping shoots cascade when planted
ha: on slopes on over walls.
st: reddish-green.
ls: 5-lobed with large terminal lobe, more deeply lobed than species or subsp. hibernica 'Hibernica'
lc: bright glossy green with glossy apple green new growth
la: slightly more rounded than 'Pittsburgh' as known to us.
ll: 5-8cm outdoors
lw: 4-7cm outdoors
lu: very useful for ground cover applications where it remains compact but grows strongly and with vigor.
id: it is often confused with 'Pittsburgh' but has 1) slightly more rounded lobes, 2) much higher leaf gloss,
id: and 3) less contrasting secondary veins in new growth. One need only consult the photos in Rose's 1996
id: Ivies to see clearly this very popular America clone differs from 'Pittsburgh'. I am inclined to think it is closer to
id: 'Chicago' but as known to us has darker, less contrasting veins and not so sharp an apex. We have not
id: compared 'Chicago' outdoors with this clone so comparing leaf measurements is still a question.
id: In hot Raleigh NC 'Pittsburgh' almost always proves heat intolerant (being a better houseplant) while
id: 'Hahn's Self-branching' is very adaptable and durable even under 105 degrees F. Graf in Exotica quite
id: accurately states it to be a "bushy variant of 'Pittsburgh'" which is not always so well-branched as some
id: have assumed. He also notes is "close mat of stems and leaves" and also a tendency of it become less
id: branched without "constant reselection".
or: Hahn

Hedera helix 'Hahn's Variegated' = 'Silver Garland'

Hedera helix 'Hahnsii' hort. US = 'Hahn's Self-branching'

Hedera helix var. hallamensis Tobler, The Genus Hedera (1912), Kew Handlist Conf. 1903: 407 =?

Hedera helix 'Halebob'

Some blades resemble a gold-margined or lime-edged 'Ivalace' and others are more flat

Source:
Exotic Angel via
Home Depot
(not named)



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'Halebob' from two plants I acquired unnamed under the Exotic Angel Brand. With all the gloss and variable textures and colors it can be hard to image so I did both a DSLR and flatbed scan here. These two plants, acquired in 2020 were labeled only as "Ivy" but Costafarms.com (Exotic Angel) confirms they grow and sell it. There is no mistaking this margined 'Ivalace' look, though maybe 20–30% of the blades are much flatter than 'Ivalace'. By the way, the American Ivy Society registered as one word.

Hedera helix 'Halebob' ('Hale Bob', 'Halebop', 'Hail Bob')

ls: narrowly lobed, nearly a birdsfoot type, margins distinctly undulate (wavy)

lc: wide golden yellow margin

id: reminds us somewhat of a gold-edged version of 'Ivalace'

or: Caparis Woudengroep Hederaculturen as sport of

or: 'Ceridwin' in 1997 (NOT 'Ivalace' as often said and assumed). It is

or: therefore an Ivalace-type mutation of an already variegated

or: clone not a variegated sport of one already ruffled!

or: 'Ceridwan' is very similar to 'Gold Child'.

ns: it's name was inspired by the comet 'Hale-Bob' or

ns: 'Hale-Bopp' was seen in the Netherlands around 1997.

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Hamilton'

ha: vining as typical of the subsp.

st: green, internodes 3–5cm – not reddish or purplish as the typical subspecies.

ls: deeply 5-lobed, terminal lobe about equal to lateral lobes, twisted at the first sinus point (cleft) and slightly undulate.

ls: Basal lobes are very small and reduced to 1/3 the length of the laterals. The margin is thick and rimmed.

la: Rose used the term "cuspid" but it is unclear what he means and whether this is the same as the correct

la: term "cuspidate" which he illustrates.

lc: medium green with veins paler.

or: Hazel Key of Fibrex Nur. UK before 1978

Hedera helix 'Hanna'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1131-HEDERA_helix_'Hanna'

Hedera helix 'Harald' ('Harold', 'Herold', 'Chicago Variegated' in part, 'Anne Borch')

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 2–4cm

ls: shallowly 5-lobed, often 3-lobed. Terminal lobe nearly as wide as long.

la: obtuse to broadly acute

lb: truncate to shallowly cordate, rarely rotund

lc: medium to grey green, broadly margined creamy white. There are often white sectors along the midvein

lc: or in the sinus.

ll: 4–6cm

lw: 4–5cm

id: similar to some concept of 'Cavendishii' but that old variegate is not ramose or self-branching. It is

id: similar to some clones of 'Eva' and a phase simialr to 'Harold' can be produced from 'Eva' stock by mutation.

lu: indoor container plant

or: presumed to be Denmark in 1950's.

Hedera helix 'Harlequin'

lc: dark green with irregular and mottled yellow margin and stripping.

ll: medium size

or: derived from the 'Anna Marie' by Whitehouse Nur. UK. in 1987

Hedera helix 'Harry's Dwarf'

ns: a listed name

Hedera helix 'Hazel'

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green to green

ls: 3-lobed, terminal lobe being large and prominent.

la: acute terminal lobe

lb: cordate

lc: creamy white mottled and marbled in green. Large green sectors may appear. Veins are pale green to cream.

ll: 2.5–3cm

lw: 2.5–4cm

lu: indoor container plant

eval: 'Kolibri' and its colorful named clones are generally superior for color.

or: sport of 'Adam' by Thomas Rochford & Sons of UK c. 1975. Named for Hazel Key, ivy expert with Fibrex

or: Nurseries UK.

Hedera helix 'Heavy Metal' (11 / 2020)

photo: <https://www.esveld.nl/htmldiaen/h/hehhme.php>, accessed 11.14.2020

Hedera helix 'Hebron'

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

Hedera helix 'Hedge Hog' ('Hedgehog')

ha: miniature, very dwarf, internodes much reduced, very congested, sometimes fasciated too,

ha: can form a dense mass like a hedge hog or bad of sharp, pointed leaves

ls: blades much reduced, thickly margined, folded along the midrib, often linear to lanceolate,

ls: gives a nearly quill-like look at times, unlobed to shallowly 3-lobed, often convex or concave

lc: bright green, sometimes tinged red

ll: 2–4cm long x 0.8–1.5cm wide

or: Gorden Kinney, sport of 'Kobold' c. 1985

Hedera helix var. *heidelbergensis* Kew Handlist Conf. 1903: 407 =?

ns, id: this old name is also mentioned by Rose but it has no connection to 'Alt Heidelberg'

Hedera helix 'Heise' ('Heise Denmark' in part)

ha: ramose, compact

st: reddish-green to green

ls: 3–5–lobed, these fairly blunt

lc: medium to grey green margined creamy white

la: acute

lb: cordate

ll: 3–4cm

lw: 3–5cm

lu: indoor container plant

or: Denmark before 1963, J.A. de Boer imported without a name

eval: originally marketed as more dense than 'Glacier' and with wider blades.

ns: more than one clone exists, some persons insisting 'Heise Denmark' is one. To date we see no clear

ns: to retain that name for a particular one since all of them came from Denmark.

Hedera helix 'Heise Denmark' = 'Heise' in part

ns: some collectors maintain the two clones are distinct.

Hedera helix 'Helena'

Hedera helix 'Helford River'

Hedera helix 'Helga' (7/01)

ls: appears to be similar to one phase of 'Deltoidea'



Hedera helix 'Helvetica' is an old, 3–lobed cultivar of no particular beauty in my opinion. It is said to be "shield-shaped" but that doesn't quite fit anything I know from history. The veins are brighter, more silvery–white and contrast well but not so much. It is based on var. *helvetica* Lawrence whose original publication in *Gentes Herbarum* is sampled below (copyright out of effect).

† 36. **H. Helix** var. **helvetica** Lawr. var. nov. Swiss Ivy. Fig. 83-A.

Differt ab var. *sagittæfolia* foliis plerumque acutis, lobis lateralibus brevioribus, venarum lateralium angulis non obtusis et lobis terminalibus latioribus.

Twigs and petioles green or tinged purplish: leaves ovate-hastate in outline, usually 2.5–7.0 cm. long, medium to dark green with white or greenish veins, essentially 3-lobed with basal lobes scarcely distinguishable from lateral lobes; terminal lobe nearly half again as long as wide or longer, its sides strongly convex, primary vein to lateral lobe forming a right angle or less with midrib; bases deeply cordate and, in many leaves of any given plant, the lobes slightly overlapping; apices acute.

In a note by Edgar Anderson published in the Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum (Ser. III, vi, 6, 1932) we learn that this form was brought from Switzerland to Massachusetts by a member of the Agassiz family and was then established on the Leyland estate at West Manchester, Massachusetts, where it was reported to be very hardy. Hybrids have been produced between this and the Baltic ivy. It is known in several collections as *H. Helix Leyland*, but because of its Swiss horticultural origin we have here proposed to call it var. *helvetica*.

Hedera helix 'Helvig' = 'White Knight'



Hedera helix 'Henriette' ('Henrietta')

ha: semi-dwarf, ramose, often very compact

st: pinkish-green to purplish-red, very showy, internodes 1–10mm (see NOS photo)

ls: oblong to narrowly ovate, often with 1–2 auriculate (small ear-like) basal lobes. Many leaves are unlobed and

ls: occasional ones are close to rectangular in outline at first. Mature leaves sometimes develop 3-lobed shape

ls: with a first sinus 2–4mm deep. Lobes of all types are generally obtuse (rounded). Occasional leaves are

ls: deformed, being suborbicular (nearly round) to obovate to lope-sided cordiform (heart-shaped). Most leaves

ls: are asymmetrical due to the variably size or lack of basal lobes. Older leaves in particular may be rugose.

ls: It almost has the look of a variegated Ficus pumila from a distance.

ll: 2.5–3.5 cm

lw: 0.75–1.5cm, becoming 2–2.5 in some older, more 3-lobed blades.

la: mostly obtuse

lb: auriculate and truncate in most leaves, sometimes shallowly cordate in 3-lobed blades.

lc: heavily mottled creamy white becoming white, usually 40–50% of blade surface. The variegation is slightly

lc: heavier on the margins but is by no means of the continuous marginal type. Some older leaves have a slight

lc: look of a miniature version of 'Kolibri'. Very old blades are 60–80% green

Hedera helix 'Hermania' (NOTE: some plants under this name are 'Little Hermann')

ha: vigorous vine

ls: 1,2 or 3-lobed and quite variable. Many leaves have a narrow ovate-lanceolate terminal lobe with a single

ls: lateral lobe, giving it assymetry. 3-lobed leaves sometimes have laterals of distinctly unequal size.
lc: bright to medium matt olive-green. Even under full nitrogen leaves it never proves dark green.
lu: popular in the US as hanging basket. It is something of a novelty but appeals when viewed close up.
id: we have seen one plant sold under Exotic Angel as being very distinct with lanceolate, willow-like blades
id: of dark glossy green (not matt olive as typical) and lacking the odd lateral lobe.
in: Exotic Angel Plants

Hedera helix 'Heron'

Hedera helix 'Hesma' listed with efeu-ev.org, online, June 20, 2010

Hedera helix 'Hessei' plantscope.nl, accessed 11.14.2020, name only
ns, id: according a listing in plantago.nl it is 'Digitata Hessei', likely an incised form

Hedera helix 'Hester'

ls: narrow, strap-like blades
lc: medium green with conspicuous veins
id: it appears to resemble 'Hermania' and perhaps 'Brokamp' as well.
ns: a cultivar called 'Hestor' with the letter "o" is distinct and 5-lobed.
ns: The potential for confusion is immense!
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1137-HEDERA_helix_%27Hester%27

Hedera helix 'Hestor' (7/01)

ls: 5-lobed
lc: bright green
ns: this is quite apparently not 'Hester' with the letter e.

