

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Glacier ivy: silvery patches and pale edges at a garden position

Grey, green and cream-white sit closely together on Glacier's small leaves. Slender vines draw a pale edge that can grow upwards over time too.



AI-created garden scene of one young plant based on the clean original shop image. Size reference: each 9-cm pot and roughly 10-25 cm total height including pot. Selected set quantity determines number; surroundings and accessories are not included.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

Issue October 2026

PLANT PORTRAIT

Hedera helix 'Glacier'

Glacier ivy: silvery patches and pale edges at a garden position

Grey, green and cream-white sit closely together on Glacier’s small leaves. Slender vines draw a pale edge that can grow upwards over time too.



AI-created garden scene of one young plant based on the clean original shop image. Size reference: each 9-cm pot and roughly 10-25 cm total height including pot. Selected set quantity determines number; surroundings and accessories are not included.

Botanical name	Hedera helix 'Glacier'
Delivery size	Each 9-cm pot · approx. 10-25 cm total height including pot · quantity by set selection
Habit	Perennial evergreen woody plant; creeping and climbing by attachment roots
Expected height	Low as groundcover; about 1-2 m on suitable support and beyond possible by culture, no fixed height limit
Flowering time	Older flowering-capable shoots in autumn; young delivery usually flowerless
Flower colour	Greenish yellow; leaf ornament is central
Planting time	Preferably spring or early autumn in frost-free workable ground; avoid heat and saturated soil
Spacing	40-50 cm as shop guidance for area planting; leave room for lengthening vines

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Light	Start in partial shade; check water conditions with sun.	Pale leaves should grow without persistent heat stress.
Soil	Choose humus-rich fresh soil with good drainage.	Cool roots and ground air support the start.
Planting	Use frost-free soil in spring or early autumn.	Mild weather eases supply to the small ball.
Spacing	Use 40–50 cm as shop guidance for area planting.	Longer vines develop only with time.
Water	Check balls directly and water deliberately during drought.	Shade and leaf rain do not prove moist soil.
Container	Give more root room and open holes with development.	The 9-cm sales pot is a starting container.
Shape	Shorten reaching branches individually and regularly.	Plants can creep and climb suitable surfaces.
Winter	Protect small pots; check dryness on frost-free days.	Evergreen foliage can continue losing water.
Handling	Wear gloves; do not use plant parts for eating.	Ivy is ornamental, not edible groundcover.

Knowledge that grows

A small leaf with several colour layers

Close up Glacier looks almost painted with a soft brush. Silvery areas sit among green, with a pale cream-white outer margin. Young leaves usually have three to five lobes and sit on slender partly reddish shoots. This quiet pattern makes the named ivy cultivar interesting. I would place darker stone or a simple container beside it: small contours remain visible without the place immediately calling for a large green wall.

Treat the delivered ball as the beginning

Each selected plant arrives in a 9-cm pot; around 10–25 cm total height includes the pot. Sideways vines cannot be fully described by this height. Carefully disentangle long shoots when unpacking and check soil moisture. The small sales pot shows the starting state, not a grown ivy wall. Later Glacier can cover ground or work upwards on suitable surfaces with attachment roots. Before planting I therefore decide which direction is welcome and where regular limits will be needed.

A quiet position with fresh soil

Partial shade is a good starting point for pale leaves without strong heat. Other light situations are possible; more sun requires matching water for the small ball. Cool humus-rich soil with reliable drainage beats a permanently wet pot. At a wall base soil may be dry despite shade. I check actual ground rather than automatically assume good moisture from shade. Deep dry root pressure from large woody plants deserves the same attention.

Plant and distribute vines sensibly

Spring or early autumn usually gives a good frost-free start. Moisten balls first and plant near previous level. The shop gives 40–50 cm spacing for area use. This is initial guidance; longer shoots may later exceed that distance. Lay small vines over intended ground and water balls thoroughly. To use a wall first check surface and condition. A fragile or damaged facade is no place to leave attachment-root growth to itself.

Water care remains visible at the ball

Watch newly planted specimens during dry spells. Rain on leaves does not mean the small ball is supplied. Water deliberately at soil level as needed and let decorative-pot water drain away. Older established planting has more ground available than young plants or balcony containers. Evergreen leaves can lose water in winter too. Check dryness frost-free without further soaking frozen or already wet soil. Less watering demand cannot replace position checks and shaping cuts.

Accompany pale markings and shape

Shorten reaching branches individually with clean scissors when beyond the planned margin. An annual checking cut keeps growth understandable without randomly slicing every small leaf. If persistent strong all-green shoots appear, follow to their base and remove so they do not replace pale markings. Carefully pick out old damaged leaves. If many suddenly look abnormal, first check ball moisture and position before using extra feed or stronger pruning as general solutions.

From garden edge to long-term companion

In an outdoor tub Glacier needs increasing root room and open holes. A slightly sheltered winter position helps small containers whose ball chills faster than bed ground. Ivy remains ornamental; berries and cuttings are not edible, and gloves are sensible while working. Flowers and fruits belong mainly to older flowering-capable shoots, not every young delivery. Glacier is most rewarding when fine colour can be seen close up and vine directions are deliberately guided.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



Unchanged original shop image of one young plant; each 9-cm pot, approx. 10–25 cm total height including pot. Selected set determines quantity.



AI-created leaf detail based on original shop image. Closer view enlarges features, not a larger delivered plant. Surroundings are not included.

Good to know

Is Glacier simply green ivy?

No. It is a named cultivar with grey-green leaf areas and cream-white edges.

Is 10-25 cm the later garden height?

No. It is total delivery height including 9-cm pot. Climbing shoots can later lengthen considerably.

Why is wall soil dry despite shade?

Walls can block rain; root competition and limited ground increase dryness.

Must I tie all vines upward?

No. It can grow on the ground. Climbing use is deliberately limited to suitable surfaces.

What do I do with a strong all-green shoot?

Trace the persistently different shoot to its base and remove so it does not replace patterned foliage.

Will young delivery flower this autumn?

That is not expected. Flowers belong to older flowering-capable shoots; young plants are chosen for leaves.

The matching offer

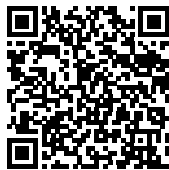
[Plant in the shop](#)

Product and delivery details are given in the individual offer.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer