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Grape vines are met. Grape ivy thrives in places where it receives bright, indirect light, but it can tolerate a range of light conditions. The ideal potting medium for grape ivy is a soil mixture that is well-draining and aerated. You can mix your own soil using peat moss, bark, and perlite or purchase a commercial potting soil for African violets, which is lightweight and porous. Grape ivy grows best when its soil stays moist, so water it regularly. When watering, make sure you get down to the roots by thoroughly soaking the soil. After watering, allow the top layer of soil to dry out before watering again. Watering frequency when plant growth slows in the winter months will depend on the humidity and how much water the houseplant needs to hold onto. Temperatures between 60°F and 82°F are optimal for grape ivy. If temperatures should never drop below 50°F, including at night. If you grow your vine outdoors during summer, make sure outside temperatures dip below that mark. Grape ivy doesn't require fertilization, but applying an all-purpose houseplant fertilizer results in faster growth. Fertilize only in the summer when the plant is actively growing, following the label directions. Regularly pinch off some of the growing tips to promote bushy growth in your grape ivy. Additionally, pinch off the vines at the desired length to keep them from growing too long. Grape ivy can become bare and unsightly. If this happens to your plant, cut back the stems at the soil level. An established houseplant will quickly regrow new stems. Plant grape ivy in a pot about double the size of its root system. This size allows the plant to grow undisturbed for a couple of years. Choose a pot with large drainage holes and enough depth to accommodate the base of a trellis if you plan to encourage upright growth. When trellising grape ivy, a heavier pot, such as terra-cotta, is ideal as it is less likely to topple over from top weight. Grape ivy is a moderately fast grower that should not require repotting more than every two years. When the time comes, repot the plant in a larger container during spring using fresh potting mix. Grape ivy is susceptible to various houseplant pests, including scale insects, spider mites, and mealybugs. Treat infestations with horticultural oil, neem oil, or insecticidal soap. Like many houseplants, grape ivy is easily propagated from cuttings during spring. Take a cutting with two to three leaf nodes below the terminal growth bud and dip the cut end in rooting hormone powder. Insert the cutting in a small pot filled with a damp potting mix. Station the container in a warm place away from direct sunlight and water it regularly. When you see new growth, the grape ivy has rooted. Once it has grown into a vigorous small plant, its safe to repot the vine in a larger container. Credit: Marty Baldwin

The defining characteristic of begonia grape ivy is silver-splashed foliage with maroon undersides. The cultivar requires warmer temperatures and higher humidity than other grape ivy types, which makes it more challenging to grow indoors. William N. Hopkins Gleditsia grape ivy grows well in a hanging basket, trailing down to moss poles. It makes an excellent indoor plant for offices or home. Joy Wildlife Garden rhomboidalis from Denmark is a variety of oakleaf grape ivy. It has larger leaves than most grape ivy types, giving it a bolder presence. Credit: Marty Baldwin

Cissampelos Mandarina Mandarin is a very popular grape ivy because of its green, glossy leaves. Don Schupp's growing guide says that Cissampelos Mandarina is a great choice for people who want a low-maintenance indoor plant. It is a climbing plant that grows up to 10 feet tall. The cultivar maintains rounded tabletop form with a little pruning. Frequently Asked QuestionsGrape ivy likes bright light. Direct sunlight should be limited to short periods of exposure, as it can cause the vines leaves to scorch. The plant is happiest in dappled sunlight and partial shade, making it a great addition to container shade gardens. Grape ivy prefers a moderate level of humidity. The vines leaf tips can turn brown if the air is too dry, such as in a heated room without a humidifier. Conversely, grape ivys leaves can drop if the plant is too wet.Grape ivy is hardy in the warmest regions of the country. The hardest variety of grape ivy is Cissus trifoliata, more commonly called marine vine. The plant is native to the southeastern United States and Mexico. In Zones 6-10, marine vine climbs over rocks, trees, and shrubs, blooming tiny flowers in mid-summer. The flowers give way to berries toward the end of the season into fall. Updated by Nadia Hassani