Hedera helix heterophylla (based on *H. helix*: *H. heterophylla* Hibberd, Floral World 1869: 368)

ns: "a beautiful variety, intermediate between the scandent
ns: and the fruiting form, but has never yet flowered. It was raised
ns: from seed at Stoke Newington"
ns, id: Nannenga-Bremekamp mentions Hibberd calling it "bright grass green...
ns, id: large, smooth, unlobed to three or obscurely five lobed", the plants known to
ns, id: to him as fertile, fruitful, 11 cm long, glossy dark green with paler veins, based
ns, id: "weakly cordate" or rotund,
ns, id: variable in shape 1-3 lobed, lateral vein angle to midrib 30-45 degrees, noting
ns, id: it has been labeled var. *hibernica* in herbaria (not doubt with botanists lumping)
or: Stoke Newington, England as seedling before 1872

Hedera [*helix*] *heterophylla gracilis* Hort. ex Rosenthal and Bermann, Wiener Ill. garten-zeitung (1884) = 'Gracilis'?

Hedera helix 'Hevil' (7/2001)

ls: shallowly 3-lobed, often with 5-lobes adding a reduced basal set.
lc: glossy dark green with conspicuous yellowish-cream veins
photo: [photo \(use submitted\)](#)

Hedera helix

subsp. hibernica

subsp.
helix

brighter,
thinner,
long terminal,
deeper
lobing

darker,
thicker,
shorter
terminal,
shallower
lobing

Raleigh, NC, June 2010, typical landscape plants
10+ years or more

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* ('Hibernica', *Hedera hibernica*)
ns: though some European taxonomists consider this a distinct species it differs slightly in the angle of
ns: of the trichomes (leaf hairs). Even with high-powered microscopes taxonomists find it difficult to sort
ns: English Ivy from the Irish or Atlantic type ivies. These so-called experts regularly swap cultivars from one
ns: to the other, showing how weak the separation is at any level! This entity is usually tetraploid while the typical
ns: subsp. *helix* is usually diploid. Cytology alone does not make species and these very subtle variations
ns: are best placed with the rank of subspecies. A "species" which fails to be identifiable in the field and
ns: demands cytological screening is not worthy of true species status, regardless of the political correctness
ns: brought to the table.

NOTE: Clones thought to belong to subsp. *hibernica* are listed in alphabetical order among the subsp. *helix* clones for convenience in locating them, especially as European experts cannot seem to agree on which clones belong where.

Hedera [*helix*] *Hybernica aureo-maculata* Hort. ex Rosenthal and Bermann, Weiner Ill. garten-zeitung (1884) = 'Sulphurea'

Hedera [*helix*] *Hybernica conglomerata* ex Rosenthal and Bermann, Weiner Ill. garten-zeitung (1884) = 'Conglomerata'?

Hedera [*helix*] *Hybernica elegans aurea* Hort. ex Rosenthal and Bermann, Weiner Ill. garten-zeitung (1884) = ?

Hedera [*helix*] *Hybernica marmorata* Hort. ex Rosenthal and Bermann, Weiner Ill. garten-zeitung (1884) = ?

Hedera helix 'Hibberd's Emerald'

ls: 3-5-lobed and something like 'Angularis'

lc: bright emerald green

ns: according to Peter Rose this was submitted to the RHS and is not in cultivation today. 'Angularis'

ns: is apparently quite similar.

Hedera helix himalaica hort. UK ex Gard. Chron. 1885 = f. *poetarum* 'Aurantiaca', the more orange-fruited version of

the usually yelloish forma.

Hedera helix 'Hites Miniature', 'Hite Miniature' = 'Merion Beauty'

Hedera helix var. Hodgensii Moore and More, Cont. Cybele Hib. 1866 = 'Digitata' at least in part.

Hedera cn: "sharp-leaved Irish ivy" (Hibberd 1872)

ns, id: Alfred B. Rendle in J. Bot. (British and foreign) 1873: 119

ns, id: says "our variety Hodgensii agrees very closely with the

ns, id: cultivated H. digitata of Lodd. Cat. that it is probably only a ns, id: garden escape.". This name may have priority should this digitate

ns, id: form be considered a true wild, natural taxon.

in, or: intro. by Mr. Hodgens and "noticed by Dr. Mackay (Flor. Hib.

in, or: 135) per Moore "is closely allied to the 'palmate' Ivy often in, or: cultivated in gardens...the resemblance which its leaves bear in, or: to those a Passion-flower; they are deeply cut, 3-7 lobed, and

in, or: usually cuneate from the base...said to have been found in, or: growing wild near the former Nursery Gardens at Dunganstown in, or: Wicklow, and is we believe the same plant often inserted in in, or: nurserymen's catalogs as H.

helix var. incisa" Hedera

23. **H. Helix** var. **HOLLY.**

This is a member of the **Ramosa** complex (see page 115) characterized by stout and vigorous brownish-purple or greenish twigs having internodes 1-4 cm. long, axillary shoots abundantly and precociously produced: leaves bright green with green raised veins, obtusely or subacutely 5-7-lobed, mostly 1.5-8.0 cm. long; terminal lobe triangular and sometimes slightly longer than wide, lateral lobes distinct, their sinuses often shallow, basal lobes broad and not so conspicuous; apices bluntly acute to obtuse;

Hedera helix 'Holly' described by Lawrence and Schultz in Gentes Herbarum.



HEDE020 – Hedera helix 'Hulk'

Species and genus name: Hedera helix L.

Cultivar name: 'Hulk'

Patents or Breeder's Rights? no

Trademarked (registered, unregistered)? no

Originator's name (and affiliation): Yaroslav A. Yena, 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 2015

How did it occur (seedling, sport, controlled cross, wild): sport of Hedera helix ‘Green Ingot’

Height: slow growing, self-branching; tree-year plant is ca. 15 cm long

Leaf shape: always asymmetric, obcordate, reniform or wide egg-like, convex, puckered, with irregular veining

Leaf dimensions (specify inches, cm, mm, etc.): 3 x 4 cm (average)

Leaf color (above): bright green Leaf color (below): more pale than above

Leaf color (fall): to not changing Leaf base type: heart shaped

Leaf apex type: rounded or emarginated

Genetics/cytology such as tetraploid, triploid, etc: diploid, $2n = 48$

Compare and contrast to one existing cultivar close to it: 'Hulk' differs from ‘Green Ingot’ with its asymmetric, puckered and irregular leaves with width exceeding length, and especially with irregular veining

Why is it unique and special? One of few cultivars with high variability of leaf shape

Any other information our readers might like: The cultivar is named for one of the most famous fictional character Hulk with leaves resembling his green veined skin.

Hedera helix 'Hullavington'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1138-HEDERA_helix_'Hullavington'

Hedera helix 'Humpty Dumpty'

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

Hedera helix 'Hurricane' (6/2010)

photo: <http://www.efeu-ev.org> (online contents, June 20, 2010)

Hedera helix 'Iantha'

ha: miniature, dense, very compact, self-branching

ls: 3-lobed, very narrowly lanceolate to linear

lc: medium green

or: sport of 'Maple Queen' found in 1987 on outdoor plant in MA by Allen Haskell of New Bedford MA USA.

lu: very difficult to produce in commercial market due to the low vigor.

reg: Amer. Ivy Soc. 1989

li: Sulgrove, S.M. 1990. Hedera helix 'Iantha'. Ivy Journal 16: 1, 4-7, cover.



Source:
Violet Barn
November 2020

Hedera helix 'Iberia' (scan above) is an ultra-dwarf, very congested miniature, often with 2-ranked leaf placement. It differs from 'Feen Finger', 'Itsy Bitsy' and some other miniature birdsfoots in the prolonged, much exaggerated terminal lobe that is often 50–75% of the lamina's length and the lateral lobes often reduced to 2–4mm long.

Hedera helix 'Ice Cream' (5/20001)

ha: adult phase, shrubby

ls: ovate

lc: margined white to cream on dark center

or: adult phase of 'Cavendishii' and a very lovely plant

so: Firma Esveld

Hedera helix 'Icicle'

ls: irregularly lobed from unlobed to 1–3 basal lobes

lc: thin white margin, very irregularly so, grayish-green central

lc: sectors, quite similar to Engelmann's 'Little Hermann'

cvg: variegated, miniature

or: Donald Nilsen, Philadelphia, PA to AIS, an ivy he purchased

or: in 1991 at AIS convention as unnamed ivy.

li: Windle, R.A. 2007. 2007 new registrations I. Ivy Journal 33: 15–17

Hedera helix var. *incisa* hort. ex Moore, Contrib. Cybele Hibernica 1866 = see var. *hodgensii*



Hedera helix 'Ideal'

ns: this name is sometimes considered a synonym of 'California' and may be a clone of it. In the US trade

ns: at least it remains a very distinct entity and worthy of this established name.

eval: very strong and vigorous outdoors in our Raleigh North Carolina trials

Hedera helix 'Inequaeloba' Josiah Hoopes, The Horticulturist 1875: 13

ns, id: this variety seems lost to modern authors and does not

ns, id: appear in Rose's 1996 masterpiece, for example. Hoopes

ns, id: describes it here as "remarkable for the diversity of its foliage,

ns, id: or strictly speaking, for inequality of the lobes. The foliage is

ns, id: large and glossy"

Hedera helix 'Ingelise' ('Inglaise') ha: vigorous

ls: 3-lobed

ll: smaller blade

lc: broadly white to cream margined on medium green

id: young plants we recently purchased (3/01) under the Home Depot label are sublabeled as "variegated

id: needlepoint ivy". They certainly bear some resemblance to 'Sagittaeifolia Variegata' which is the cultivar that

id: usually bears that common name. We are evaluating this clone to see if it represents a distinct clone or phase

id: of the existing cultivar or if it should be regarded as a synonym.

ns: there are various spellings of the name.

so: Glasshouse Works



Hedera helix 'Ingrid'
 ls: 3-lobed
 lc: white margined

Hedera helix 'Ingrid Liz' = 'Ingrid'
 ns: this name is common in the US trade. It has also been termed 'Liz' and 'Liz II'



'Innuendo'. Image courtesy of Wikimedia.com

Hedera helix 'Innuendo'

ha: compact, self-branching

ls: 3-lobed, lobes being very narrow and long

lm: margins rolled under

lc: delicately streaked grey to yellow, can be very subtle and you need lots of new growth

Hedera helix 'Intermedia' (intermedia Hibberd in J.RHS 1890, emeritis grandis Turner ex Hibberd 1890)

ns, id: S.H. says this "is a convenient name for a Jersey Ivy that

ns, id: approaches a five-angled form, in colour and general

ns, id: appearance very near to the true *Canariensis* [*H. h.*

ns, id: subsp. *hibernica*], but is of lighter shade of color, in our

ns, id: other respects distinct. Contributed by Mr. Turner as

ns, id: *Emeritis grandis*".



HEDE019 – *Hedera helix* 'Irina'. Image courtesy of Dr. Yena.

Species and genus name: *Hedera helix* L.

Cultivar name: 'Irina'

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 2017

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

Height: miniature, slow growing, self-branching; 5—10 cm per year

Leaf shape: bird foot or star-like lobed with 3–5 linear lobes

Leaf dimensions (specify inches, cm, mm, etc.): 4 cm long x 3 cm wide (average)

Leaf color (above): dark green with narrow white margin

Leaf color (below): similar

Leaf color (fall): to not changing

Leaf base type: truncate

Leaf apex type: acute

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: 'Irina' differs from 'Feenfinger' with narrow white margins of leaf blade.

Why is it unique and special? This is the only variegated cultivar among bird-foot ivies with linear lobes.

