



HOLLIES



FACTS

- Grow Zone: 3 - 9
- Family: Aquifoliaceae
- Genus: Ilex
- Native To: Worldwide
- Mature Height: varies
- Mature Width: varies
- Type: Woody, Evergreen or Deciduous Tree or Shrub
- Growth Habit: various (genus includes trees, shrubs and climbers)
- Foliage: Simple alternate leaves, sometimes glossy with spiny margins
- Flowers: Inconspicuous white-green
- Propagation: Cuttings, Seeds (Dioecious)

Why We Love Hollies:

We usually think of a holly as an evergreen tree with spiny leaves and red berries at Christmas, but there are actually over 500 species of hollies. The trees, shrubs and climbers in this family are all easygoing once established, and almost all have the same care needs.

LIGHT

Full sun is best, most are tolerant of partial shade as well.

WATER

Prefer evenly moist soil & good drainage. Water young hollies well while they are getting established, then they only need water in severe drought. Mulching helps.

SOIL

Acidic, well-draining soil is ideal.

Fertilize with Holly-tone or organic compost in spring and fall.

FYI: Hollies are great for winter interest, since even the deciduous female varieties sport red berries in winter. All holly berries are poisonous to people and pets.

INTERESTING VARIETIES:

- Ilex opaca (American Holly)
- Ilex aquifolium (English Holly)
- Ilex cornuta (Chinese Holly)
- Ilex verticillata (Winterberry)
- Ilex glabra (Inkberry Holly)
- Ilex vomitoria (Yaupon Holly)
- Ilex x 'Conaf' (Oakleaf Holly)
- Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'
- Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly)
- Ilex crenata 'Sky Pencil'
- Ilex crenata 'Hoogendorn'

Call & visit for more tips:

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