

## Perny Holly



### Perny Holly *Ilex pernyi*

Height: 12 feet

Spread: 6 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 5b

#### Description:

Lustrous dark green leaves and a tidy, pyramidal shape make this a great choice for smaller landscapes; does best in evenly moist, acidic soil

#### Ornamental Features

Perny Holly is primarily valued in the landscape or garden for its distinctively pyramidal habit of growth. It has attractive dark green evergreen foliage. The glossy oval leaves are highly ornamental and remain dark green throughout the winter.

#### Landscape Attributes

Perny Holly is a dense multi-stemmed evergreen tree with a distinctive and refined pyramidal form. Its average texture blends into the landscape, but can be balanced by one or two finer or coarser trees or shrubs for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance tree, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. It is a good choice for attracting bees to your yard. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Perny Holly is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- Hedges/Screening
- Naturalizing And Woodland Gardens



*Perny Holly foliage*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



*Perny Holly foliage*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

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### Planting & Growing

Perny Holly will grow to be about 12 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 6 feet. It has a low canopy, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 50 years or more.

This tree does best in full sun to partial shade. It prefers to grow in average to moist conditions, and shouldn't be allowed to dry out. It is particular about its soil conditions, with a strong preference for rich, acidic soils. It is quite intolerant of urban pollution, therefore inner city or urban streetside plantings are best avoided, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This species is not originally from North America.