Any other information our readers might like: The cultivar is named for Irina Yena, the wife of originator's brother. For indoor and outdoor cultivation.

Hedera helix subsp. hibernica 'Irish Arborescent'
ha: adult, shrubby
ns, id: this is the adult version of the subspecies while
ns, id: the adult subsp. helix (if not defined as to a
ns, id: parent cultivar or a distinct clone), is referred
ns, id: to 'Arborescens'. That said, Hibbard clearly
ns, id: considered 'Arborescens' (under "H. grandifolia")
ns, id: to be "the common fruiting form of the Irish ivy"
ns, id: (Floral World 1869). Historically, however the
ns, id: name arborescens has been used for plants
ns, id: we believe to be from subsp. helix. This is not
ns, id: to be a matter of worry for all the good, superior
ns, id: clones will be given distinct names and sorting
ns, id: out clones under old names is not important
ns, id: when we have opportunity to give names to
ns, id: fine material today.



'Itsy Bitsy' compared to 'Iberia'. It is very similar to 'Feen Finger' and since both are kept quite small, compressed in culture they can be nearly identical. It's origin is with Merry Gardens, Camden, Maine as a smaller sport of 'Needlepoint' or perhaps 'Pin Oak'. I am sure that this stock is as "bluntly pointed" as the registration image with the AIS and I find it nearly impossible to separate from 'Feen Finger'.



The unmistakable crimp and shine of 'Ivalace' in a dense planting.



'Ivalace' outdoors gets a much larger (1.8 inch) leaf with petioles and lobes much wider. This was for years considered

the "perfect ivy" with a bright yet dark green shade, more luster than a showroom full of Ferraris, and restrained but stable growth. I grew it in Syracuse, NY in the 80's under snow cover where it survived winters under such cover to 0 degrees. It would not survive above the icy blanket not climb there in USDA 4 but it remained a low, mounded shrub of much beauty for some years. There is a myth that "indoor type ivies" are rarely hardy outdoors and this is only true for USDA 2–3 which excludes nearly all of the country.

Hedera helix 'Ivalace' ('Ivelace', 'Ivolace', 'Ivylace')

Hedera helix subsp. *hibernica* 'Jabugo'

ls: small, shallowly 3-lobed, shaped much as *H. pastuchovii*

lc: light green, paler main veins

Hedera helix 'Jack Frost' ('Silver Queen' later homonym)

ha: trailing vine

st: purplish-green, internodes 1.5–2.5cm

ls: 3-lobed with a terminal lobe 2x size of lateral ones. Surface is rugose (puckered)

la: acute

lb: cordate

ll: 3–5cm

lw: 5–7cm

lc: medium green lightly mottled grey to creamy white. Appears like a virus-type pattern.

rai: "little horticultural appeal" according to Peter Rose

reg: AIS 78283

or: Willie Freeland before 1976 under the name 'Silver Queen'. That name had been used before and was disallowed.

Hedera helix 'Jacobine'

ls: 5-lobed, broadly fan-shaped to star-like, the sinus being raised and fluted upward.

lc: green only



Hedera helix 'Jacque' has a margin that is both slightly crimped and highly crimped, micro-undulate to varying degrees, the most interesting leaves are highly crisped and crimped but many leaves are less interesting.

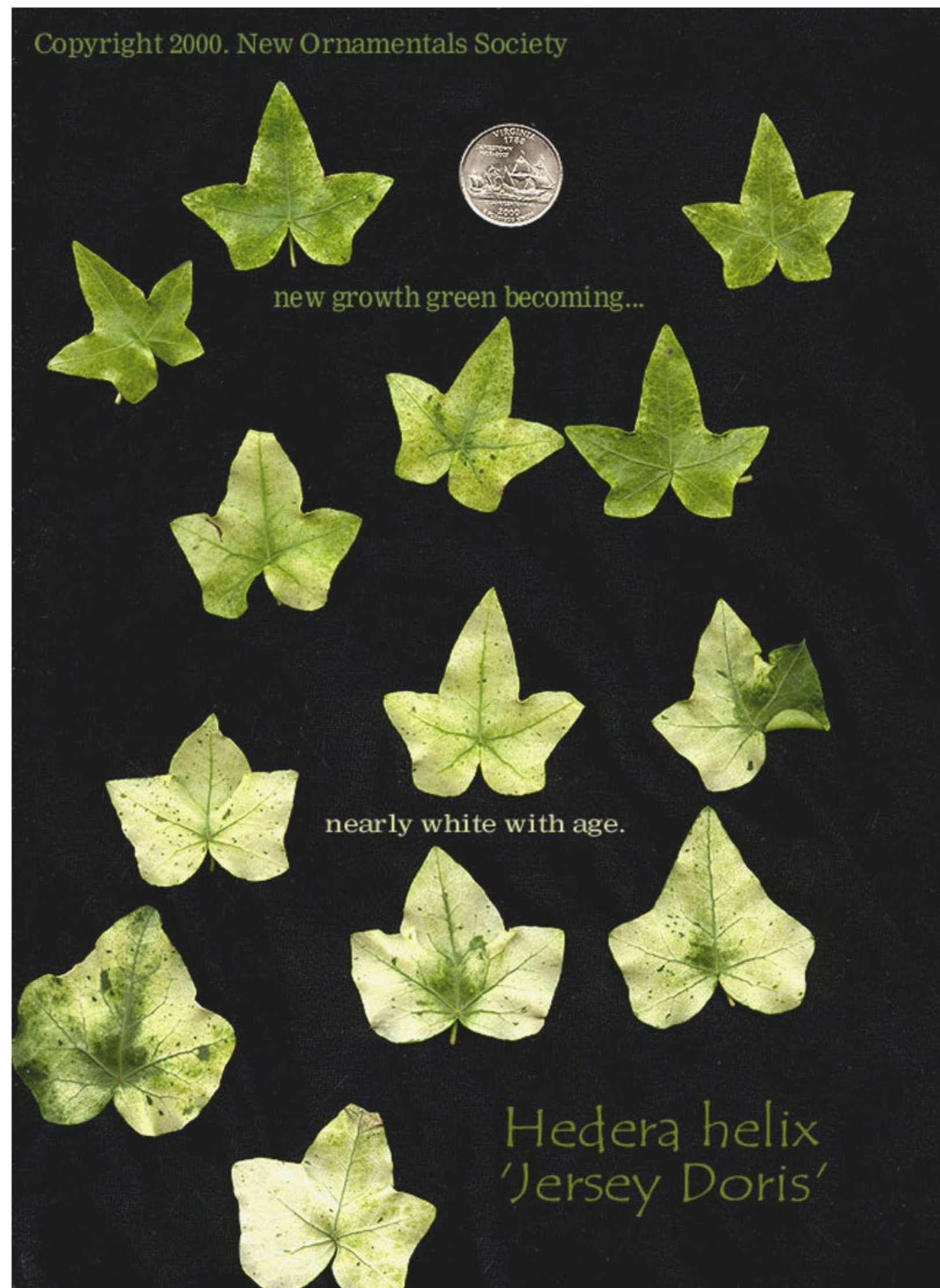
Hedera helix 'Jake'

ha: compact, dense
ls: 3-lobed, lobes very wide and rounded, nearly cordiform
lc: bright lime to yellowish shades
or: Fibrex Nurseries 1999 as sport of 'Lightfinger'
photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1144-HEDERA_helix_'Jake'

Hedera helix 'Janes Findling'
ns: a listed name with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Japonica Variegata' = 'Sub-marginata'
ns: this synonym is given by Hibberd but doubtless someone had another (Asian) `species in mind.

Hedera helix 'Jasper'
ha: compact foliage but trials over time – more spreading than 'Ivalace'
ls: deeply 5-lobed, like a large 'Ivalace' with margins more undulate
lc: dark green
or: Fibrex Nur. UK 1989



Hedera helix 'Jersey Doris'

ha: trailing vine, somewhat compact, limited branching
st: purplish-green, internodes 2–3cm
ls: shallowly 5-lobed, sometimes 3-lobed, basal lobes usually much reduced
ll: 3–5cm
lw: 4–6cm
la: acute
lb: cordate
lc: dark green speckled and mottled cream, yellow, and green
or: Stephen Taffler found on house of a lady named Doris on the Island of Jersey UK in 1966. Origin unclear.
id: similar to 'Sally' and 'Sagittifolia Variegata' _

Hedera helix 'Jerusalem' = 'Schaeffer Three'
ns: found by Stephen Taffler in 1981 in Jerusalem as unknown cv. but later identified with this other clone.

Hedera helix 'Jessica' (1 / 2001)
ha: compact, ramose, miniature per AIS
ls: mostly 3-lobed, terminal lobe generally about 1 / 2 the blade length.
lc: dark green, veins paler, much reduced to 3 lobes, basal lobes often squared off and not deeply
lc: lobed, thus sides often parallel
or: Plant Breeders Rights Hedera Beheer BV, Netherlands 4/23/98 _

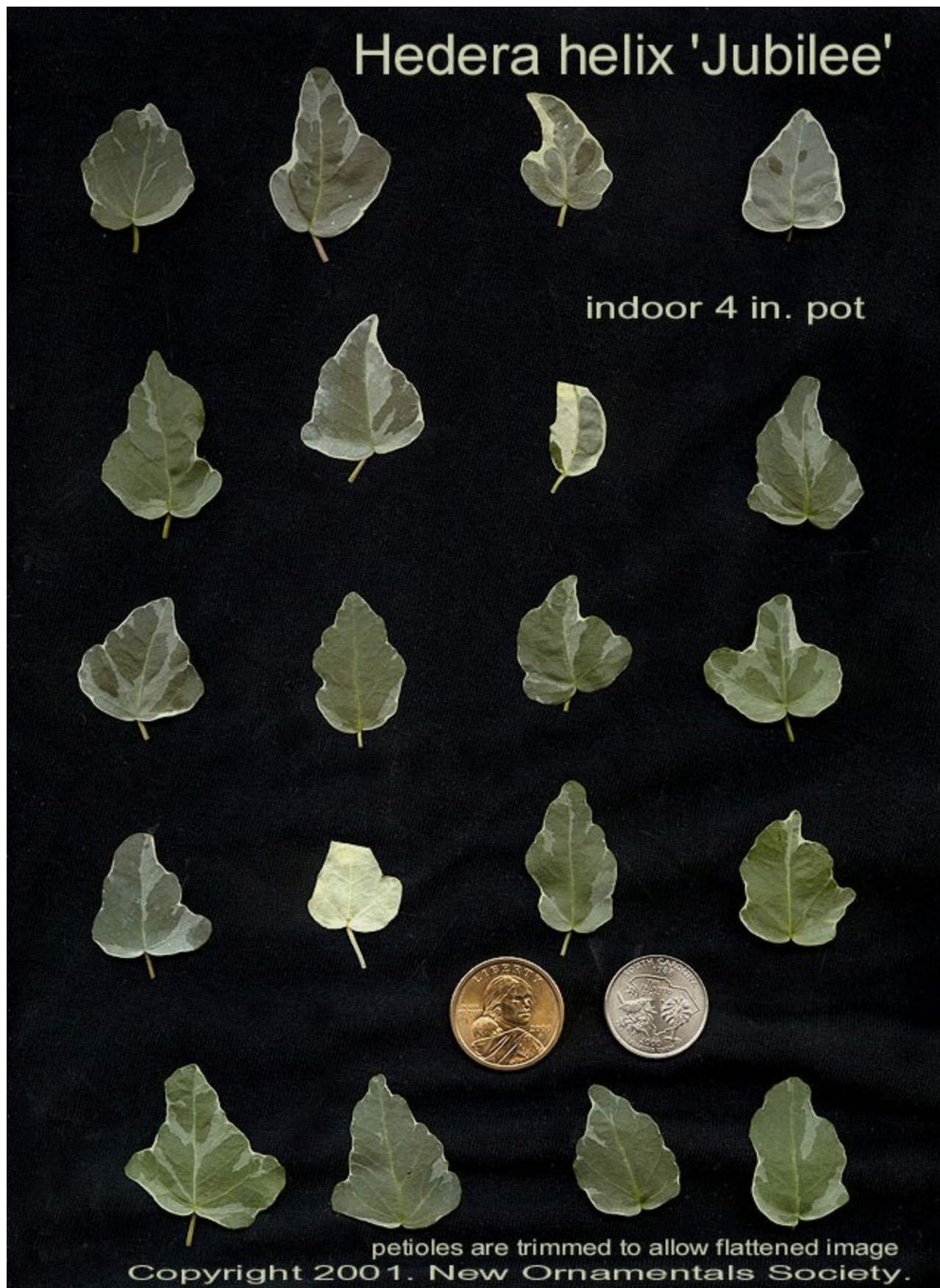
Hedera helix JESTER'S GOLD™ 'Poon'
ls: 3-lobed
lc: yellowish-green margins, dark green centers, very colorful

Hedera helix 'Jubilation'
ha: ramose, self-branching
ls: cordiform (heart shaped)
lc: silver variegated
ll: "small to medium" per Fibrex catalog
or: sport of 'Jubilee'



'Jubilee' I think as an old wall in the Raulston Arboretum Lathhouse c. 2003. It was not labeled as such and has since been removed but those thinly, irregularly margined and shape, rounded blades are quite unmistakable to my internal system of Ivy-Dar.

