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**BEST PLACEMENT OF A NATURAL AIR PURIFIER: ENGLISH IVY.**

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English ivy is among the top 10 plants for effectively removing particulate matter from the air. The objective of this study was to determine if English ivy is more effective as an air-purifying plant in an indoor versus an outdoor setting.

Moldy bread and canine fecal matter were placed in individual containers, and airborne particles were measured and recorded using a laser particle counter. The English ivy was then added to each container, and the particulate matter was measured and recorded at baseline, six, and 12 hour intervals. A control arm was also measured and analyzed at baseline, six, and 12 hour intervals. The experiment was replicated three times over 72 hours, and the results were analyzed and recorded. Results of the study demonstrated that English ivy reduced airborne fecal particles an average of 94.25%, and airborne mold by 78.5% over a 12 hour period. The most significant decrease in particulate matter occurred at the six hour time point for all sequences measured. Mold particulate decreased an average of 60% at the six hour time point. Fecal particulate matter decreased an average of 58.5% at the 6 hour time point. As airborne mold spores have been linked to a variety of serious illnesses, English ivy could reduce indoor mold counts. Placement of English ivy is beneficial outside, where animal feces are more likely encountered. English ivy is a toxic plant, and should be placed away from small children and pets that could accidentally ingest it. Data concerning the effectiveness of commercially available air-cleaning devices is mixed at best. English ivy is a cost-effective alternative to effectively clean airborne allergens around the home environment.