

English Ivy Care Handbook

Cool rooms, trailing vines

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AGreenNest Plant Guide

Hedera helix is a woody evergreen vine from Europe and western Asia that adapts readily to life in a hanging basket or on a trellis. Indoors it prefers bright indirect light, cool temperatures and evenly moist soil, and it responds well to regular pinching. Its sap and berries are toxic to pets, so hang it out of reach.

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English Ivy - Hedera helix

Keep it on the cool side -- ivy sulks and invites spider mites in hot, dry rooms

Care at a glance: light: bright indirect light, with a little gentle morning or evening sun; water deeply every ~9 days (far less in winter); a standard peat-free houseplant mix; happiest around 45-80F; propagate by a stem cutting left to callus then rooted; keep it away from cats and dogs.

Quick facts

- Light: bright indirect light, with a little gentle morning or evening sun.
- Water: deeply every ~9 days, far less in winter.
- Temperature: 45-80F (7-27C).
- Humidity: average home humidity is fine.
- Soil: a standard peat-free houseplant mix.
- Propagate: a stem cutting left to callus then rooted.
- Pet: keep away from cats and dogs.

Ivy climbs by gluing itself to walls with tiny root hairs that secrete a natural adhesive.

General Care Principles

No matter the species in this handbook, a handful of principles carry most of the weight. Get these right and the individual notes above become fine-tuning.

Match the plant to the light: sun-lovers go in the brightest window or under a grow light; shade-lovers go in east or north light. Wrong light is the single most common cause of failure.

Water on the plant's schedule, not the calendar. Soak thoroughly, then let the soil dry before the next drink. In winter, ease right off - most of these plants want a cool, dry rest.

Use the right soil and a draining pot. Free-draining for succulents, moisture-retentive but aerated for ferns and foliage. A drainage hole is non-negotiable.

Propagate to multiply. Almost every plant here can be cloned from a leaf, offset, division, or cutting - see each species for its best method.

Frequently Asked Questions

How often should I really water?

Forget frequent sips. Soak the soil completely, then let it dry out fully before the next drink. In winter most of these plants want a long, dry rest. The lift test (light pot = dry) beats any calendar.

My plant is stretching and pale - what does that mean?

It wants more light. Move it to a brighter window or add a full-spectrum LED grow light. New growth will be compact and colourful; the stretched part will not undo itself, so behead and re-root the top if you like.

What soil should I use?

A free-draining mix is non-negotiable. For succulents that means gritty, sandy soil in a pot with a real drainage hole. For leafy types a peat-free houseplant mix is fine. Sitting in wet soil is the fastest route to rot.

Is this plant safe around my pets?

We note pet safety per species in this guide. 'Pet-safe' means it is not on the usual toxic lists, but no plant is food - keep curious cats and dogs from chewing leaves, and call a vet if you are worried.

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