Hedera helix 'Jubilee'



'Jubilee' from NOS Trials 2001.

Hedera helix 'Jubilee'

ns, id: a few plants under this, having a gold center are referable to 'Goldheart'

Hedera helix 'Juke' (1/01)

or: Plant Breeders Rights, John Ward, UK 3/4/97

Hedera helix 'Kagayaki' (11/2020)

ls: narrowly lanceolate to linear

or: Japan

photo: https://www.shuminoengei.jp/?m=pc&a=page_image_slideshow&target_c_diary_id=700659&num=1,
accessed 11.7.2020

Hedera helix 'Kaleidoscope'

ls: irregular, rugose, 3–5 lobes usually pointed forward

ls: and some curved to one side

lc: dark green, mottled and veins cream to 20% but not

lc: always a clear central zone.

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/150-HEDERA_helix_'Kaleidoscope'

Hedera helix 'Kannon' (11/2020)

ha: miniature to dwarf

ls: 3 very shallow lobes, wide as long, sometimes almost deltoid

lc: widely margined cream, this chimera edge also flecked in dark green

or: Japan

Hedera helix 'Kappeln'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1147-HEDERA_helix_'Kappeln'

Hedera helix 'Kek Csillag' plantscope.nl

photo: <http://www.dendrologia.eu/altalanos-lombos-fajok/hedera-helix-cv-kek-csillag-lombozat-budai-arboretum>

Hedera helix 'Kevin'

ls: 5-lobes, irregularly fluted, lobes more rounded

ls: with age, highly rugose and puckered, slightly

ls: frilly but rarely crisped or curled.

lc: medium green, tinged red in winter, especially reddish on the margins

in: Fibrex Nurseries, 2001



Hedera helix 'Kings Choice'

cvg: Birdsfoot

gr: tissue cultured plants obtained from Exotic Angel appear to be dwarf unless heavily fertilized.

ls: 3-lobed (rarely with additional small basal lobes) , birdsfoot type, but highly diminished in size.

lc: dark glossy green. It is one of the shinier birdsfoot types we know.

ll: 1.5 – 2.5cm long – considerably smaller than many of this cv. group

lw: 2.0 – 2.5cm wide

terminal lobe: 3–5mm wide

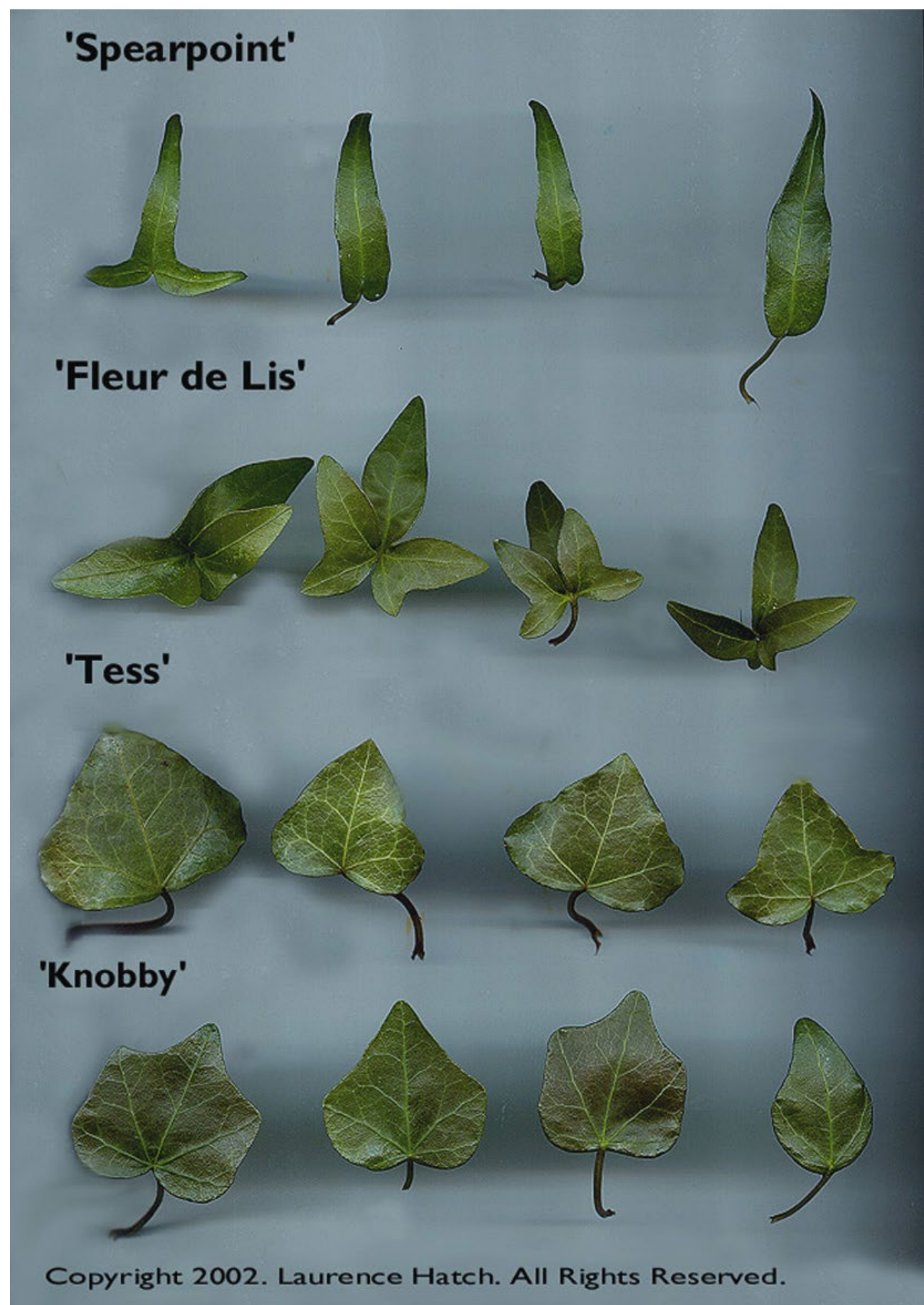
pet: petiole often long than entire leaf blade.

rai: In our opinion it is one of the more birdsfoot ivies due to fine texture, compactness, and dark glossy color.

Hedera helix 'Kingwood Baltic' (7/2007)

ns: a listed name, presumably a clone from 'Baltica'

Hedera helix 'Klosters Joy' Fibrex, a listing, not online (2020)



Hedera helix 'Knobby'

Hedera helix 'Knobby Eight'
ns: a listed name with the RHS

Hedera helix 'Knulch'



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Laurence Hatch.
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Hedera helix 'Knulch' is a curious, convex-bladed clone of interest only to collectors, fan-like in veins, almost a miniature green plastic showcap! I think it would make a nice mounded planting in a large conservatory but otherwise of not much practical use.



Hedera helix 'Kolibri'

cvg: Kolibri

ha: ramose, compact

ls: shallowly 3–5 lobed. Sinus depth is 4–8cm but variable with the clone seen.

lc: mottled grey to white shades, particular along the margins. Submarginal (margin within a margin) variegation

lc: is common in many clones. The amount and pattern of variegation VARIES WIDELY in the trade.

lc: as it has been selected and reselected so often. Some are 45% variegated while we have seen

lc: others barely 15% marked. Dark green base color.

ll: 3–5cm

lw: 2.5–4cm

eval: there are many improved clones which are goldier, whiter, mint green, and so on.

or: Brokamp Nur. of Westfalen Germany as sport of 'Ingrid'

eval: we find it and many of its selection to be prone to root rot indoors and out. They can be heat sensitive

eval: in the US south. We often find people buying the cute things in the supermarket and imagining vast

eval: billow cloudly of color in their yard as 'Glacier' will do. It is purely an indoor plant if summer are hot.

ns: the name means "hummingbird".

Hedera helix 'Kolibri Willy'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1153-HEDERA_helix_'Kolibri_Willy'

Hedera helix 'Kobold'

cvg: Shamrock Group

ha: smaller than 'Shamrock'

st: leaves sometimes distichous or 2-ranked for small portions of the stem.

ls: as 'Shamrock' but the lateral lobes are often missing, barely developed, or sometimes just one appearing. Often

ls: puckered at the petiole attachment point.

ll: 1.75–2.5cm

lw: 0.8–1.75 cm

lc: medium green – not dark like 'Shamrock' or 'Wichtel'

id: 'Emerald Lace' is also a dwarf 'Shamrock' selection. Leaves are about half the size of parent 'Wichtel'

or: Brother Heieck of Heidelberg Germany in 1980 from 'Wichtel'
in: to German trade c. 1982



HEDE010 – Hedera helix 'Konstanin Eftov'

Species and genus name: Hedera helix L.

Cultivar name: 'Konstantin Efetov'

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 H. helix 'Surprise'

Height: slowly growing; four-year plant is ca. 25 cm long

Leaf shape: lanceolate or three-lobed bird foot with small side lobes

Leaf dimensions (long x wide, average, cm): 3,5x1,5 cm (lanceolate); 3,5x2,5 (3-lobed)

Leaf color (above) yellow, turn light green with age

Leaf color (below): like above

Leaf color (fall): to not changing

Leaf base type: cuneate or truncate

Leaf apex type: rounded

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: 'Konstantin Efetov' differs from similar cv. 'Limey' with distinctly yellow color of leaves, later turn evenly, not unevenly light green; with lanceolate, not cordate blade; if 3-lobed, narrow, not wide blade with much longer central lobe (2/3 or 3/4, not 1/2 of leaf length); cuneate, never cordate base; less pronounced vein net; slightly glossy, not matt surface.

Why is it unique and special? This is the only "golden" cultivar of ivy with lanceolate leaves.

Any other information our readers might like: The cultivar is named for originator's friend, professor at the Academy of Medicine of Crimean Federal University. Suffer from heat weather, better for indoor cultivation



'Kurios' has an Oddity Group with very variable leaves, some convex like green shower caps (as with 'Knulch') but not as uniform as 'Knulch' nor pretty overall.

