



### **Nordic Inkberry Holly**

*Ilex glabra 'Nordic'*

Height: 4 feet

Spread: 3 feet

Sunlight:

Hardiness Zone: 5a

#### **Description:**

An extremely versatile and compact evergreen shrub, can be used in the garden or for hedging, massing and topiary, takes pruning well; small shiny oval leaves and mounded form, some suckering so use where this is an advantage

#### **Ornamental Features**

Nordic Inkberry Holly has dark green evergreen foliage on a plant with a round habit of growth. The glossy narrow leaves remain dark green throughout the winter.

#### **Landscape Attributes**

Nordic Inkberry Holly is a multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a more or less rounded 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 shrub will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Suckering

Nordic Inkberry Holly is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- Hedges/Screening
- General Garden Use
- Topiary



*Nordic Inkberry Holly*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

### **Planting & Growing**

Nordic Inkberry Holly will grow to be about 4 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 3 feet. It tends to be a little leggy, with a typical clearance of 1 foot from the ground. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 40 years or more.

This shrub does best in full sun to partial shade. It prefers to grow in moist to wet soil, and will even tolerate some standing water. It is very fussy about its soil conditions and must have rich, acidic soils to ensure success, and is subject to chlorosis (yellowing) of the foliage in alkaline soils. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selection of a native North American species.