Hedera helix 'Kurios'

ha: rigidly ramose

st: purple, thicker

ls: orbicular (rounded), usually unlobed, highly rugose, convex or concave, with numerous radiating veins

lc: medium green

ll: 4–5cm

lw: 4–5cm

pet: purplish-green, highly fasciated

lu: novelty pot plant
id: similar to 'Big Deal' but stems straighter and thicker, petioles fasciated
or: Brother Heieck as 'Shamrock' mutation c. 1979.



Hedera helix 'La Plata' at Lewis Ginter Botanic Garden on what appears to be Betula nigra HERITAGE.

Hedera helix 'La Plata'
cvg: Birdsfoot Group
ls, lm: highly incised Birdsfoot type, lobes more roughly acute to obtuse (rounded)
ls, lm: than 'Needlepoint; and 'Irish Lace' but not so blunt or rounded as 'Pixie Dixie'.
ls, lm: As seen above at Lewis Ginter, older leaves are much wider and semi-undulate.
or: Henri Schaepman registered 1977, named for La Plata, Maryland his home town

Hedera helix 'Lacteola' Hibberd in RHS Journal 1890, Hibberd in J. Hort. 1894 19: 115 = ?
ha: "bold, free habit...vigorous in growth" (Hibberd 1890),
ha: "delicate...absolute want of form" (Hibberd 1894)
lc: "derives its beauty from the abundance of purity of its
lc: creamy white variegation, in respect of which it is unique"
lc: (Hibberd 1890)
lc: "young shoots of a lively purple colour; the older
lc: leaves much blotched and patched with creamy
lc: variegation" (Hibberd 1894)
ll: "smaller than any of the green-leaved form of H. Canariensis"

Il: (Hibberd 1890)
 ls: "there are many shapes and sizes , and usually
 ls: aysymmetrical and ugly...a splendid development
 ls: of 'Maculata' "
 or: "Contributed by Mr. Frasier as Maderensis variegata and
 or: as Lee's New Silver. It is also known as Lee's Maderensis"
 or: (Hibberd 1890)



'Lady Francis' compared to 'Mini-Ester', showing how it has much less white on the lateral lobes and their margins.

Hedera helix 'Lady Frances' ('Blank Elise')
 ha: miniature, dense, ramose
 lc: dark green mottled white much like 'Schaeffer Three' per some reports, the AIS
 lc: description for their 2001 Ivy of the Year is definately a marginate with only a little
 lc: gray periclinal chimera in the center.
 ls: longer terminal lobe than 'Shaeffer Three', asymmetrical
 ll, lw: 1.0 long or less

Hedera helix 'Lady Kay' ('Lucy Kay')
 ha: trailing vine
 st: purplish-green
 ls: barely 3-lobed to nearly unlobed, a bit like 'Royal Hustler'
 la: obtuse
 lb: cuneate
 lc: dark green
 ll: 2-3cm
 lw: 1.5-2cm
 pet: purplish-green

or: US prior to 1963



'Lalla Rookh' is an amazing cultivar, very variable but beautifully incised with many sharp secondary sublobes and more interesting I think than 'Maple Leaf'. Image courtesy of F. Rogers.

Hedera helix 'Lalla Rookh'

ha: compact branching vine

st: purplish-green

ls: deeply incised into 5-lobes, often with secondary lobes, slightly to moderately undulate

la: acuminate

lc: bright to medium green

ll: 4-6cm

lw: 6-7cm

pet: purplish-green

lu: container plant, ground cover, and wall planting. Highly interested for its cut foliage.

eval: probably the best of the cut-leaved ivies and 'Green Ripple'-type clone

or: Leo Swicegood of Rescue VA as 'Cascade Sport' in 1974

Hedera helix 'Latifolia' (*H. helix* v. *latifolia*, "Broad-leaved ivy", Frederick Bayley, The national standard 1833; William Howitt, The book of the seasons 1842; *latifolia* hort. in part)

ns, id: In some literature this "broad-leaved variety" is probably what

ns, id: is best called subsp. *hibernica*, especially since *H. latifolia maculata*

ns, id: hort. ex England c. 1866 was it's sport 'Maculata'. That said, ns, id: above image from 1889 suggests it was an adult form with wide ns, id: ovate blades, likely an adult Irish Ivy.

Hedera helix 'Latifolia Maculata' William Paul in Gard. Chron. Sept. 7, 1867

ha: "growth rapid" (Paul 1867) = 'Maculata'

ll: "large" (Paul 1867)

lc: "marbled, and clouded gold and silver...very handsome" (Paul 1867)

Hedera helix 'Laubfraush' ('Tree Frog')

ha: vigorous, strong ground cover

pet: slight dip or pucker at the attachment point

ls: shallow 3-lobed to cordiform (heart-shaped). Primary Vein Angle is 70-85 degrees. One lateral lobe is

ls: often larger and irregular

lb: deeply cordate

la: broadly acute to slightly obtuse

ll: 5-7cm

lw: 4-6cm

lc: dark green

or: Neuberg Abbey of Heidelberg Germany as 'Glacier' sport before 1982
id: somewhat similar to 'Ideal' which is also very strong and vigorous outdoors. Our plants of 'Ideal' have
id: huge leaves (9–10cm long) in outdoor containers. We have not tested the two side by side – yet.
ns: the name means treefrog and the leaves have the look of a small, sitting, green frog in general outline.



HEDE011 – Hedera helix 'Laurence'. Image courtesy of Dr. Yena.

Species and genus name: Hedera helix L.
Cultivar name: 'Laurence'
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 2017

How did it occur (seedling, sport, controlled cross, wild): sport of Hedera helix ‘Snow Cap’

Height: fast growing, one–year shoot runs 40–60 cm long; not self branching

Leaf shape: three–angular heart–shaped with longer and wider central lobe; remarkable slightly chute–shape and undulating leaf blade

Leaf dimensions (specify inches, cm, mm, etc.): 7x6 cm (average)

Leaf color (above): dark 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

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: 'Laurence' differs from similar cv. ‘Nugget’ with 3D, not flat leaf shape, noticeably bigger size of three–lobed blade with larger central lobe more constant heart–shaped leaves and central yellowish green blotch on them

Why is it unique and special? Attractive 3D shape of leaves

Any other information our readers might like: The cultivar is named for Laurence C. Hatch, Director of New Ornamentals Society in recognition of his outstanding achievements in horticulture and especially in study of ivy cultivars.

Source: Exotic Angel
via Home Depot

Hedera helix 'Lauren's Lace'



NOS Hedera
Trials 2010
3 years outdoors
Raleigh, NC USA

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Hedera helix 'Laurens Lace' (6/2010)
ls: mostly 7-lobed, some blades 5-lobed, lobes often well
ls: distributed over the radius of the blade though always
ls: reduced in the lower portions. Sinus always fluted and
ls: ruffled, new growth very undulate and curly-type, older
ls: leaves not a true curly-type and flatter but still with the

ls: raised, folded sinus.
lc: new growth bright apple green margined cream, soon
lc: medium green with ivory to near white margin, the
lc: chimera about 10–15%, irregularly distributed, mostly
lc: 4–10mm wide, few internal grey sectors and these
lc: mostly found in the lower lobe regions. As ever, the
lc: above image is worth 10 million words. Hedera
in; Exotic Angel to US trade c. 2009, still seen occasionally
in: but rarely in stores (2020)

Hedera helix 'Lee's New Silver' = canariensis 'Gloire de Marengo' or 'Lee's Silver', see also 'Lacteola' under which it was shown

Hedera helix 'Lee Silver' ('Lee's Silver')
ha: slow vine, somewhat compact, ramose or self-branching
st: purplish-green, internodes 1.5–2.5cm
ls: shallowly 3-lobed, rarely 5 deltoid lobes
la: narrowly acute
lb: cordate
ll: 2–3.5cm
lw: 4–5cm
lc: medium green with irregularly deep white margins. Lawrence and Schultze say it differs
lc: from their broad concept of 'Cavendishii' by it's more gray-green, "two toned mottling"
lc: in the center. It is ramose or branching whereas 'Cavendishii' is not of this form.
or: UK before 1888, presumably from Lee Nursery

Hedera helix 'Lemon Swirl'
ha: forms loose, showy mound outdoors.
st: thick.
ls: shallowly lobed, curled. Lobes often overlap each other.
lc: lemon yellow to white swirled stripes. Older leaves may be blanched white
lc: with a network of green veins. Most plants we have trialed are more cream than lemon yellow.
lc: We grew plants under indoor lights for a year and not so much as one hint of lemon
lc: or yellow appeared. Within a couple of weeks one of these plants was
lc: put outside in the North Carolina sun and yellow pigments appeared.
photo: <https://www.themulch.com/uploads/photos/details?album=203&id=5066>



Hedera helix 'Leo Swicegood' is a distinct cold hardy ivy, shown here on a cherry tree at Lewis Ginter.

Hedera helix 'Leo Swicegood'

ha: ramose, very compact

st: purplish-green, internodes 0.5–1 cm

ls: linear-lanceolate to narrowly 3-lobed with a very small PVA of 20–30 degrees.

la: narrowly acute to acuminate

lb: narrowly cuneate

ll: 4–6 cm

lw: 0.5–1.5 cm – the largest measurements being with 3-lobed leaves only

lc: medium matt green with contrasting light veins in silver to silvery-green.

or: Brother Heieck as sport of 'Spear Point' in 1979. Named to honor the American ivy expert.

id: similar to 'Bill Archer' but blades are thinner and the shape is more stable.

Hedera helix 'Leprechaun'

ha: miniature, dense, very short internodes, much smaller than 'Irish Lace', many tufted nodes

ls: birdsfoot type, very, similar to 'Feen Finger' but perhaps a larger plant, terminal lobe often sublinear, the lower

ls: lobes (laterals) often reduced to a large indentation and

ls: frequently rolled up.

lc: dark green, glossy

ll: commonly 1 in. long indoor, larger outdoors with time

or: Vine Acres, Clarcona, Florida c. 1998 as 'Mini-Needlepoint'

reg: AIS 2003, submitted by Rosa Capps, Stone Mountain, Georgia
li: Sulgrove, S.M. 2003. 2003 New registrations. Ivy J. 29: 27–31



Hedera helix 'Lexington Gardens' is darker than some adult clones as the foliage matures, a very wide blade, usually more truncate than cordate, very broadly deltoid.

Hedera helix 'Leucocarpa' ('Baccifera Alba')

fr: near white, not yellow, orange, nor typical blackish–blue

or, in: Hibberd reported it from the Stoke Newington collection "if labels

or, in: may be trusted; but as it has not yet fruited, the mention of the name

or, in: must suffice".

Hedera helix 'Light Finger'

ls: arrowhead shaped

lc: yellow if grown in full light

Hedera helix 'Lilliput'

ha: dense, compact, ramose. It has been called a dwarf, shrubby version of 'Shamrock'.

st: purplish–green to light green. The petiole wrap around the stem in an interesting fashion.

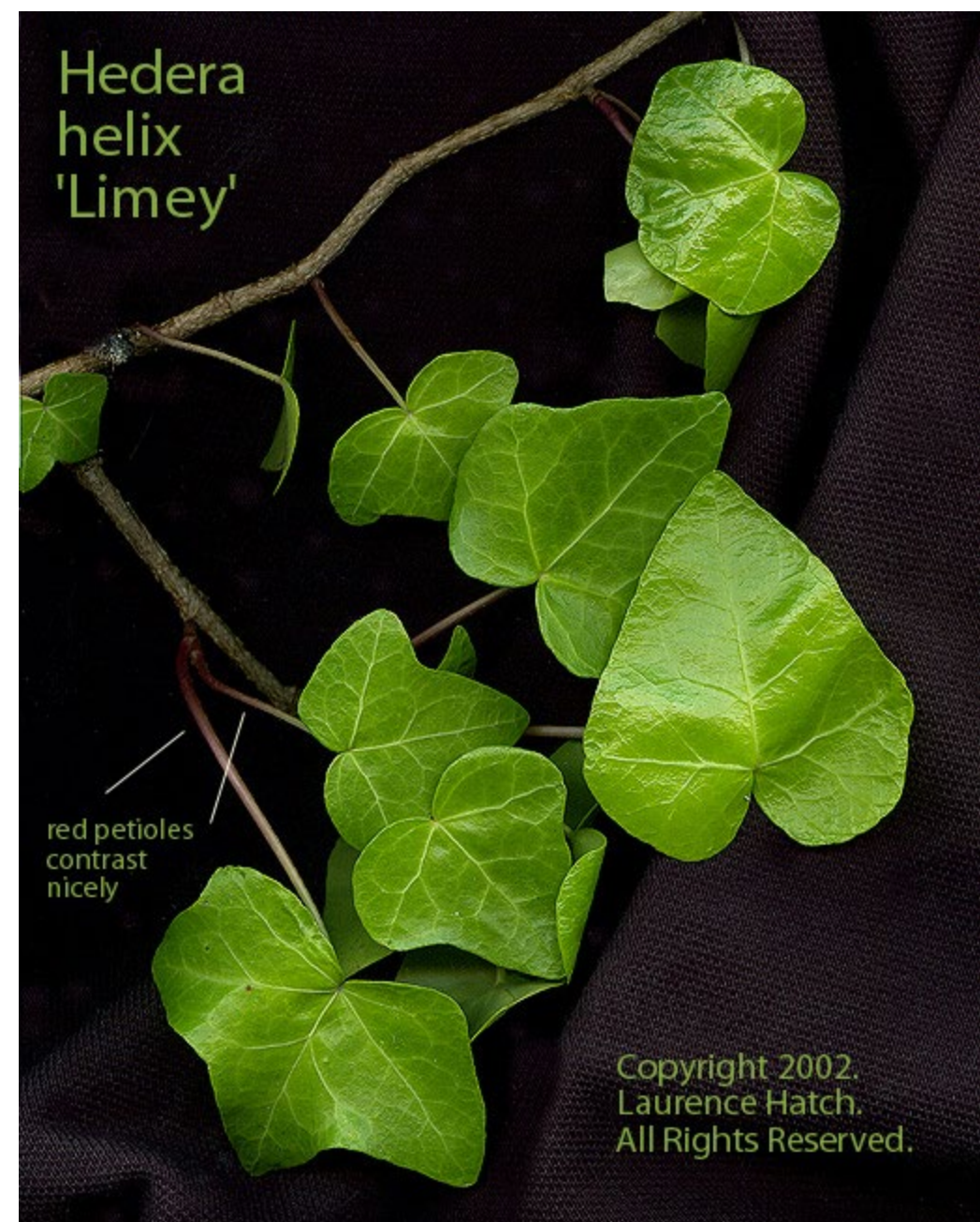
ls: narrow blade, 3–5–lobed, lobes very narrow, deeply incised, ruffled. Blades are

ls: highly assymetrical, sometimes
ls: slightly plumose (feather-like) with numerous raised veins and rugose (roughened) zones.
ls: In some blades the midrib is very wide at the base (fasciated). "Oddly crested" is one apt description.
la: broadly acute to obtuse
lc: dark glossy green with paler raised veins throughout. Our stock shows very olive green leaves that are
lc: nothing like the dark color of 'Shamrock'.
ll: 3–4cm
lw: 1.5–2.5cm
lu: small container plant and bonsai
eval: surely a collector's item it is both odd, ugly, and charming at once. If you want to frustrate and annoy a
eval: taxonomist (and you should) give them a healthy pot of this. This is the most un-ivy-like ivy in the world.
eval: BE WARNED: to the horticulturally inept this has a look like the buds of a certain illegal, smokable species
eval: so closely clustered are these leaves and thick stems. When you grow it under growlights you might get
eval: a strange look or two.
or: Frank Batson, Oregon, USA 1981 as sport of 'Pixie'

Hedera helix 'Lime Regis'
ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)

Hedera helix 'Lime Star' (11/2020)
ls: very much as 'Needlepoint'
lc: new growth whitish to pale lime green
photo: <https://twitter.com/NONOKUCHI/status/1287687913518456835>, accessed 11.6.2020

Hedera helix 'Limelight'
ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)



Hedera helix 'Limey'
ls: 3-lobed, lobes obtuse
lb: cordiform
lc: lime green
ll: blades full-sized or larger than most indoor cvs.

Hedera helix 'Lise'
ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)

Hedera helix 'Little Diamond'

photo: <http://www.esveld.nl/htmldiaen/h/hehldi.htm>

Hedera helix 'Little Eve'
ns: a listed name with the [RHS](#)

Hedera helix 'Little Fantasy'
photo: <https://www.connonnurseries.com/plant/Hedera-helix-Little-Fantasy>

Hedera helix 'Little Gem' Van der Laar 1965
ha: stiff, compact
ls: much as 'Pittsburgh' but smaller, terminal lobe often revolute, more deeply lobed than parent
or: Van der Laar as sport of 'Pittsburgh', first offered 1952

NOS Hedera Trials
July 2010
2 years outdoors

'Little Hermann'



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Hedera helix 'Little Hermann'

in: Exotic Angel c. 2009, our stock obtained that year

id: the stock I see from Exotic Angel/Costa Farms today in 2020 seems to have fewer lobed leaves and

id: more unlobed or 2-lobed ones. These are young plants of course in stores and perhaps our 2

id: year outdoor sample above is atypical of houseplant phenotypes.

Hedera helix 'Little Luz' ('Little Lutzii')

ns: the Latin epithet 'Luzii' cannot be combined with English nor for a post-1959 selection. The epithet 'Lutzii'

ns: is a persistent error for 'Luzii' named after a man named Luz. It may have some affinity or be a similar

ns: selection to so 'Lutzii Compacta' or 'Compact Lutzii'

or: selection from 'Luzii'

Hedera helix 'Little Luz' ('Little Lutzii') **2019**

ns: a compact version of 'Luzii' that sounds similar to 'Luzii Compacta', 'Minima Luzii' etc. In any case we

ns: have no evidence a Latin name (ie. published before 1959) is warranted.

Hedera helix 'Little Picture' ('Nana' in part) Van der Laar 1965

ha: compact

ls: undulate, very similar to 'Telecurl'

ns, id: it was sold as 'Nana' for a time, that epithet being an old syn. of 'Conglomerata'

or: sport of 'Curlilocks' 1952

Hedera helix 'Little Witch'

ha: upright, semi-dwarf, compact

st: reddish-green, internodes 0.5–1.5cm

pet: often longer than the blade, but in our blades not always so. Petioles often curve around the stem in

pet: young plants and may appear at right angles to the stem in more mature plants.

ls: highly irregular, often 2–4 lobed with "leaflets" cut the petiole, highly rugose by radiating veins, undulate, twisted,

ls: and with numerous secondary lobes. We have counted 11 lobes on one blade! A phase with large, lopsided

ls: ovate blades 4–5cm long occurs on occasion as do typical 3-lobed "ivy ivy" leaves.

lc: dark, slightly glossy green with conspicuous paler veins.

la: narrowly acute to acuminate, rarely obtuse in the ovate phase.

lb: narrowly cuneate, often with a lopsided or uneven base as with Ulmus.

ll: 2–3cm in divided phase to 5cm in ovate phase

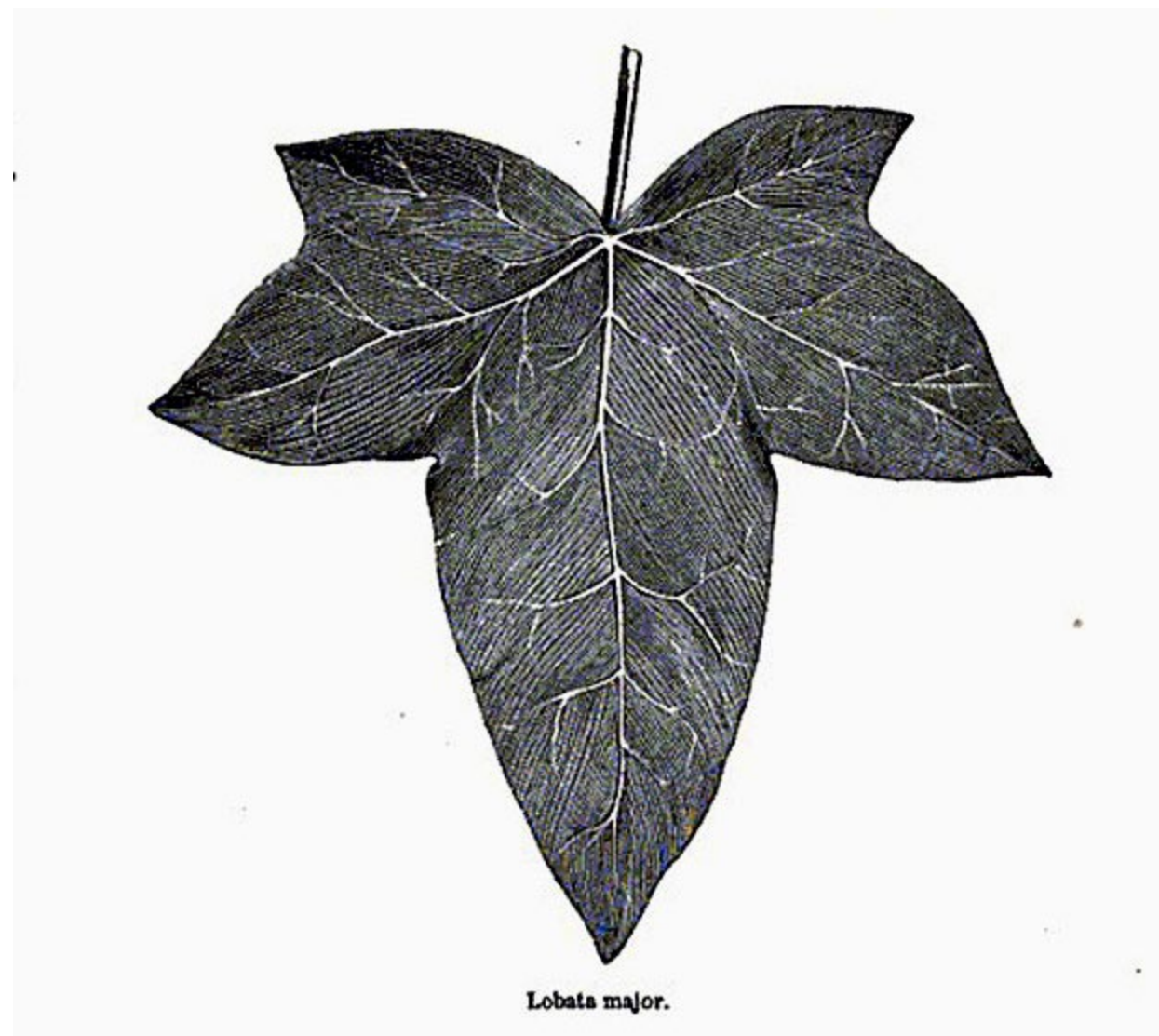
lw: 2–3cm in divided phase to 4cm in ovate phase

lu: indoor container plant as novelty. Perhaps a good bonsai subject.

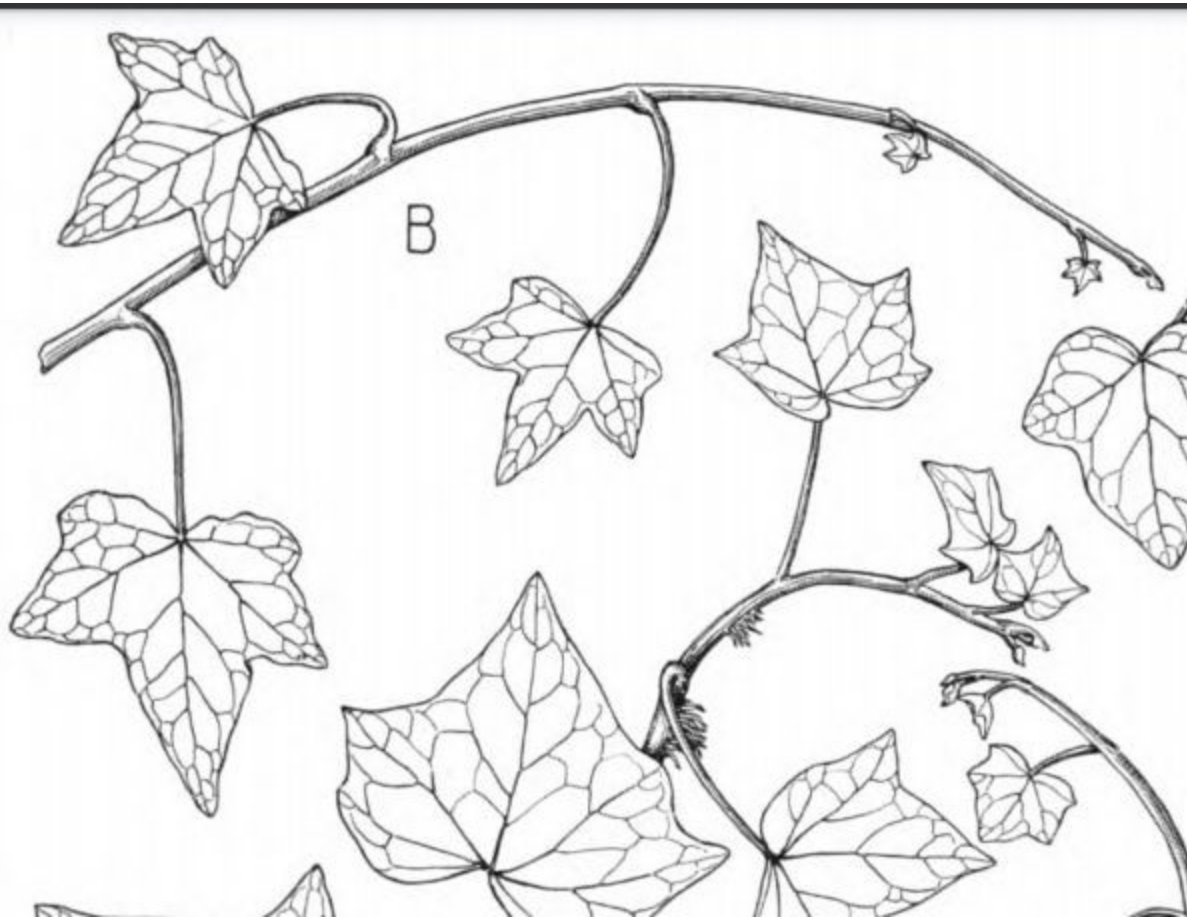
or: Ron Whitehouse of Whitehouse Nur. UK in 1992 as sport of 'Telecurl'

Hedera helix 'Liziz'

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



'Lobata Major' (from Hibberd, The Ivy, 1872). The Lawrence and Schultze version of it is from their plate below.



Hedera helix 'Lobata Major' (H. lobata major Hibberd, var. lobatomajor G.H. Lawrence, Gentes Herb. 6(3): 143 (1942), f. lobatomajor (G.H. Lawr.) P.D. Sell, Fl. Gr. Brit. Ire. 3: 518 (2009) **2022**
 ns, id: This taxon appears as a botanical form in the recent (2009)
 ns, id: Flora of Great Britain and Ireland so it is apparently considered
 ns, id: a good, wild taxon and not the cultivar we often get from a
 ns, id: a general reading about Hibberd's wild collections.
 ns, id: Hibberd, prior to his famous book described this
 ns, id: plant in The Floral World (1869) as "a robust variety, with leaves
 ns, id: distinctly lobed". Later in 1872 his photo (shown above) makes
 ns, id: his intended taxon much more clear. Curiously he placed
 ns, id: "syn. sagittaeifolia" as a synonym though he does denote
 ns, id: another taxon called 'Sagittaeifolia' that is distinct. As "one of the largest forms
 ns, id: of helix" it is clearly not the sagittaeifolia we call 'Caenwoodiana'
 ns, id: today. "It may be easily mistaken for a form of canariensis" which
 ns, id: in part was subsp. hibernica. The case of it being a botanical
 ns, id: taxon comes from his comments that it resided then in the
 ns, id: "woods of the Vale of Conway, North Wales...frequently met
 ns, id: met with."

Hedera helix lobata taurica = 'Pustulata'

16. **H. Helix** var. LONG POINT.

Originated by the nurseries of W. A. Manda Inc. and named by Bates, this clon is very close to Pittsburgh, from which it is reported to have sported, differing primarily in its leaves mostly 3-lobed with a subtruncate base and an elongated terminal lobe. The plants in the Cornell collection have fewer axillary shoots on the twigs and in several instances so much reduced that the plants could scarcely be considered members of the *Ramosa* complex.

Hedera helix 'Long Point'

ls: 3-lobed, terminal lobe twice the length of lateral ones and "long pointed"

lb: cuneate

or: W.A. Manda of CA before 1940, see scan above from Lawrence and Schultze.

rai: it's selection 'Spear Point' is considered superior.

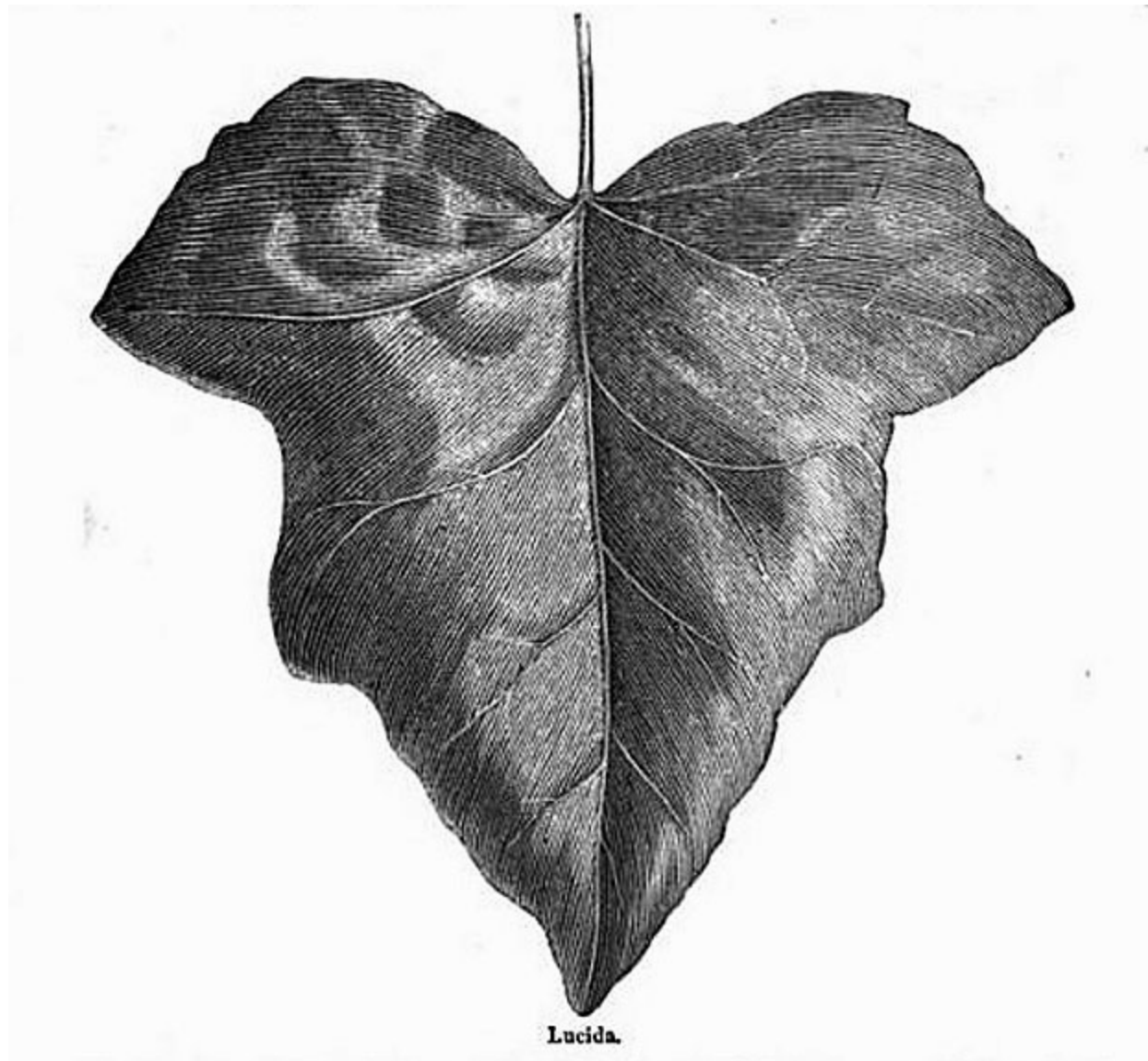
Hedera helix 'Lopsided'

ns: a listed name with the RHS

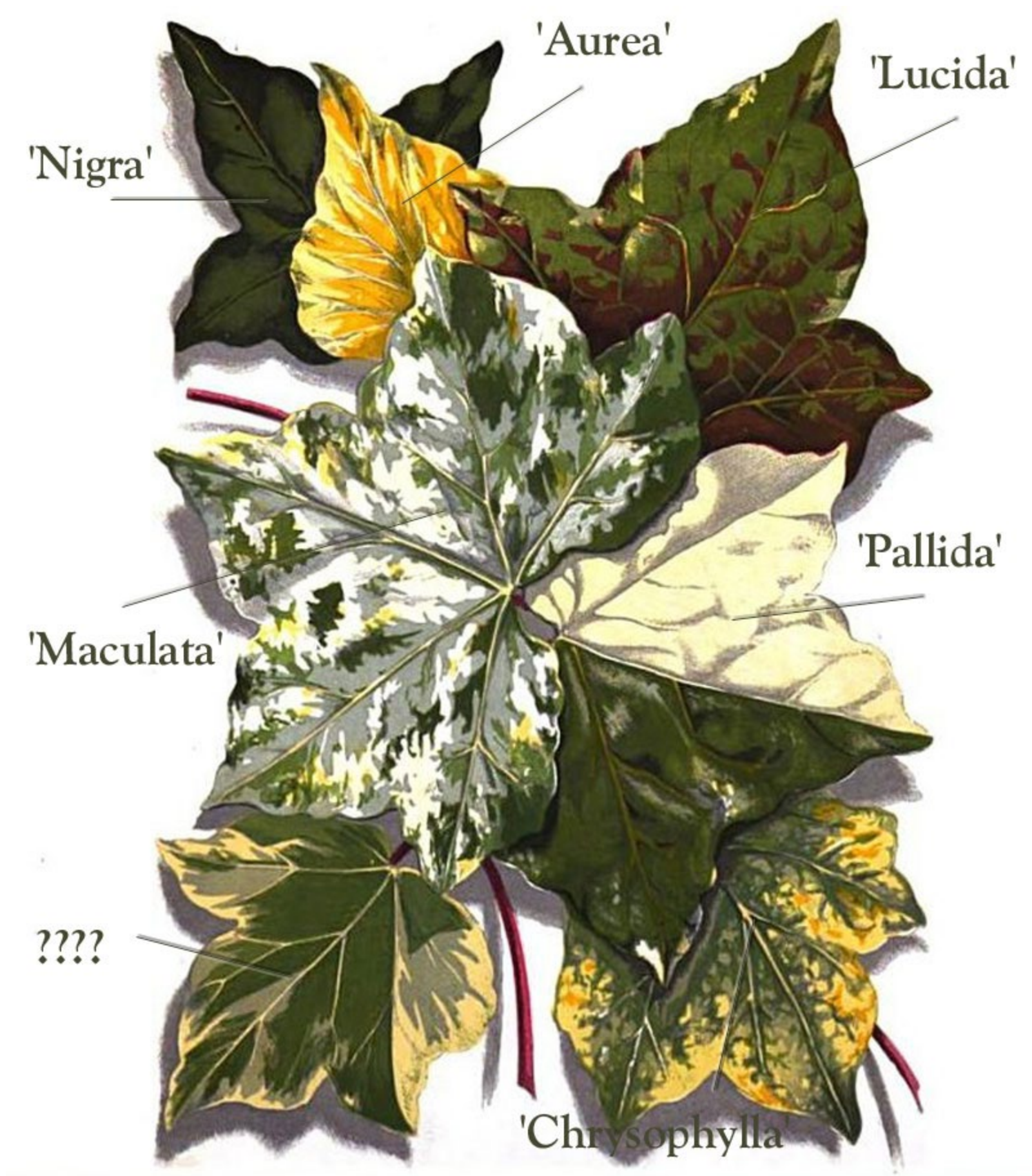
Hedera helix 'Love Green'

ls: birdsfoot type but shallower lobing than normal

or: Japan



Hibberd's 1872 idea of 'Lucida' just for the record followed by his plate of it in color.



Hedera helix 'Lucida' = 'Scutifolia' and even f. poetarum, perhaps even something different?
 Is, It, Il: Nicholson in his Dictionary of 1887 listed var. scutifolia separately and this being
 Is, It, Il: "frequently deltoid, glossy; larger ones in vigorus plant, with from three to five

ls, lt, ll: somewhat indistinct lobes. A fast grower, suitable for clothing walls..."

Hedera helix lucida poetica Mr. Turner ex Hibberd, J. RHS 1890 = 'Lucida' per Hibberd as synonym.

Hedera helix 'Lucille'

ha: miniature, dwarf

ls: ovate to very shallowly 3-lobed

lc: light cream margins become more white

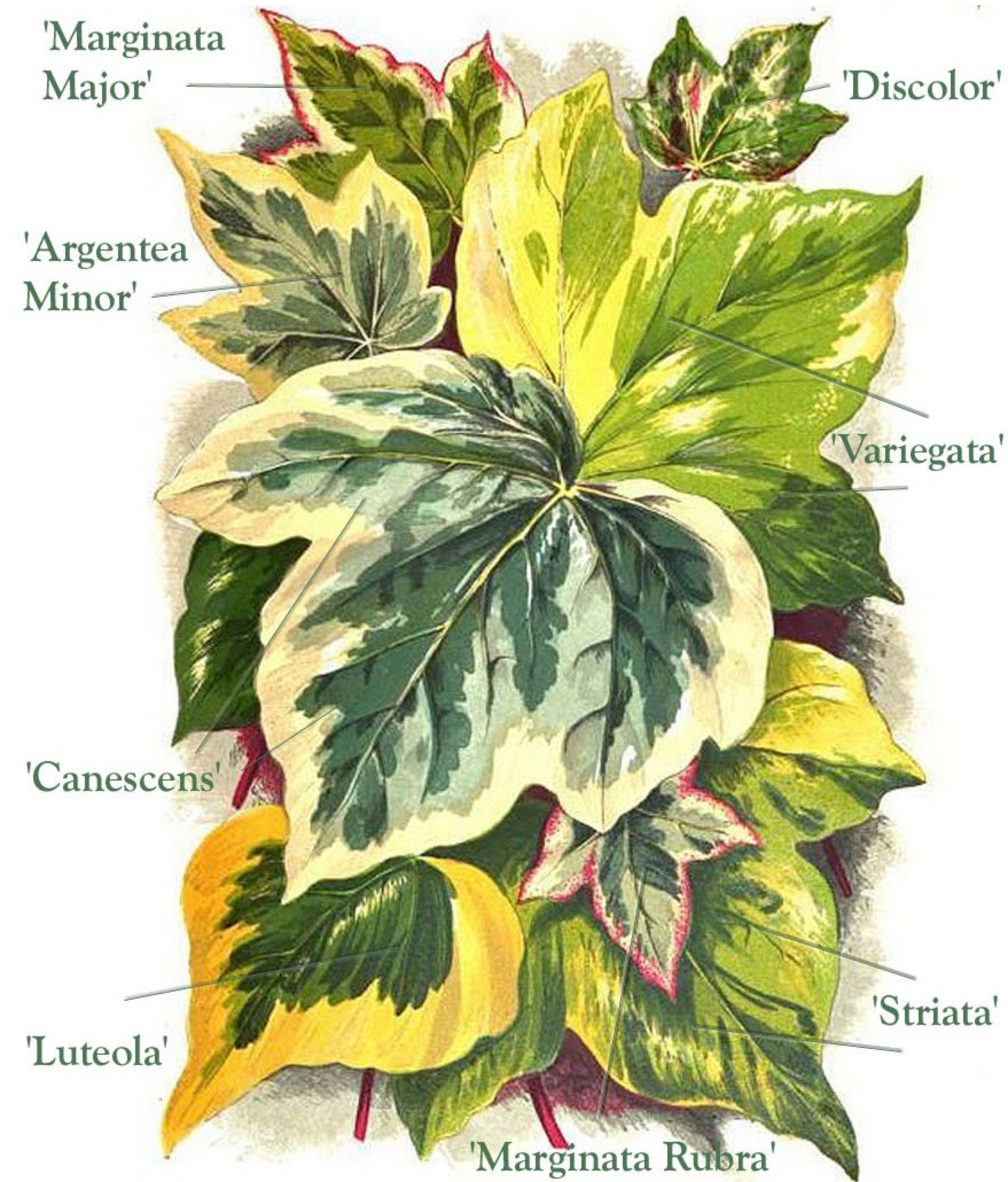
id: essentially a smaller, dwarfer, more uniform version of 'Little Diamond' per the AIS

or: Cliff Coon, Fremont, California, sport of 'Little Diamond' 1989, named for his wife

Hedera helix 'Lucy Kay' = 'Lady Kay'

Hedera helix 'Lullingen'

photo: http://www.lierres.com/Accueil/1163-HEDERA_helix_'Lullingen'



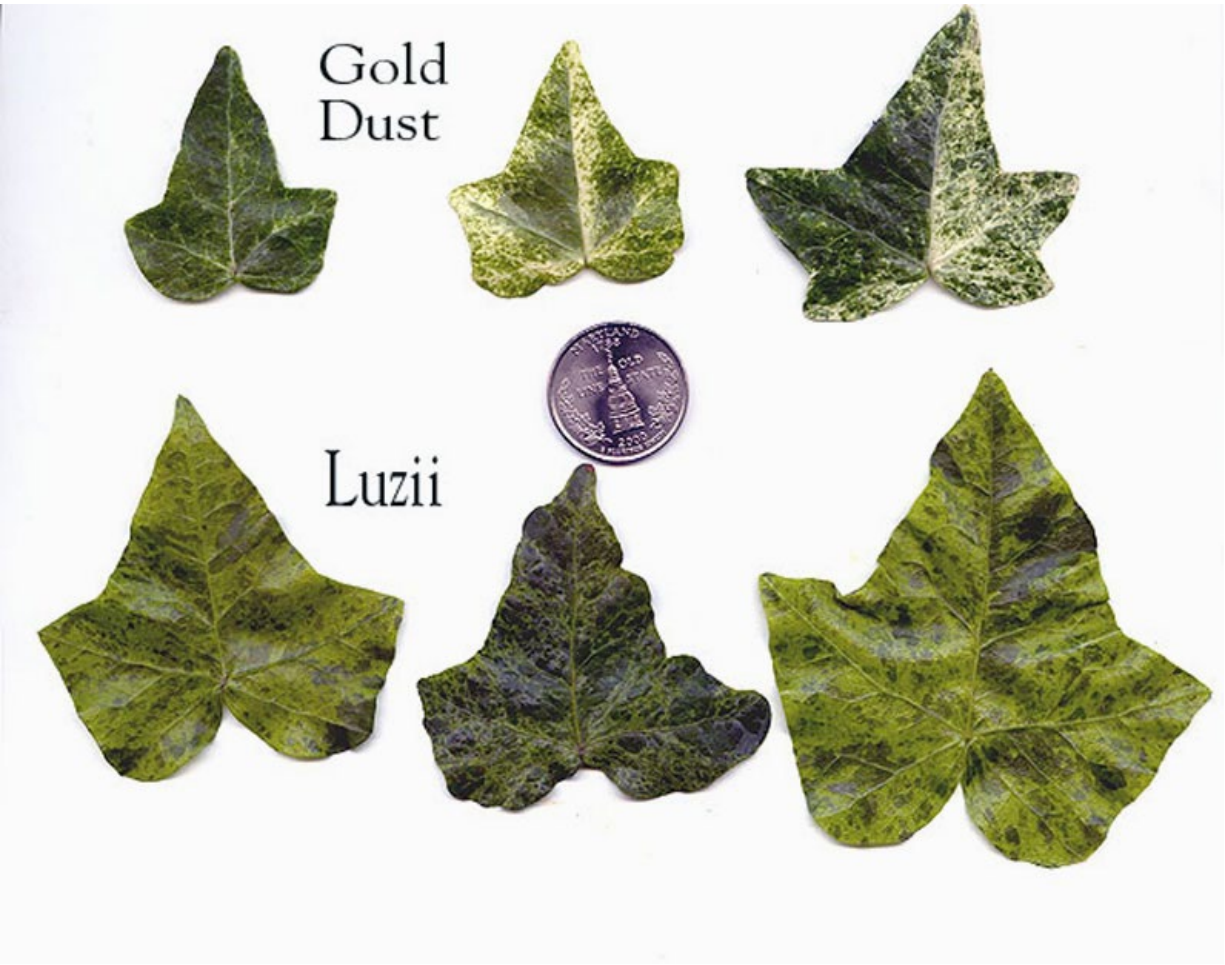
Hedera helix (Aureovariegata Group) 'Luteola' (pumila aurea, aurea spectabilis per Hibberd but based on this description not likely an adult form of it, that plant now being called 'Chrysophylla' and not marginated)

cn: "The yellowish-tinted ivy" (Hibberd 1872)

st: stems and petioles green or rarely tinged purple

ha: "vigorous constitution and superb character" (Hibberd 1872) pet: "usually green but sometimes tinged purplish" (Hibberd 1872) ls: "vary from a broad ovate outline to an irregular rhomboid, and ls: occasionally a few very neat three-lobed leaves appear" (Hibberd 1872)
lc: "central parts of the leaf are of a fine dark green, mottled with grey,
lc: the margin broad and a rich yellowish cream colour" Hedera

Hedera helix 'Lutzii' = 'Luzii'



Hedera helix 'Luzii' ('Luzzii')